The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON FREE BANKING—THE REDEMPTION AND FREE BANKING BILL IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The desire to proceed with the finance discussion in the House was so great that although Friday is private bill day, the consideration of private bills was postponed, and the Free Banking bill was resumed after the morning hour. Although it is likely that this bill will pass, in some form, there are indications of many amendments. Mr. Whitehouse, of New-York this morning gave notice that he would make an amendment fixing the circulation at $356,000,000, instead of $400,000,000, and Mr. Poland, of Vermont, gave notice of an amendment providing for the retirement and cancellation of the United States notes until they shall be reduced to $300,000,000. Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, a member of the committee, whose commanding position in Western business circles entitles his opinions to great weight, made a very noteworthy speech on the bill. He was earnestly opposed to inflation, advocated the redemption of the legal tenders at the earliest practicable moment, and a resumption of coin payments. He insisted that return to the specie basis is the most imperative necessity for the prosperity of all the industrial interests of the country, and, speaking for the section of country which he represents, he declared with great force that the people of the North-west do not, to any great extent, favor currency inflation. Mr. Merriam, of New-York, supported the bill in a speech of two hours. He argued that the present national banking system has been successful, but that the country has outgrown it, and that it needs to be extended. He cited numerous statistics to show the very notable development of the country, the increasing number of the money-using classes, and the large increase of products. He insisted that resumption, with the balance of trade so much against us as it now is, is an impossibility, unless all experience and history are false. The chief defect of a fixed amount of currency is want of elasticity, which is provided by this bill by means of practical redemption. He proposes to abolish the keeping of a reserve on circulation, which is amply secure without it, and to create a fund in the United States Treasury by a deposit equal to five per cent. of the circulation to be always kept full, and especially held by the Treasury to redeem bank notes when presented for redemption. He presented a compilation of figures to disabuse the public mind of a false impression relative to the profits of the national banking system. He maintained that the South and West need more banking facilities.

THE FREE-BANKING BILL IN THE SENATE.

To-day was entirely wasted in the Senate by discussion on a proposition that was finally withdrawn without a vote. This was the amendment offered by Mr. Logan to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon. The blending of the propositions of Gen. Logan and Mr. Merrimon in one bill made a very incongruous measure, as was shown by Mr. Conkling. The second section of the bill provided for the issue of $46,000,000 additional national bank circulation, but Mr. Logan's amendment, which followed that section, repealed all laws restricting national bank circulation, and allowed an unlimited amount of such currency. Mr. Conkling criticised rather sharply the inconsistency of the proposed amendment to the substitute, and Logan then explained that in the hurry yesterday there was a mistake made by him in affixing his amendment to the end of the bill, when it should have been after the first section, and in place of the second section of Merrimon's substitute. Mr. Logan's amendment was the same as that offered by Mr. Cameron some weeks ago for free banking, and rejected by the Senate at that time. Mr. Logan explained to-day that he offered the amendment at the request of Mr. Cameron, who was not in the Senate yesterday. Finally the amendment was withdrawn, to allow Mr. Morton to move to strike out the second section of the committee's bill, which provides for the redemption of United States notes in gold coin, or ten-year interest-bearing bonds, on Jan. 1, 1876. After a long discussion upon this motion, Mr. Hamlin moved to fix the time for such redemption on Jan. 1, 1870, instead of Jan. 1, 1876, which motion takes precedence of Mr. Morton's, and was pending when the Senate adjourned. During the debate to-day there was quite a lively passage between Messrs. Logan and Schurz. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, who offered an amendment yesterday providing that no portion of the four hundred million legal tenders authorized by the first section of the bill should be used in the purchase of bonds at a price above par, withdrew it to-day, with the remark that he would see what kind of a bill the majority would perfect. To this remark Mr. Logan took exception, and said the Senator from Vermont was very much mistaken if he supposed there were no brains in the Senate except his. Mr. Schurz came to the defense of Mr. Morrill, and charged that the language of the Illinois Senator was impolite. Mr. Logan retorted by inquiring who made Mr. Schurz the censor of the Senate, and why he considered himself the champion of every other Senator in that Chamber. The matter was settled by Mr. Morrill stating that all knew the manner of the Senator from Illinois, and he probably could not help it, even if his words were rather peevish. Mr. Logan said his manners were his own, and were not subject to criticism, and Mr. Schurz remarked that he hoped the Senator's manners would remain his own.

OSAGE INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

There arrived in the city yesterday a delegation of twelve of the head men of the Osage tribe of Indians, with three interpreters. They are probably the finest specimens, physically, of the Indian race that have ever been seen in Washington. The Governor of the tribe, Joseph Paw-nee-no-poh-she, is a man of lofty bearing, six feet two inches in height, and it is said that hardly a man accompanying him will weigh less than 200 pounds. By appointment they were presented to the President to-day after Cabinet meeting. There were present, besides the President, Secretaries Belknap, Robeson, and Delano, and Commissioner Smith. The Indians were arrayed in full costume, and seemed very much impressed with the dignity of the occasion. The Governor of the tribe, after they had been introduced to the President, made quite an address, in which he first invoked the blessing of God upon the consultation. The substance of his remarks to the President, as interpreted, were to this effect: That they came here that they might meet him face to face and arrange all matters relative to their welfare; that there were many things which they did not understand concerning their treaty, and they wanted some changes made. Following him Che-to-pah, head counselor of the tribe, also made an address, and stated the case as he understood it. The President, in reply, assured them that he would give their request his most serious consideration, and that he wished them in the meantime to state fully their wishes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior; that his desire was to so arrange their affairs for them as to subserve their best interests and make a useful and prosperous people of them, and that if, after having stated their case as indicated, they desired to confer with him again, he would be glad to see them. The Indians received this assurance with great satisfaction. The Osage Indians, it will be remembered, were one year or eighteen months ago depredating upon the people of Kansas. Within that time they have been withdrawn from their grand reservation in the State of Kansas, and placed upon territory acquired by purchase for them from the Cherokees. By treaty with them, their reservation in Kansas has been sold, and the tribe, which now numbers 22,000 or 23,000 souls, is endowed with the enormous sum of $6,000,000 in money. One of their desires is that this money shall be distributed to the tribe, and to this end Cherokee lawyers and other interested patriots in the Indian Territory and on the frontier are carefully manipulating the influential men in the tribe. The Government position is that the money must be used for their civilization and education, and the department is willing to furnish all who will work, or who will cultivate farms, with stock and implements and to erect school-houses for their children. They have but just withdrawn from a semi-barbarous life and begun the process of assimilation, and their present position is a fair illustration of the difficulties and embarrassments attending the management of the Indian question. One of the chiefs, in recapitulating their wants, spoke of the glories of their late reservation as compared with the small tract of land, as he termed it, now given them, which Commissioner Smith remarked to a by-stander, consisted of 1,000 rich acres each.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—BASELESS RUMOR.

A positive and circumstantial rumor gained currency to-day, to the effect that a change in the Treasury Department would shortly take place, and the vacancy to be occasioned by the resignation of Secretary Richardson was fully provided for by the statements afloat on the streets. In conversation to-night on the subject, the President said that, as usual, there was no foundation for the statements. That such a matter was not under consideration by himself, nor, so far as he was concerned, would any such change be made, as Mr. Richardson was performing his duties in a very satisfactory manner. He further remarked that if Judge Richardson vacated the Treasury portfolio it would be his voluntary act, and not from desire on his (the President's) part.

THE MODOC WARS.

The House this morning passed the bill recently so earnestly advocated by the Oregon, and California Congressmen, for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the losses by the Modoc Indian wars in those States in 1872 and 1873. In view of the fact that this bill was once defeated this session, after a prolonged and determined opposition, it was a matter of surprise that it should pass to-day without any opposition whatever.

KANSAS AND UNION PACIFIC FREIGHTS.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads heard the arguments of the Presidents of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads in the matter of the adjustment of differences in rates between these roads. The difficulty upon this subject has existed between these roads for nearly three years. The Kansas Pacific insists that the Union Pacific should take its rates and make an allowance according to the distance run. The Union Pacific, on the other hand, maintains that fixing rates according to distance would be unjust, in view of the much greater cost of construction of the Union Pacific Road through the mountain division. Both the officers, however, indicated to the committee their desire to secure an adjustment of these differences. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has the same subject under consideration, and one or two inquiries into the same matter have gone to the Committee on Railroads.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE HOWARD INQUIRY.

In the Howard Court of Inquiry to-day the testimony of Gen. Ballock was resumed. He described the cash-book of the State bounty fund; kept a separate memorandum-book of what did not directly concern the payment of bounties; several cases were reported where checks were returned after they were supposed paid; in such cases the money was turned over to the War Department; one case was cited where a draft on the Freedmen's Bank at Mobile was brought here and sent to the Cashier of that bank, who was agent for the bureau; not finding the claimant, the check was returned to the War Department and Gen. Howard called upon for the money; taking the draft to the bank here, he obtained the money and paid it over to Gen. Townsend. The Judge Advocate not being prepared to go on, and the accused not wishing to cross-examine until the other side was through, the court asked a few questions concerning the retained bounty fund. He testified that he believed all the claimants had been paid. The counsel for the accused announced that they were prepared to offer evidence of the payments of these cases.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Alexander P. Ketchum to be Appraiser of Merchandise under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1851, vice John T. Hogeboom, removed; Wm. H. Huse to be Collector of Customs for the District of Newburyport, Mass.; W. S. Havens to be Collector of Customs at Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Robert H. Lindsay to be United States Attorney for Nevada, vice James Seeley, resigned. Postmasters appointed: Albert J. Lowry, at Placerville, Cal.; Henry Mullen, at Columbia, Penn.; Elijah Easton, at Owatonna, Minn.; E. B. Kendall, at Kalamazoo, Mich.; James E. Hoag, Coxsackie, N. Y.; Henry H. Haskins, at Nevada City, Cal.; J. Hall Musser, at Huntingdon, Penn.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day withdrawing the nomination of A. B. Hall, to be Postmaster at Galveston, Texas.

THE HUMASTON CASE AGAINST THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The case of Humaston against the American Telegraph Company to recover the sum or compensation alleged to have been stipulated as consideration for his transfer to the company of his patent for a telegraphic compositor and other improvements in the instruments and appliances of telegraphy, was to-day argued in the Supreme Court. The judgment below, in the Circuit for the Southern District of New-York, as will be remembered, was in favor of the plaintiff in error, but not in accordance with his expectations or views of the contract. The writ of error maintains that the court erred in its rule of damages, and that its jury should have been left to assess them in shares of stock, as per stipulations of the articles of agreement. Gov. Smith and Cephas Brainerd appear for the plaintiff in error, and Messrs. John K. Porter and G. P. Lowrey for the company.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

CONTINUANCE TILL APRIL 6.

SANBORN NOT REQUIRED TO TESTIFY TILL AFTER THE BROOKLYN TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mr. Sanborn did not appear before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, as had been expected. His counsel came, however, and made the statement that, in view of the recent indictment, he deemed it extremely hazardous to his client to give his testimony until the trial, which is set for Monday next. The committee, after deliberation, decided not to call upon Mr. Sanborn to testify until April 6. Messrs. Foster and Roberts, of the committee, thought the committee were being trifled with by this request for a continuance, but after deliberation, and a declaration from the Democratic lawyers of the committee, that in view of the circumstances, Sanborn ought not to be compelled to testify, they decided to grant the continuance. The Assistant District Attorney, who was present from Brooklyn the other day, served upon Sanborn, upon leaving the committee-room, a subpœna to appear in New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Committee on Way and Means again met this morning to proceed with the investigation of the Sanborn case, the arrangement being that Mr. Sanborn should appear and make his statement, subjecting himself afterward to the cross-examination of the committee. As soon as the committee met, however, Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, Mr. Sanborn's counsel, apologized for the non-attendance of his client, and said that when he (Woodbridge) informed the committee, yesterday, that Mr. Sanborn would present himself this morning he had made that statement honestly and in good faith, but that after he had left the committee-room yesterday he had met Mr. Sanborn in consultation and had learned that he was now under a third indictment for the same offense, and that the case was set for trial on Monday next. He believed his client to be innocent, and to be the subject of something very much akin to a conspiracy against him. Mr. Sanborn's counsel in New-York had sent him word yesterday that he ought not to appear before the committee prior to his trial, and he (Woodbridge) had advised him to the same effect. If he was to appear and be subject to the rigid questioning of the committee he would be placed in a very trying and difficult position, and then the newspaper reporters were present to give their construction to the testimony, and possibly to prejudice his case. Mr. Woodbridge thought that the committee itself would see the impropriety of Mr. Sanborn appearing under such circumstances, but as Mr. Sanborn had no wish to keep anything from the committee he had prepared a little paper and had signed it, and he (Woodbridge) would read it to the committee if the committee saw fit to hear it.

The Chairman asked whether it was a statement in reference to the matter generally, or in reference to the propriety of Mr. Sanborn's appearing before the committee.

Mr. Woodbridge replied that there were statements in it upon both points.

Mr. Foster objected to any statement on the part of Mr. Sanborn, unless that gentleman himself could be brought as a witness.

Mr. Woodbridge remarked that Mr. Sanborn had no desire to shirk any responsibility, or to absent himself from the committee, but he believed, under the advice of eminent counsel in New-York, that it was not proper for him, under the circumstances, to appear before the committee.

Mr. Beck—Will you tell us why he had it announced to the country that this committee had summoned him here, and why he gave that as a reason for his non-appearance at the trial in Brooklyn?

Mr. Woodbridge—I was not aware he had so announced.

Mr. Beck—Do you think this committee ought to hear a partial statement from your client when he himself applied for permission to come here; when every witness that has appeared before the committee since Tuesday last has appeared at his instance and in his behalf, and when the committee had reported a bill to repeal the law, and would have proceeded with it but for the request of your client to be heard? Do you think that is proper treatment of the committee?

Mr. Woodbridge—Under such circumstances I will concede that if I was a member of the committee I should desire to get all the information I possibly could in view of the condition of things.

Mr. Beck—We made no inquiry. We reported a bill to repeal the law, and we called upon the Treasury Department for information to lay before the House. That was the extent of our action until Mr. Sanborn came himself and requested us to hear him. We granted that request. He came and tendered witness after witness for examination, and the committee has been occupied for three whole days in hearing witnesses in his behalf, and now he declines to submit himself to examination. Do you think that is treating the committee fairly?

Mr. Woodbridge—After knowing what I know from Mr. Sanborn in reference to the indictments against him, and in view of a speedy trial, which he is presumed to have, I should certainly say that it would not be safe for him to appear before this committee.

Mr. Foster—Do you say it would affect his case?

Mr. Woodbridge—I think it might affect public sentiments very materially.

Mr. Foster—Can he testify without criminating himself?

Mr. Woodbridge—My opinion is that he could make a thoroughly clean breast of the matter, and if he could be a witness in his own case, on trial, then I should not consider him in any danger.

Mr. Niblack said he did not think it unreasonable, in view of all the circumstances, that Mr. Sanborn should hesitate to make a statement before the committee.

Mr. Beck remarked also, that if he were Mr. Sanborn's lawyer, he should advise him to the safe course, and he did not object to his lawyer giving him the best advice under the circumstances.

Mr. Roberts asked Mr. Woodbridge whether he thought that the fact of Mr. Sanborn's making a full statement would affect his trial, and would affect public sentiment?

Mr. Woodbridge replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Roberts then asked whether he thought it fair, on the other side, to have a partial statement submitted to the committee, which might also affect public sentiment and affect the trial?

Mr. Woodbridge admitted that he did not.

Mr. Roberts inquired whether, if the trial in Brooklyn was postponed, or if no result was reached immediately, Mr. Woodbridge would advise Mr. Sanborn to come before the committee.

Mr. Woodbridge replied that he should yield his opinion in that matter to that of Sanborn's counsel in New-York.

The Chairman—Let me understand exactly what you desire. Do you desire that this case should be postponed to some future day, or is it your desire that Sanborn should make a partial statement through you, without submitting himself to a cross-examination?

Mr. Woodbridge—All I can say is that Sanborn states in his paper that he does not desire to submit himself to a cross-examination before his trial.

The Chairman submitted the question to the committee.

Mr. Wood remarked that, in view of all the circumstances, it would be obviously improper to let Mr. Sanborn present his own statement in writing without the committee having an opportunity to examine him; but he thought also that it would subject the committee to the imputation of being disposed to persecute Mr. Sanborn if it was to compel his attendance. He could not vote in favor of doing either.

Mr. Roberts asked Mr. Woobridge whether it would change the situation at all if the committee was to waive for the present all questions affecting any case arising in the Brooklyn district.

Mr. Woodbridge replied that that would not remedy the difficulty so far as the creation of public opinion was concerned.

Mr. Foster asked Mr. Woodbridge whether he understood him as giving his opinion that any disclosures which his client might make before the committee would not injuriously affect him.

Mr. Woodbridge replied that lawyers were very apt to consider their clients innocent until proved guilty. He believed Mr. Sanborn innocent, but that might be because he was his lawyer, and enthusiastic.

Mr. Foster—Would the statements that might be brought out here injure him or themselves?

Mr. Woodbridge—I do not know whether they would or not. I do not know what use would be made of them. I do not know how they would be presented before the public.

The Chairman to Mr. Woodbridge—Let me remind you of a statement which you and Mr. Sanborn made in the beginning, that if the newspaper press were excluded, you were willing he should make a full statement, which might be taken down in short-hand, for the use of the committee solely.

Mr. Woodbridge—I think that was said.

The Chairman—Are you still of that opinion?

Mr. Woodbridge—I should have no objection at all, but I cannot get Mr. Sanborn now, because just before midnight last night he had a telegram from his counsel in New-York telling him that he must go on immediately, as it was necessary for him to be there to prepare for his trial on Monday, and I should judge it was necessary.

The Chairman—Has he gone?

Mr. Woodbridge—I do not think he has gone. I do not know whether he has or not. He was to have gone this morning, if possible. If not, he was to leave in the afternoon train.

After some further discussion, the committee directed the room to be cleared, in order to consult as to the course to be pursued. The conclusion arrived at was that Sanborn should be summoned to appear as a witness on the 6th of April next, or earlier, if his trial shall be previously ended.

THE VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.

GOV. KEMPER'S MESSAGE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

RICHMOND, Va., March 27.—Gov. Kemper to-day sent a message to the General Assembly in relation to the State debt. The first half of the message is a review of the past financial history of the State, together with its present revenues and resources. The Governor says the real situation is not understood abroad, and has been greatly misrepresented. If a fair investigation cause surprise, it will not be on account of what the State has failed to do, but what she has, in face of unprecedented difficulties, accomplished. Notwithstanding any errors of the past resulting from haste, transient excitement, or public distress, a full investigation is bound to satisfy the world of Virginia's willingness and purpose to perform all her obligations to the utmost of her ability. In regard to the act of March 30, 1871, known as the Funding act, he says: "However unwise or precipitate its enactment, it were idle now to question its validity. It was the act of competent authority. Under it the bonds of the State have been executed and delivered, and we cannot go behind them. To the extent to which its provisions have been executed it is undoubtedly a binding contract between debtor and creditor, and it is incapable of being modified without the concurrence of the contracting parties. Nevertheless our utmost resources are insufficient for the prompt and complete fulfillment of all its terms, and to that extent its obligations are impossible of performance at this time. He expresses the opinion that were the recommendations of his inaugural message carried into effect much would be accomplished toward raising the credit of the State, and meeting the immediate demands of the Treasury. The State credit is prostrate, and until it is established on a sound basis capital will surely shun the State. The relief, he says, lies in the restoration of confidence between the State and its creditors, and such a settlement of the public indebtedness as will restore respect for our good faith. It is certainly in our power, if we now enact a just and efficient system of taxation, and prudently husband our resources, to pay henceforward four per cent. per annum on the entire debt intended to be assumed by the Funding act. It is believed that an understanding can be had with the creditors by which we might guarantee with certainty the regular and punctual payment in semi-annual installments, and at convenient places, of two-thirds of the accruing interest for the present, giving proper certificates for the deferred interest, and providing for the payment of the full interest, together with the arrearages on the interest account, as soon as our steadily-increasing resources shall permit. It is believed that a fair and deliberate conference between the State and her creditors will result substantially in the settlement now proposed—a settlement providing for the payment of such reduced interest for the time being as may correspond with our reduced means, and for such greater interest hereafter as will steadily increase with our increasing population and resources, so that the whole debt as heretofore assumed, together with the full interest as now agreed, will be discharged ultimately, and just as quickly as the best ability of the State will permit. It would bind us to do now what we are able to do, and it would postpone so much of our undertakings as we are unable to perform. To do less on our part is repudiation. To do more is to plunge the Commonwealth into the abyss of bankruptcy.

The Governor recommends the appointment of two Commissioners on behalf of the State, representing its best financial skill and experience, to be charged with the readjustment of the public indebtedness by conference with such agents as may be deputed by the creditors to meet them. He further says it is not improbable that an additional arrangement might be made for further securing the debt and relieving ourselves, in view of the well-settled principles of public law. It is demonstrably true that the United States, by interposing between us and our creditors, and dividing and destroying the original entity of the commonwealth, became liable for at least so much of her debt as is due to non-resident creditors. When the present financial panic shall pass away it may be reasonably expected that the common Government, which received wealth and power from the munificence of Virginia in the past, will at the least aid us with the meagre justice of a loan of its bonds or credit, to be used in securing and extinguishing the public debt.

As germane to the general object of the message, the Governor transmits a communication from the attorney of Baring Brothers & Co., asking the repayment of the amount advanced by that house for the State on account of interest on the debt, which sum is not larger than the State can at once pay, and constitutes a debt of honor which is commended to favorable action.

MACON, GA., RACES.

MACON, Ga., March 27.—This was the third day of the Central City Park races. The weather was fine, and the track splendid. The first race, a mile and a half dash, was won by Revenge, beating Tabitha. Time—2:40. Limestone ran, but carried an overweight, and was badly jockeyed. Bets on him were declared off. The second race was a mile dash for two-year olds, and was won by Vandalite, beating Letitia H. and Belle of Australia. Time—1:50. The third race for mile heats, best two in three, was won by Ortolan, beating Joe Johnston and Fireball. Time—1:48½ and 1:49½. The races end to-morrow.

WHOLESALE FORGERIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 27.—Several wholesale drug houses have received lately extensive orders for drugs from Waco, Texas, which proved to be forgeries. The total amount is about $100,000, but luckily the forgeries were discovered before the goods reached their destination, and are being returned to the shippers.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO RELEASE THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Anderson asked how many Fenian convicts are still undergoing sentence, where they are imprisoned, and whether the Government is or is not of, the opinion that the time has come for their release.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, replied that the total number of these prisoners is sixteen. Two are now undergoing sentence for the Manchester murder, but none for the Clerkenwell outrage. Two others are under sentence of imprisonment for fifteen years, one for seven years, and eleven, who had been soldiers, were sentenced for life, having been convicted of supplying arms to, and otherwise assisting, the insurgents. They were distributed as follows: three in England, eight in one part of Australia and two in another, and three in Ireland. Mr. Cross concluded by declaring that the Government had no intention of interfering with the execution of their sentences.

This announcement was received by the House with cheers.

DEPARTURE OF A STEAMER.

QUEENSTOWN, March 27.—The steam-ship City of Paris sailed to-day for New-York. All well.

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

LONDON, March 27.—There is every prospect of a good day to-morrow for the University boat-race on the Thames.

The rowing of the Oxford crew has greatly improved since its first appearance on the river for practice.

In the betting now the odds are six to four in favor of Cambridge.

THE ODDS IN BETTING DIMINISHING—STEADY IMPROVEMENT OF THE OXFORD CREW.

LONDON, March 24.—The race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews will take place at 10:40 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh are expected to witness the contest from the umpire's boat.

The rowing of the Oxford crew to-day showed continued improvement. Their chances of success have brightened considerably. The betting this evening is about even.

Light blue and dark blue rosettes, the respective colors of the Cambridge and Oxford crews, have been selling rapidly all day, and now that there is a chance of the Oxford winning, the excitement is intense.

THE WEATHER THIS MORNING IN LONDON FAVORABLE FOR THE RACE.

LONDON, March 28—5:30 A. M.—The weather this morning is favorable for the event of the day, the University boat race.

SPAIN.

THE FIGHTING AT BILBOA—SUCCESSES OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

MADRID, March 27.—The fighting before Bilboa between the Republicans and the Carlists, which was renewed early yesterday morning, continued all day, and closed at night with decided advantages for the National forces.

Marshal Serrano telegraphs to the Minister of War that his troops have advanced and driven back the Carlist lines, capturing at the point of the bayonet, several villages, and a number of positions, which were occupied by the insurgents on Wednesday,

Several of the Carlist batteries have been silenced.

FURTHER DISPATCHES FROM SERRANO.

MADRID, March 27.—Marshal Serrano, in a dispatch to the War Office, says his losses in the engagement yesterday were 188 men killed and wounded.

His troops maintain all the positions they captured from the Carlists.

The insurgents having massed he relinquished his intention of carrying the town of Pedro Abanto till a movement now being performed by his right wing is completed.

DISPATCHES FROM CARLIST SOURCES.

BAYONNE, March 27.—Dispatches from Carlist sources dated Durango yesterday, claim successes for the insurgents in the two days' fighting with Marshal Serrano.

RESULTS OF THURSDAY'S FIGHTING AT BILBOA.

MADRID, March 27.—The battle of Thursday, before Bilboa, lasted thirteen hours. The latest dispatches from Marshal Serrano are very hopeful. Sixteen heavy guns were in good position for the attack on Pedro Abanto, Friday.

FRANCE.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE QUESTION OF THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, March 27.—In the Assembly, to-day, M. Dahirel, a Monarchist, moved that the Assembly take a vote, on the 1st day of July, to decide the future form of the Government of France. He urged that it was impossible to make a Constitution without first settling the question whether France was to be a monarchy or a republic.

The motion caused great excitement in the Chamber, and a heated debate ensued.

M. De Kerdrel and the Duke De Broglie spoke against the motion, and it was rejected by a vote of 330 to 256.

ITALY.

EXTIRPATION OF THE CALABRIAN BANDITS.

ROME, March 27.—The bands of brigands in Calabria have been completely exterminated.

THE BRADFORD (VT.) BANK ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE TELLER.

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.—The following special dispatch has been received by the *Evening Traveller*:

BRADFORD, Vt., March 27.

The sudden disappearance of C. P. Wright, Teller of the Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Company, causes much excitement here, and it is now believed that he has been guilty of incendiarism, as well as robbery of the bank. One morning, about two weeks ago, Wright built a fire in the bank and went to breakfast. Soon after smoke was seen issuing from the door, when it was broken open, and the books and papers about the desk were all found on fire, but a few pails of water extinguished the flames. The journal containing the account of this month's business was destroyed. There was an unusually hot fire in the stove, and at the time it was thought that the fire caught from a spark from the pipe. When the Treasurer of the bank, Mr. L. P. Hale, reached the place, it was found that the ledger was gone, but it was thought that it was stolen during the fire. This week the officers of the bank have been investigating the matter. Thursday evening they were in the bank. Wright went in, but soon left. After the officers left, Wright went into the bank, took what money there was in the safe, amounting to some $3,000 or $4,000, as near as can be learned from depositors, and left in the night train going south. The next morning the news of his flight was telegraphed over the country, and he has been arrested at Potsdam, N. Y. As the books are destroyed, it is not known how much he has taken heretofore. Some pieces of tin, supposed to have been from the binding of the ledger, have been found in the stove. Mr. Hale remembers that Wright had a very hot fire in the stove on the day of the fire, and kept stirring it, and it is supposed that the book was burned at that time.

CANADA.

OPENING OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 27.—His Excellency the Governor General, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, proceeded in state to the chamber of the Senate, and, having taken his seat upon the throne, commanded the attention of the House of Commons. The members of that body, preceded by the Speaker, Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, appeared at the bar of the Senate. Hon. Mr. Anglin informed his Excellency that the choice of the House of Commons had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the members thereof the customary parliamentary privileges, after which his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I have convoked Parliament at the earliest moment consistent with the delay entailed by its recent dissolution. Your attention will be invited during the present session to measures having reference to the representation of the people in Parliament, embracing the system now prevailing in Great Britain and in most other countries enjoying constitutional government, of taking votes by ballot, and to the establishment of a general court of appeal. Measures will also be submitted to you for the amendment of the laws relating to controverted elections, militia, and insolvency. The enactment of 1872, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway having failed to secure the prosecution of this great enterprise, you will be called upon to consider what plan will best and most speedily provide the means of trans-continental communication with British Columbia. A report of the Chief Engineer will be laid before you, showing what progress was made during the past year in surveys connected with the proposed line. The destruction of the railway offices by fire, involved a serious loss of maps, plans, and papers, the possession of which would have made the report more complete. Canal and harbor improvements are being vigorously prosecuted, with a view to insure adequate accommodation for the rapidly growing trade of the country. The report of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the proposed canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy will be submitted for your consideration. With the progress already made in the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, another year will be required to complete it; a report indicating its actual condition will be laid before Parliament, and a measure will be introduced to vest in the Department of Public Works the powers now exercised by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The question of compensation due the Dominion for fishery privileges conceded to the United States by the Treaty of Washington has given rise to a renewal of negotiations tending to widen the reciprocal trade relations with that country. At the instance of my Government the imperial authorities have given directions to the British Minister to discuss the whole subject with the Administration at Washington, and have associated with him for this purpose a Canadian Commissioner.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the accounts of the last financial year will be laid before you, as well as a statement of receipts and expenditures of the present year, at the earliest practicable period. I regret to state that the receipts of the current year will not be sufficient to meet the expenditures. It will, therefore, be necessary for you to consider the best means to be adopted for making good the anticipated deficiency. Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The combined efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to promote immigration have met with a reasonable measure of success, thus adding a considerable number of desirable persons from other countries to our industrial population. Notwithstanding the commercial depression which, through exceptional causes, has prevailed to some extent during the past year, it is satisfactory to know that the general prosperity will not thereby be affected. I do not doubt but that, as the great natural resources of the Dominion become more widely appreciated, the results will be a healthy stimulus to the enterprise and energy of our people and a still larger accession to our members. I trust that your deliberations may be directed by wisdom and aided by Divine Providence.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD RETIRES FROM THE LEADERSHIP OF THE OPPOSITION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 27.—Sir John A. Macdonald has formally resigned the leadership of the Opposition, and Dr. Tupper will probably be chosen to succeed him.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

ST. CATHARINES, March 27.—The schooner Lone Star arrived at Port Dalhousie, from Toronto, to-day, being the first arrival of the season.

QUICKER TRAVEL PROPOSED.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 27.—It is contemplated to shorten the route between Halifax and the United States, by running an express train, to made the trip in four hours in connection with the line of steamers to Portland.

THE FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 27.—About 200 men will leave the Strait of Canso this or next week to join the American fishing fleet at Gloucester.

CALIFORNIA.

A DEFAULTING PENSION AGENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Several months ago Pension Agent H. C. Bennett disappeared mysteriously. It was then stated that his accounts with the Government were all right, but a further investigation discloses a defalcation to a large amount. The examination is not yet concluded, and the exact amount of the defalcation is unknown.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Both the Freeman and Irvin Railroad bills were defeated in the State Senate last evening, and Farley's bill was accepted as a substitute. It will come up to-day. The Assembly has defeated the bill for abolishing the Militia of the State.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, March 27.—The Havana journals are silent with regard to the recent battle near Puerto Principe.

Dispatches from Santiago say bands of insurgents have reappeared in that section of the Eastern Department.

It is reported that the Priest Castro and Señor Martinez, late President of the Republican Club, who was arrested some time ago, will be sent to Spain on the 30th inst.

The Chinese Commissioner, Chin Lan Pin, is recovering from his illness, and was able to leave his bed to-day. The Commission will remain three weeks longer in Cuba.

The amount of exchange offering is unequal to the demand of the importing houses. Retail dealers suffer most from the depreciation of the currency. Few exporters are affected in their business.

The United States steamer Alaska has arrived here.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A NEW-YORKER.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Early this morning, W. F. Houghtaling, of New-York, an agent of the Hoe printing press, stepped into an open elevator shaft, at the Clifton House, falling about ten feet to the basement, and receiving fatal injuries.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

STRONG ASSERTIONS OF A CONTRACTOR MET BY THE SWORN EVIDENCE OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the District investigation to-day Patrick Cullinane gave the first evidence that has been produced before the committee that in any way, if true, reflects upon the integrity of any officer of the District. Cullinane said that Col. Magruder, the Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, had asked $5,000 from him, and said if he gave it he could have plenty of money. He gives the following account of the affair: "On July 11, I got $20,000 from James Magruder. Soon after, he said I could have plenty of money if I gave him $5,000. He says: 'Pat, if you feel uneasy in any way about giving me $5,000, you can go to Georgetown and give my wife $5,000.' I didn't do it. I wish I had done it, and I would have more money to-day. On the 11th of September I went to him again, and he wouldn't give me any money. He said he didn't want to have anything to do with me. The board then owed me $100,000." The above, in substance, was reiterated in a dozen different ways during the examination, with a great many amusing embellishments, characteristic of the nationality which the contractor's name sufficiently indicates. The performance of the witness on the stand was as good as a "roaring Irish farce."

Col. Magruder himself took the stand after Cullinane had been discharged, and swore positively that no such occurrence had ever happened; that he had never made any proposition of this character to this contractor or to any other. So far as the testimony goes it is a question of false swearing between Col. Magruder, an old and respected citizen of the District of Columbia, and a contractor who admitted on the stand that he would not perform his contract according to specifications if he could avoid it. Of course the "independent" correspondents of the memorialists will claim to have unearthed a great fraud, but the friends of the District Government are just as confident as they were before that the whole story is a fabrication. Collateral testimony will, before the investigation closes, settle this issue. Cullinane swore that he did not know that he had fulfilled any part of his contract according to specification, but said he had done as the rest of the contractors did, and that the whole "kit" of them were a set of swindlers, who would cheat the board if they could. In his own case, the board had reserved $15,000 on account of non-fulfillment of contract.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the District of Columbia Investigating Committee, this morning, counsel for the memorialists took up the list of contracts of public works, and criticised the figures as estimates and actual cost of work thereunder.

Gov. Shepherd occupied considerable time in explaining the points raised. The inquiry of counsel for the memorialists was extended to embrace the examination of statements for the measurements of work done around reservation No. 17, south-east of the Capitol building, and W. T. Riley was placed on the stand by them to show that the board measured up and charged for work not done by the District Government.

Gov. Shepherd stated, in explanation, that this was true, but called attention to the bills rendered against the United States by the board, showing that the bills put in by the board for a large portion of this work were due by the Federal Government to the corporation, and had never been liquidated, and that the acts of Congress appropriated sufficient money to cover these old bills long due. The money thus appropriated was used by the board under this act in further prosecution of the work around the Government property.

J. G. Bigelow testified with reference to the damage to property held by him on Fourteenth street by reason of detective sewerage in front thereof. It was shown in the cross-examination that the sewer referred to was a blind sewer, constructed to connect with a main sewer discharging into Rock Creek, but that the connection had not been made by reason of Winter coming on and interrupting the prosecution of the work; also that the houses alleged to have been damaged were constructed after this blind sewer had been commenced.

After the recess, Patrick Cullinane, an old contractor, was sworn for the memorialists. This witness, in the course of his examination in chief, testified that, on a given date, he went to James A. Magruder, the Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, to obtain payment of a certificate for $20,000 due him by the board, and that Magruder refused to pay him unless he (the witness) would pay him (Magruder) the sum of $5,000. That at a subsequent date, also given, he called again on Magruder, who paid him the $20,000, but again asked him for $5,000; and, as he handed him the check for this $20,000, suggested that if the witness felt any delicacy about giving the $5,000 to him, he might go to Georgetown, the residence of the Treasurer, and leave the amount with Mrs. Magruder. The witness was closely cross-questioned about this alleged transaction, as also in relation to his Four and a Half street contract. During his examination it transpired that Cullinane did not perform the work on Four and a Half street in any respect in accordance with the terms of the contract with the board, neither as to quantity or quality, and that when final settlement was made with him the sum of $15,000 was retained to cover the cost of making his work good; also, that on examination of his work by order of the board, evidence was disclosed to justify the suspicion of collusion between Cullinane and a Street Superintendent whose duty it was to certify to the board as to whether the contract had been performed according to specification.

Col. James A. Magruder, Treasurer of the board, asked leave to make a statement, and said, in order to make that statement more positive, he desired to be sworn, which was done. Col. Magruder then said that there was not one word of truth in the testimony of Cullinane, so far as related to any demand, request, or suggestion made by him to Cullinane for the payment of money as an inducement to the settlement of any claim. Such statement was absolutely and utterly false, not only in regard to Cullinane, but also to any and all contractors under the board. He said he never heard the least hint of this charge now made by Cullinane, until since this investigation began. Col. Magruder proceeded at some length to explain particularly in relation to the manner in which Cullinane's contract on Four and a Half street had been performed, and how and under what condition of facts the final settlement was made with him. He concluded this branch of his statement by asserting his willingness to put his word against that of Cullinane in this community, where he had resided the best part of his life. He then testified at some length regarding payments made by him on certain work done by the board and charged to the Federal Government, particularly with reference to the B street sewer; also in relation to the disposition made of the $75,000 appropriation by Congress for compensation for a share in the old City Hall, owned by the District Government, and for the construction of the new District Office building. He said, in relation to the latter point, that the said money was made a special deposit in the bank, where it remained two or three months, and was then, by a vote of the entire board, invested in eight per cent. securities, and that said eight per cent. securities are now on deposit in the vault of the bank in the name of the District of Columbia, and drawing interest.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 27.

SENATE.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Mr. Ogleby, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably a bill appropriating $25,000 for a survey of the boundaries of the Yellowstone Park, providing penalties for violating any rules or regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its protection and government, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant leases for toll-roads throughout the park, provided that he shall fix the rates of toll, &c.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The bills to relieve the political disabilities of Thos. Hardeman, of Georgia, and Wm. L. Cabell, of Texas, were taken up and passed.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a statement showing the amounts due the Government from Paymasters, Quartermasters, Commissaries, Collectors of Internal Revenue and Customs, and officers of the Freedman's Bureau since Jan. 1, 1865, together with the names of such delinquents, from what States they were appointed, and if suits are now pending to recover the amounts due. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following were passed:

For the relief of Nathan Cole, late a Captain in the Twenty-third Regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

For the relief of Wm. H. Denniston, late acting Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth New-York Volunteers.

To relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands to the City and County of San Francisco, Cal.

ASHBURY DICKENS.

The bill for the relief of the legatees of Ashbury Dickens was taken up, and pending its discussion the morning hour expired.

DURATION OF THE MORNING HOUR.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, from the Committee on Rules, reported favorably on the rule submitted a few days ago by Mr. Stewart, providing that the morning hour hereafter shall continue till 1:30 o'clock. He asked for its consideration, but objection was made by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and it went over.

REDEMPTION AND FREE BANKING.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, to the first section of the bill, prohibiting the use of any portion of the $400,000,000 authorized by that section, as amended by Mr. Wright, for the purchase of bonds of the United States above par, or for the current expenses of the Government.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, opposed the amendment, and said it meant simply that none of the money authorized by the section could be issued. If bonds could not be purchased with it, and it could not be used for the current expenses of the Government, how was it to be put in circulation?

Mr. Morrill modified his amendment by striking out the latter part, relating to current expenses, so that it would read: "But no part of the same shall be used in the purchase of bonds of the United States."

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, said he was in favor of leaving the section as it passed yesterday. He had every confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury, and thought that officer could distribute the money in his discretion.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) was calculated to defeat the action of the Senate of yesterday. It reminded him of the man who was in favor of the Maine Liquor law, but opposed to its execution. It had been said that this money would be all paid out, and stay in Wall street. He denied that it would do so, and hoped the amendment would be voted down.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, asked if the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) favored the Secretary of the Treasury increasing the public debt by purchasing bonds above par. He (Mr. Morrill) would now withdraw his amendment, and see what kind of a bill the majority would get up.

Mr. Logan said he did not like such insinuations as were thrown out by the gentlemen from Vermont, (Mr. Morrill,) that he would withdraw his amendment to see what kind of a bill the majority would get up. Did the Senator (Mr. Morrill) think there were no brains in the Senate except in his own head? His action only showed a determination on the part of certain Senators to defeat the will of the majority in the Senate. When Senators insinuated that none were able to perfect a bill besides themselves they arrogated a good deal.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said he wanted to give the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) to understand that the language he had been using toward the majority in this body was very far from being polite. Any member of the Senate had the right to offer any amendment he pleased. No Senator enjoyed a higher reputation for fairness and honesty than the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Morrill,) and when the Senator used his privilege of submitting amendments he should not be criticised. He (Mr. Schurz) could not submit to such language were it applied to him.

Mr. Logan said he was replying to the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill.) The Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Schurz) said he would not submit to it. If he (Mr. Schurz) should repeat the remark made by the Senator from Vermont, it would be seen whether he would submit to it. He (Mr. Logan) did not attempt to bully any man, neither would he allow any man to bully him. The Senator from Vermont was fully able to defend himself without the aid of the Senator from Missouri. Was the Senator (Mr. Schurz) the champion here? Who made him the censor of this Senate Chamber? If he (Mr. Logan) at any time made use of any discourteous language, no man in the Senate would be quicker to take it back.

Mr. Morrill said they all understood the manner of Senator Logan, and that manner he probably could not help. The Senator did make some remarks that were rather peevish. He (Mr. Morrill) did not intend to reflect on the majority, but merely withdrew his amendment to allow the majority to perfect the bill.

Mr. Logan said his manner was his own, and not subject to criticism. Sometimes he might be mild, and sometimes otherwise, but he was in earnest in what he said.

Mr. Schurz said he entirely agreed with the Senator from Vermont; and with the Senator from Illinois that the manner of the latter was his own, and he assured the gentleman (Mr. Logan) that he had the most profound respect for the majorities.

Mr. Logan—You are satisfied now, are you?

Mr. Schurz—Oh, yes.

Mr. Logan—Well, so am I.

Mr. Morrill's amendment having been withdrawn, the question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Logan to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon, submitted last evening.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said the amendment of Senator Logan presented the simple question whether the Senate was in favor of free banking or not. If free banking should be established, banking capital would all concentrate within one hundred miles of New-York City, and the West and South would be more destitute than ever.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, said the second section of the substitute submitted by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon) provided for an increase of $46,000,000 in the national bank circulation, while the very next section, submitted by the gentleman from Illinois, provided for all the circulation which could be obtained.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, asked Mr. Logan to accept the third section of the committee's bill. He (Mr. Gordon) believed, with the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman,) that if free banking was authorized the national banking capital would concentrate within one hundred miles of New-York City. The committee's bill would better somewhat the South and the West.

Mr. Logan said his purpose was to offer his amendment to the first section of the bill of the gentleman from North Carolina, in place of the second section of that bill. It was offered yesterday at the hour of adjournment, after a brief examination.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, thought the argument of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) that, if free banking was established, the national banking capital would concentrate within 100 miles of New-York City, was erroneous. The national banks were not profitable without deposits, and there were already enough in the East to absorb all the deposits offered, while in the West there are hundreds of towns having no banks at all, and if banks be established there, they would have sufficient deposits to make them profitable.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said he would be glad to see all our national indebtedness now held abroad brought home for the purpose of establishing national banks. He did not understand the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Logan.) It repealed the twenty-seventh section of the National Banking law, which referred to penalties to be imposed upon officers of the Treasury and national banks for issuing notes not authorized, so that if the section was repealed notes might be issued always, whether Government bonds be deposited or not.

Mr. Logan said it was not proposed to repeal the whole of the section, only such part of it as limited the circulation. The amendment had been prepared by the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cameron,) but as that gentleman was absent yesterday he, (Mr. Logan,) by request, offered it for him and would stand by it.

Mr. Cameron moved to strike out in Mr. Logan's amendment "27" and insert "28," which amendment was accepted by Mr. Logan.

Mr. Morton moved to strike out the second section of the bill as reported by the committee, which provides for the redemption of United States notes on Jan. 1, 1876.

The Chair ruled that motion out of order at this time.

Mr. Logan said, to test the sense of the Senate on this second section, he would withdraw his amendment in order that the Senator (Mr. Morton) might move to strike out the second section.

Mr. Sherman said this, to him, was a vital point in the bill, and he hoped it would not be stricken out.

Mr. Hamlin moved to strike out, in the second section of the Financial bill, "January, 1876," as the time when United States notes should be redeemed in coin or interest-bearing bonds, and insert the 1st of January, 1877.

Mr. Cameron moved the Senate go into executive session.

AN OBNOXIOUS RAILING REMOVED.

The Chair said several Senators had raised objections to the railing upon the floor of the Chamber beyond the outer row of seats, and had requested its removal. As it was put there by the order of the Vice President, the present occupant of the chair did not feel authorized to order its removal. The Senate could do so, however, and he would like to know the sense of the Senate.

Mr. Thurman said he hoped the railing would be removed. Its presence made the Senate look like a cow-pasture besides, those occupying seats on the outer row were much annoyed by the crowd constantly leaning on the rail. It afforded a good roost for the crowd.

The Chair was authorized to have the railing removed, and the desks rearranged as they were prior to the erection of the railing.

Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to authorize the settlement of accounts between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Georgia and the United States, upon the basis on which similar accounts were settled with the Tennessee Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

FISK UNIVERSITY—ADDITIONAL BATTERIES AT FORT HAMILTON, NEW-YORK.

Mr. Sprague, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill to confirm the purchase of a portion of the site at Fort Houston, Nashville, Tenn., and to provide for the donation of the same to the Fisk University for educational purposes; also to confirm the purchase of twenty-one acres of land at Fort Hamilton, New-York, for additional batteries. It was placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Cameron renewed his motion for an executive session, which was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and, after a short time, the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This being private bill day, a number of private bills were reported from various committees and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Senate bill removing the political disabilities of Wm. L. Cabell, of Texas, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then, at 1:40 P. M., resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the several acts providing a national currency, and to establish free banking.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, indicated an amendment which he desired to offer, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel, as fast as practicable, United States notes, till their amount is reduced to $388,000,000, and then to allow to the national banks circulating notes without any limit to their circulation.

Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, a member of the Banking Committee, opposed the bill.

Mr. Merriam, of New-York, (another member of the Banking Committee,) advocated the bill, particularly the free banking features of it. He argued that the spirit of American institutions was antagonistic to monopolies, and hence the almost universal demand for free banking. Free banking would be the opportunity of the West, whose enterprises hitherto had been carried on under the disadvantages of dear money borrowed from the East. With free banking the West would be saved from the Shylocks of the East.

Mr. Hunter, of Indiana, another member of the Banking Committee, next addressed the House. He favored five sections of the bill, and was opposed to three of them. He advocated the first section to make banking free, and proposed to have the present law amended in several particulars, one of which was to allow national banks to pay interest on deposits only when the deposits were made for a fixed period. He contended that the recent panic was caused by the accumulation of money at New-York, and not by the superabundance of money in the country; that it was accelerated by the failure of Jay Cooke, and that that failure grew out of the hostility of the people to railroads on account of their oppressive freight tariffs. He quoted Daniel Webster to prove that whatever was a legal tender was a constitutional standard of value; that it was established and could not be overthrown, and that to overthrow it would shake the whole system. He gave notice that he would offer amendments to carry out his views.

The House at 4:45 took a recess till 7:30, the evening session and the session to-morrow to be exclusively for debate on the Currency bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the House was attended by not more than a dozen members, and there was no interest in the proceedings, the speeches being merely written essays.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The Stock Exchange presented a lively scene, yesterday, at the opening, and large realizing sales were reported in the morning. At the close the market was off, Union Pacific alone holding up to the opening price. Erie closed weak, having been unsteady during the day on the strength of reported instability of the new loan, and that a combination had been made on the other side of the water to bear the stock. At the Erie Office it is given out that everything is lovely, and that President Watson sails to-day for Liverpool. The announced intention of Mr. Orton, of the Western Union Company, to leave for Liverpool to-day, gives rise to speculation in regard to telegraph combinations, and so forth. One thing is received as positive, and that is that Mr. Orton takes a season of rest in this way, by advice of his physician. A buoyant stock market is looked for by many on the basis of the inflation news. There was more outside buying of stocks reported yesterday than for many a day. The strike of employes of the Erie Company, at Susquehanna, is more serious than at first apprehended. It is authoritatively stated that in case the strike is not ended to-day the company's shops at Susquehanna will be closed, thus throwing 1,100 men out of work.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Cotton Exchange have declared the membership of Messrs. John H. Valentine and Samuel M. Weeks at an end, under article 11 of the by-laws. Article 11 relates to the failure of any member to meet contracts. The sale of their seats has been ordered to take place on the floor of the Exchange at 3 P. M., April 7.

The Erie and Pennsylvania Central Companies are selling emigrant tickets to the West from this City at the reduced rates of fare agreed upon. It is rumored that the New-York Central will make a still further reduction if matters do not go right, fixing fares from New-York to Chicago at $5, and proportionately to all other Western points. The railway agents and the New-York Produce Exchange Committee of Grain Receivers are to resume the consideration of the grading of grain at the Exchange to-day.

The managers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, in this City, express no fears as to the Colima, now fourteen days overdue at San Francisco, but anticipate early favorable intelligence. The company are considering the expediency of ordering three new iron steam-ships, and a model and specifications have already been examined by the managers. The matter has been committed to the Executive Committee and the Superintendent of Ships of the company. The steam-ship Merrimac, of Garrison's Line, due at this port March 23, touched at Pernambuco on the regular day, and was seen entering the harbor at Para on the 4th inst. The news of her arrival at Para was brought by the ship John Rose, which arrived here Thursday night, and is the latest information had in regard to the steamer. The steam-ship Amérique, from Havre, landed fifty-nine emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday.

OLIVER CHARLICK AS A RAPID READER.

The election investigation, involving charges of official corruption against Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick, in the appointment of inspectors at the last November election, was continued before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The only business transacted, however, was an experiment by Mr. Charlick in the matter of rapid reading. He had appeared, in obedience to an order of the court, for the purpose of signing his testimony previously taken and making any explanation thereof he saw fit. For this purpose it became necessary that he should read over the entire testimony as written out from the notes of the stenographer. A short experience at this work soon demonstrated that it would take him until nearly midnight, if not all Summer, to complete the job. This being rather unacceptable to all parties, Judge Donohue suggested that Mr. Warburton, the stenographer, should furnish Mr. Charlick an authenticated copy of the testimony presented for his signature by Monday morning, and that Charlick appear before the court at 1 o'clock P. M. on the Wednesday following and sign it.

Charlick's qualifications as a rapid reader of manuscript may be inferred from the fact that in the first start, when fresh, he got through about seventeen pages in half an hour; but later—having grown weary, perhaps—he took nearly an hour to get through one page, and, had his pace continued to grow slower in proportion, the Legislature would probably have adjourned for the session before he concluded.

THE BURKE WILL CASE.

Counsel in the case of the contested will of the late Nora Julia Burke, summed up the evidence yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Mr. O'Gorman argued that the insanity of the testatrix at the time she made the will, was satisfactorily established by the fact that she left her property to a mere stranger, while she had blood relations in the City, and also because, in her last illness, she struck the priest that came to prepare her for death, and spat in his face. Such an act on the part of an Irish Catholic lady was, he argued, incontrovertible evidence of an unsound mind.

Mr. Stewart, on behalf of the proponent, Andrew Moloney, of Seammel street, denied this proposition most strenuously. He said further that it was a remarkably sensible act for the deceased lady to leave her property to the man that had befriended her and given her a home in her old age, rather than to a brother who had never treated her as a sister; who never visited her in her last illness, and who did not even pay her the poor compliment of attending her funeral.

Both gentlemen submitted their briefs to his honor Surrogate Hutchings.

MEXICO.

A BANQUET TO UNITED STATES MINISTER FOSTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Monday, March 9, 1874.

The American citizens residing in and near this capital recently paid a suitable tribute of respect and regard to Hon. John W. Foster, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary near the Government of Mexico. The tribute took the shape of a breakfast, at which over sixty Americans were present, while others who were unable to attend sent in at once their excuses for themselves, and their congratulations on the event. The repast was furnished in one of the principal rooms at Tivoli de San Cosme, which was handsomely decorated with the American and Mexican flags, and with the portraits of Presidents of the two Republics, being those of Washington, Lincoln, Juarez, Lerdo, and Grant being conspicuous. Among the guests were the German Minister, the Italian and Spanish Chargés d'Affaires, the Secretary of the Mexican Legation to the German Emperor, and Bishop Mathew Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. Dr. Julius Skelton, United States Consul General, who presided, suitably expressed the feelings of Mr. Foster's entertainers, when, after assembling at table, he said, in addressing him, that it was a source of unusual pride to American citizens to be represented in a foreign country by such a Minister. They were proud to say that in his relation to them as their Minister, he had always recognized the value and sacredness of their nationality, while, at the same time, his appreciation of equity had enabled, and would always enable, him, in case of real or supposed grievances, to accord the most ample justice to the Government and people within whose territory they lived. They extended their welcome to him as one for whom they wished to declare loudly their esteem, and whose counsels they should be proud to honor. Mr. Foster, in his reply, nicely defined what he deemed to be his duty as a plenipotentiary, and properly emphasized the dignity and pride which are inseparable from American citizenship. On the first point he said it was his duty to implicitly obey the instructions of his Government, and seek to merit its approval; and next to that he held in the highest esteem the appreciation of his countrymen resident in Mexico, who were cognizant of his daily conduct, and who best knew the manner in which he had exemplified the principles of American citizenship and protected its interests. It was, he said, his earnest desire to elevate its standard, and to promote the acquaintance and social intercourse of his countrymen. He believed they would heartily respond to the sentiment that there was no prouder title which could be conferred upon a man by any Government on this wide globe to-day, and none which had been conferred in the history of all nations in past ages, than that of American citizen. Its foundation began to be laid 250 years ago by the Puritans of New-England, by the Dutch of New-York, by the Quakers of Pennsylvania, by the Catholics of Maryland, and by the French Huguenots of Carolina, bringing to this wilderness continent free thought, religious freedom, liberal education, and the spirit of independence, enterprise, and progress, which the feudalism and intolerance of old Europe could not recognize. It had been dearly bought in the blood of our fathers, and gloriously maintained in the blood of our brothers. We could to-day point with pride to a Government of liberal institutions, whose principles are founded upon the equality and nobility of man, to a people distinguished for their education and intelligence, for their morality and tolerant worship of the Almighty, and to a country unsurpassed in the fertility of its soil, boundless in its resources, and broad enough to receive the millions of all continents who desire to enjoy the blessings of our education, religion, and political institutions. They needed no titles of nobility, no decoration of royalty, no ensignia of court or throne to make American citizenship honored and honorable, and, inspired by this sentiment, it had been his aim to bring together in this land and bind in stronger bonds of social sympathy all who rightfully claimed and worthily sustained American citizenship. While speaking in terms of such high commendation of our American birthright, Mr. Foster rightly said that we take pleasure in recognizing the merits of other nationalities. Especially, he said, was it gratifying that the relation of the United States with the Republic of Mexico, whose principles are so akin, were cordial and peaceful. Mr. Foster's address was received with great enthusiasm. The "Health of Minister Foster" was the first regular toast, and the application of the Scotch air which followed it—"John Anderson, My Joe, John"—was promptly recognized. Mr. Foster's reply was brief, and in the main, a warm acknowledgment of the renewed manifestation of the regard of his countrymen. Bishop Simpson, in responding to his health, which stood second on the list of toasts, made some happy allusions to the relative positions of the two Republics. He had sometimes thought, he said, that their national standards represented the present condition of the two countries. The Mexican eagle was perched upon the cactus, and held the serpent in its beak; ours was soaring amid the stars. With us, the conflict was over—victory had been won—and in proud triumph, yet bearing the symbol of peace, the eagle, untrammeled and unrestrained, sought the high heavens. Mexico, as a Republic, was younger—her half century had scarcely ended. She was yet in conflict. Her eagle had seized the serpent of ignorance, of superstition, and of disorder, and was breaking its power. It was already writhing in agony, and would soon be dashed lifeless on the ground. "The Press in Mexico," the third of the regular toasts, was responded to by Major Clarke, and Mr. Horace Rowe, of Austin, Texas, in the most poetic rhapsodies acknowledged the power of song in responding to the toast of "American Poetry and Literature." Here, for instance, is a specimen:

> "With the creation of the spheres was born the spirit of song—with the first grand strain which their blended anthems waked its dulcet voice was joined. On the lips of the first bright seraph it lingered musically, and taught his tongue the echo of his heart. In paradise, when the soul of man was redolent with the breath of Deity, it chimed familiar with his psalms of praise and tuned his heart-strings to harmonious prayer; and, when that dark hour of the curse had dawned—when doomed no more to cull the flowers and tread the pathways of that blissful Eden, like a pitying angel it hovered near him still, and soothed his spirit with the song of hope."

After referring in happy terms to the immortal names of American literature that were not born to die, Mr. Rowe thus did his *devoir* in behalf of the ladies of our land:

> "But shall we forget, though surrounded by the handsome Señora and the lovely Señorita—shall we forget, I repeat, the noble matron and the beautiful maid of our less genial clime? Methinks that every heart here beating swells with one gallant response, 'Never!'
>
> 'Then let each cup be filled with wine,
> And let each one his knighthood prove,
> Here's a toast to those whose charms divine
> Like the Pleiad Sisters a far-off shrine.'"

The toast, it is needless to say, was received with fervent enthusiasm. The toast, "American Naturalized Citizens," claimed the responsive services of Mr. Charles Fredenhagen, who thanked the native-born citizens for the compliment which they had paid those who could only claim to be naturalized. Although the former were good Americans, he trusted they would not consider the foreign-born citizens presumptuous in thinking that they were still better. The one became Americans by accident, not by will; the foreign-born citizens were Americans by choice, having selected the United States for their homes and given to it their loyalty and their affections. The "Health of the President of the United States" stood next on the list, and was responded to by Minister Foster. In the Presidency of our country, he said, we recognized the embodiment of the sovereignty of the people. The greatest eulogy which could be pronounced upon the efficient conduct of their present Chief Magistrate was to say that none of his predecessors had more fully and cheerfully recognized the fact that he is but the servant of the people. He was now filling out the second term of an administration unsurpassed in the history of our country for the prosperity, happiness, and security of its inhabitants, and for the high standing and influence of the Government among the nations of the earth. Whatever, he said, may be our political affiliations, we must concede the success of his administration, and the honor which President Grant had conferred upon our common country; and should recognize the proposition that his name would go down to posterity as one of the greatest soldiers of the world, and one of the most useful and successful Presidents of the American Republic. "The President of Mexico" was responded to by Señor Nuñez Ortega, Secretary of the Mexican Legation to the German Empire, and then a number of volunteer toasts, which were responded to with due enthusiasm, prolonged the festivities. Mr. Charles B. Young, of Maryland, proposed "The Two Great Anglo-Saxon Nations," and, in alluding to the positions of Great Britain and America, brought in the following appropriate reference to Mr. Foster and to Mr. Bliss, the Secretary of the Legation.

> "These nations, like others, are subject to err, sometimes by putting the wrong man in the wrong place, but when the United States Government sent Mr. Foster to represent it in this country, it put the right man in the right place, for I have never heard a Minister so universally commended; and there is no fear that, under his "Fostering" care, and with a "Blissful" aid, not only American citizens will be duly protected, but the Mexican people duly respected."

It is almost unnecessary to say that this sentiment was universally echoed by the company, every member of which felt that the language of eulogy was in no way strained in the complimentary references which had been made to their distinguished guest.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The inhabitants of Plymouth have invited the Prince of Wales to open the new Guildhall, now being erected in that town at a cost of £80,000.

At Taunton the Church people have come to the aid of the Wesleyans in establishing elementary schools, and have for that purpose subscribed a sum of £250.

The British revenues are still increasing. The receipts for the first eleven months of the financial year are £70,464,896, being £326,230 more than those of the same period last year.

The Italian press is very indignant at Mr. Boutwell's ranking the Italians among "dishonored" nations. The Italians deny the impeachment of their national credit, but say that if it were true it is not for America to tell them of it.

In the Dutch Parliament, a bill has been passed, by 60 votes against 6, providing for a system of fortifications at an expense of about 30,000,000 florins. Prince Bismarck says he cannot understand it.

An order has been received at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, for a detachment of Royal Engineers to be kept in readiness to proceed to British North America to strengthen detachments stationed there.

The Cambridge University Union have by a large majority adopted a resolution hailing with pleasure the advent to power of a Conservative Ministry, "believing that the principles of conservatism are those of true progress."

The Zoölogical Society of London have just made an important addition to their collection in the shape of a Javan Rhinoceros, (*Rhinoceros sondaicus,*) which is the first animal of the species ever brought alive to Europe.

It is proposed to establish the four hundredth jubilee of the University of Upsala in the year 1877, when the foundation stone is to be laid of a new building, intended to include the various halls and museums required for the fulfillment of the objects aimed at by the Directors of the projected scheme.

The Empress of Russia has just presented to Rev. Father Hatherly, of the English-speaking Greek Church, Wolverhampton, a handsome donation of money and a piece of altar plate, with the request, written inside the gilt silver casket, "Pray for the rest and peace of the soul of the Emperor Nicholas."

A fresh dispute has arisen between England and Turkey in Lahej, the Turkish troops having taken a person prisoner who was under English protection. England asks for his immediate release, but up to the present this request has not been complied with. An amicable solution of the question is expected shortly.

For some reason that is not very apparent, Germany is increasing her fleet in the waters of Japan. Orders have been telegraphed to the commander of the German frigate Arcona, now in Australian waters, to proceed forthwith to Japan, and the Admiralty has also received instructions to get ready for sea immediately an iron-clad frigate and a corvette for the same service.

The Victorian Parliament, Australia, has been dissolved. The Ministry has announced that the policy upon which it appeals to the country is confined to the one issue of constitutional reform. The Government desires to bring both Chambers of the Legislature in harmony, and proposes the Norwegian plan—that on the rejection of bills by either House, both Houses should sit together to consider such bills.

Reports from the famine districts of Bengal are much more favorable—Lord Salisbury having displayed a most energetic policy. In some districts once considered the worst there is now no extreme distress. Relief works are going on. Food is freely offering in the open market at cheaper rates than the Government tariff. The difficulties of transportation have been overcome, and money is abundant. It seems, therefore, that the Government have very full control of the difficulty. No deaths are reported.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of England, has undertaken to find out the author of "Junius." It is said that even during the late great trial of Arthur Orton, he snatched many hours to study the subject at the British Museum. A London paper remarks that the secret of "Junius" has never yet been examined by a first-rate judicial intellect, and that if anybody can clear it up it is the Lord Chief Justice. "One of the most accomplished men of the day, as well as one of the greatest Judges, he is richly equipped both with the requisite knowledge and the power of weighing evidence."

The boot-blacks of London are 400 in number. They are well organized, and so successful that they seldom remain very long in the brigade. Promotion is certain, and often very rapid. The total earnings of these boot-blacks exceeds $60,000 a year. They last year contributed $6,000 to build a "Boot-black's Home." Many of them contribute largely to help their parents or mothers and sisters, and almost all have money in the savings banks. In short, a member of the London Boot-black Brigade has about as good a start in life as a boy needs, for his education is carefully attended to.

It appears not to be generally known that the Duke of Edinburgh and his wife are both descended in some degree from the Stuarts. Nicholas, Czar of Russia, married Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Prussian King Frederick William III., who was descended from Frederick William I., and his wife Sophia, sister of George II. of England. The mother of George I. was Sophia, daughter of Frederick, Elector of the Palatinate, and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England. Thus in the present imperial family of Russia there is a blending of the blood of the Stuarts with that of the Hohenzollerns and the Romanoffs.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says that Mr. Carl Rosa has decided upon founding a scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music in memory of his late wife, Mme. Parepa-Rosa, which will bear her name. It will be awarded by competition to British-born female vocalists between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two years, and the successful candidate will be entitled to two years' free education in the Royal Academy of Music. In connection with this scholarship there will be also a prize of a gold medal with Mme. Parepa-Rosa's likeness, which will be awarded to the best female vocalists in the Royal Academy of Music at the annual public distribution of prizes in July.

According to an essay on the present condition of sects in Russia, published by the Russian *Academical Gazette*, the fanaticism and hatred of orthodoxy formerly prevailing among the dissenters have considerably abated, and the younger generation especially does not willingly maintain the uncompromising attitude of the elder. Some of the modern Russian sects seem, indeed, to be singularly unobtrusive in their conduct. The sighing denomination, founded at Kalouga, by a shoe-maker, named John Tikhanow, worships in a style of such extreme simplicity as to disarm all criticism. Their ritual consists in merely lifting their eyes to Heaven and sighing, a form of devotion compared to which that of the Quakers is uproarious.

An extraordinary degree of activity has characterized the British Naval Department since the accession of Mr. Disraeli to power. A correspondent, writing at Chatham, says that the works are being pushed so urgently that it has been found necessary, for the first time for several years past, to have some of the vessels ordered for repair attended to by private ship-building firms. The Aid, naval transport, is one of the vessels which is to undergo her repairs and refit at a private ship-building yard. In all the departments at Chatham so great is the activity that the hands will be employed working extra hours until the close of the financial year.

CUBA.

THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS—THE COOLIE TRADE—FINANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Thursday, March 19, 1874.

The Chinese Commissioners have arrived at last, and their countrymen are expecting an alleviation of their present sad condition. The usual tactics of the Spaniards have already begun; and seeing that blustering did not prevent the Commissioners from coming, they are now treating them with ridiculous mock courtesy. Shortly after their arrival the Havana Board of Aldermen sent a commission composed of three members to welcome the Commissioners, and the latter called on the Captain General, who received them in a very affable manner, as Spanish officials of high rank always do their visitors. Later in the afternoon, Mr. Dunlap, the British Consul General, was with them, and to-day they will receive from the French and German Consuls information gathered by these gentlemen by express order of their Governments. It is understood that the Consul of the United States has only been ordered to show every civility and give all assistance to the Commissioners, but he has no special orders to frame reports for their guidance. The *Diario* publishes an extract from a Spanish journal this morning, which states that the American and English Secretaries attached to the commission had used every effort to obtain letters of introduction from prominent people in Spain to prominent people here, as if such letters could be of the slightest use, or an embassy would go about begging for letters of introduction to private parties, like a commercial "drummer." The paragraph also states that these letters were not asked for Chen Lan Pin, the chief of the commission, and that they were refused by the parties of whom they were asked by the agents of the insurgents. The whole story is undoubtedly a fabrication, as the commission is not here to bother about the insinuation, but to devise means by which the Spanish Government may be induced to abolish the laws now in force condemning the Chinaman to a state of perpetual servitude. An advertisement in the *Diario* calls on all persons desirous of purchasing Chinamen to come forward at once and apply for those who are to arrive on the steamer Rosa, the advertisement laying particular stress on the fact that this will be the last lot to arrive toward which the purchasers will not have to enter into obligations to pay their passage back to China, just as if the purchaser could not get rid of such obligation, even if it existed. The Chinese element could have been made a source of great wealth to the islands, but the planters were too accustomed to slavery not to try to reduce the Chinaman to the condition of a slave. If planters would deposit the necessary amount for their return passage at the port of embarkation, and pay them a reasonable salary, there is no doubt that Chinamen would continue to come here and work—this, of course, if that very uncertain thing, a return to peace, should take place, but if the war continues, as there is every probability it will, the Chinamen will manage to eke out an existence where men of European descent would starve.

FINANCE.

The financial sky continues to be overcast, and the merchants are as uncertain about undertaking any operations as they have been for months past. Nothing offers any security. The depreciation of real estate has been followed by that of everything else, and, strange as it may seem, the planter receives less money for his sugar than he did a year ago. A commission appointed by the Captain General to draft a project, (which has since become a law,) advised a nivelation of foreign coins, to approximate the fictitious value hitherto enjoyed by the Spanish doubloon. American twenty-dollar gold pieces are now worth $21, and all Mexican and South American doubloons pass current at $17, like the Spanish, although the intrinsic value of either, when compared to American coin, is only $15 60 to $16. In their report the commissions state that a year ago the arroba of sugar (twenty-five pounds) was worth ten reals, and to-day it is worth ten and a half, but then exchange was at twenty-five per cent. premium, and now it is at 123. Therefore the seller received in coin £414 sterling, and now he has but £363 sterling, thus producing an effective loss to the country of £51 sterling in every 100 boxes, or £510,000 in 1,000,000 of boxes. This commission also wants the bonds issued by the Government last year kept from the transactions of the Junta in charge of embargoed property, and complains of the slowness with which the interest on these bonds is paid. The number of bonds to be taken up by the Government has been announced, and it is understood that the Treasury will pay them next month, although nobody knows where the gold to pay for them is to come from. The Commissioners also protest against any further issue of currency by the Spanish Bank, but no means have as yet been found by which the Government can get gold, as the law ordering the collection of one-fourth of the duties in gold on the 1st of April has been temporarily suspended.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Salvini continues to receive the enthusiastic applause of the Havanese, although, financially, his engagement cannot be called a success. The houses have improved, however, and continue to be better filled than at first. His personification of the *Gladiator* attracted a large number of Cubans and negroes, and the lines referring to liberty and the abolition of slavery met with great approval....Havana has now got a directory for the first time, all former efforts in that direction having failed. It is published by Messrs. Caine & Co., and contains all information required by the merchant doing business with, or the person traveling in, Cuba. The want of such a book has been severely felt for many years, and is now happily supplied.

A COURT-CLEANER'S PAY.

In Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Larremore, Mr. Matthew P. Breen, as counsel for James A. McCabe, applied for a writ of mandamus to compel Auditor Earle to audit and allow the claim of McCabe for $600 salary, as a cleaner of the new Court-house during a period of eight months. Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark opposed the motion on the grounds, that there was no existing appropriation out of which the claim could be lawfully paid, and that the relator's employment by the Court-house Commissioners was without authority.

Mr. Breen urged in reply, that the Board of Supervisors having allowed this claim, it became binding as a County charge; that the duties of the Auditor in relation thereto thus became merely ministerial, and he should be compelled to perform them. As to the answer of "no appropriation," he cited authorities which, he claimed, rendered such plea on behalf of the County in this class of cases invalid. Judge Larremore denied the peremptory writ, but granted an alternative one, on the return to which further argument can be had.

ATTEMPTING TO INDUCE PERJURY.

Austin Black and John H. Dusenberry were yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury on two charges of attempting to induce perjury. The prisoners were indicted for tampering with a number of witnesses in a civil suit brought by Black against the Continental Bank, arising out of the $500,000 defalcation of John Ross in 1866. Counsel for Black asked Judge Sutherland that bail be fixed in an adequate amount. The Judge fixed bail at $10,000 on each of the two indictments, which was furnished, and the prisoner was liberated.

THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The lady managers of the New-York Infant Orphan Asylum, No. 24 Clinton place, make an appeal to the generous merchants and those who hold the purse-strings for aid to carry on their charitable work. The ladies of the institution are devoting their time to helping the erring and caring for the little ones, and, finding their field of benevolent operations restricted for want of sufficient means, they ask the charitably disposed for donations to assist them in their good work. A bazaar will be opened at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, opposite Reservoir Park, April 23, in aid of the funds of the asylum, and donations of money, dry goods, groceries, children's and women's undergarments, books, stationery, works of art, &c., are solicited. Donations may be left with Mrs. C. K. Garrison, No. 40 Park avenue; Mrs. Dr. Joseph Wooster, No. 115 East Thirtieth street; Mr. L. M. Bates, No. 451 Broadway, and at the asylum, No. 24 Clinton place.

TRIAL OF CALLENDER, THE BANK EXAMINER.

The trial of Charles Callender was, after twelve days' labor, virtually concluded yesterday. On the opening of the court Mr. William Fullerton, counsel for the defense, resumed his summing up. He said that neither the time for making the last examination of the bank nor for obtaining the loans was of his client's selection; that time was arbitrarily fixed by circumstances over which he had no control. He then argued that this report of December, 1871, was not an official report. It was made by Callender at the request of Ex-Judge Fancher for that gentleman's private use, and the blank form upon which it was made was no more like that used by bank examiners in making official reports to the Controller of the Currency than it was like the Declaration of Independence. He then proceeded to show that this certificate was true to the letter, as well as in spirit, so far as Charles Callender had any means of knowing, and so far as he pretended to know. It was shown by the records of the bank, he said, that it was making a "gratifying progress," and its late President, Mr. Stephenson, testified that in October, 1871, (the time the examination was made by Callender,) it looked as if in time it would be a "grand success." Its failure, he added, was due to the Chicago fire—that great providential affliction before which men stood helpless and hopeless while hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property was being wiped out of existence. One reason assigned for Callender having at this time made no report to the Controller of the Currency of the condition of the bank was that he was not called upon to do so. A second reason was that his former reports had put the Controller of the Currency in full possession of the condition of the bank and of the nature of its securities. A third reason was that Callender believed that the bank officers had, in answer to the requisition of the Controller of the Currency, made quite as full and as accurate a report of its condition as he (Callender) possibly could. He argued that all the testimony given on the subject proved that although the Portage Lake bonds had not what is termed marketable value, they had intrinsic value far beyond the extent to which they were used as collateral securities. In conclusion, he said that in view of the light cast upon the transaction by all the testimony no jury could say that Callender was actuated by corrupt motives; and if this jury had any doubt upon the subject that doubt was the property of the prisoner, and should effect his acquittal.

Assistant United States Attorney Purdy, for the Government, commenced his closing address at a late hour in the day. He began by saying that, as in some pedestrian races accomplished in his early youth, he felt overweighted in this case. All his witnesses were unwilling, the book-keeping and the banking knowledge introduced were new to him, and he was overmatched by counsel. He then apologized for his frequent loss of temper and exhibitions of apparent want of respect for the court during the trial, saying that they were the result of the infirmities of temper, and not of want of the deepest respect for the eminent Judge who presided over the trial. He then asked the jury to shut out from their minds all the questions that had been ingeniously raised by counsel for the defendant, except the simple one of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar. It had been said by the other side that this bank examiner, being allowed only $5 a day, was obliged to go into other business for a living. The facts sworn to showed that he was paid by the bank $100 for the two days he spent in examining its condition, and that he engaged in no legitimate business. It was idle, he said, for counsel to try to prove from long lines of figures that the Ocean Bank was solvent in December, 1871. Three independent witnesses swore that it was not solvent then, and no man could be found in all New-York who would be willing to swear from these very figures that it was anything like solvent. If such report was made in consideration of the loans he received, then he came within the statute, and should be convicted. Counsel discussed all the evidence, showing that the securities Callender gave for these loans were worthless, from which he argued that the money so loaned was virtually a gift.

The court here adjourned to this morning.

JUVENILE BURGLARS CAPTURED ON STATEN ISLAND.

A citizen of Stapleton, named Lippart, yesterday morning informed the County Police that a young man was sleeping in his hayloft. Officers Ambrose and Simonson were detailed to look after him, and he was captured while yet in his sleeping place. The capture proved to be an important one, as the young fellow, whose right name has not yet been disclosed, confessed himself to be one of a gang of young thieves, all under twenty years of age, and gave the Police the names of his confederates, all of whom were immediately arrested—their names being John McLaughlan, William Cummings, John Foley, Peter Lynch, and three others. They all belong in a locality known as Rocky Hollow, which has a decidedly bad reputation in the island. Postage stamps to the amount of $20, and letters which have since been identified, were found in the possession of the prisoners, proving them to be the burglars who broke into and robbed the Post Office at Stapleton, on Wednesday night. The same party broke into the saloon of Frederick Klein, on the Richmond road, early yesterday evening, and stole cigars and other valuables, and subsequently they entered the bake-shop of Mr. Jacob Winnegar, on Boyd street, and stole all the change in the drawer. Mr. Winnegar, who lives in the same building, was awakened by the noise made by the thieves, and in attempting to intercept them as they were leaving the shop, was shot through the right arm by one of the young desperadoes, the ball from a revolver just grazing his body. The wound is a painful, though not a dangerous one. The thieves were all conveyed to the Police Head-quarters at Stapleton, where they were searched, and deprived of all the valuables found in their possession. Mr. John Bail, Postmaster, appeared, and identified the articles stolen from the Post Office. He says that about 250 letters were stolen in all, and about $40 worth of stamps. He immediately telegraphed to the United States Marshal in this City, and the prisoners will be detained by Capt. Blake, of the Richmond County Police, until they can be formally transferred to the United States authorities. The arrest of this gang will probably have the effect of putting a stop to the numerous depredations to which the Staten Islanders have for the last year been subjected.

DARING HORSE ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning a robbery took place at Cow's Neck, in the town of Flushing, which, for cool daring and consummate impudence, sets all other similar exploits in the shade. While the family of Mr. John Willis were at dinner, the stables were entered by a rear door and three valuable horses taken. The men coolly walked out of the front gate, and, deliberately mounting the animals, were seen by several persons to ride off down the main road, which leads to Hunter's Point. The persons who saw the action never dreamed that a robbery was taking place. Mr. Willis discovered his loss about an hour later, and in company with three neighbors started in pursuit. They followed a clearly-defined trail until the boundary line between Flushing and Newtown was reached, and here all trace was lost. Detectives have been placed at all the principal outlets to Brooklyn and Hunter's Point, and it will be impossible for the thieves to leave the town without capture.

CONDEMNATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At a regular meeting of the German Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District, held at their head-quarters, No. 794 Third avenue, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this association strongly disapproves the course of the majority of the Commissioners of Emigration, tending to check immigration and to offend the citizens of German descent, and that it will earnestly support all honorable means to effect a reorganization of the said Board of Emigration on a more liberal basis.

Resolved, Further, earnestly to indorse the resolutions adopted by the German Republican Central Committee eulogizing the worth and merits of the late Hon. Chas. Sumner, in whom the country has lost one of its purest and wisest statesmen, and the cause of universal progress its most earnest champion.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 49, amounting to $59,956 89; pay-rolls, number of warrants 10, amounting to $39,845 70; total, number of warrants 59, amounting to $99,802 59. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $10,848 20; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $17,305 03; from collection of assessments and interest, $65,536 35; from market rents, $130 25; from water rents, $320 15; from licenses, Mayor's office, $64 50; from fees and fines, District Courts, $63 50; total, $94,267 98.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.

C. R. B. Kroogsgaard, a Norwegian by birth, and a professional bill discounter, doing business at No. 64 Wall street, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Gardner, of the Tombs Squad, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by Mr. Leo Schmidt, with the firm of Gater & Cole, of No. 58 John street. From the matter of the complaint, it would appear that a promissory note drawn by Kroogsgaard and indorsed by F. A. Schmidt, dated 15th September, 1873, was given to Mr. Schmidt in settlement of an estate. The note was protested, and on the 24th of the present month Mr. Schmidt called on Kroogsgaard to obtain payment. The latter took a check-book out of a drawer in his office and, having obtained possession of the note on pretence of drawing a check for its amount, refused to either return the note or pay the amount called for on its face. Justice Bixby held Kroogsgaard for trial.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA TAX-PAYERS.

Washington, March 27.—The representatives of the South Carolina tax-payers called at the Executive Mansion this morning, accompanied by the Secretary of State, and were at once admitted to an audience with the President. Mr. Fish introduced the delegation, and Mr. Porter, President of the late Tax-payers' Convention, made a statement to the President, reciting fully the alleged evils with which the tax-payers of South Carolina were burdened, and earnestly hoped for some manner of early relief therefrom.

The President responded that he was glad to meet the delegation, and very sincerely deplored the alleged grievances with which they, in common with the tax-paying community of the State, were afflicted. He did not, however, see wherein the executive or legislative branch of the Government could interfere with the State affairs.

THE DUTY ON STILL WINES.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day took action on the motion to reconsider the vote by which they recommended the passage of Mr. Wood's bill, revising the duty on still wines. The committee decided to adhere to their former action in favor of the bill, which, it will be remembered, proposes to fix an increased duty of fifty cents per gallon, or $2 per dozen, on still wines.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations made further progress to-day in the preparation of the Deficiency bill, but passed on no matters of importance.

ACTION IN THE CASE OF JOHN CONDON, A FENIAN PRISONER.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations to-day voted to report and recommend the House to pass a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Government of Great Britain for the pardon and release of John Condon, of Ohio, who is now confined in jail in England, under sentence of life-imprisonment for participation in Fenian raids.

PROHIBITING THE SALE OF ARDENT SPIRITS BY ONE INDIAN TO ANOTHER.

The House Committee on Indians Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill enlarging statutes of 1834 and 1862, so as to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits by one Indian to another. The necessity for this bill arises from the practice of the Indians of the British Provinces, who frequently cross the line and sell liquor to the Indians in the United States.

THE PROCEEDS OF PUBLIC LANDS IN THE WESTERN STATES.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning voted to report and recommend the passage of a bill for the payment to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois of two per cent. on the proceeds of the sale of public lands within their boundaries.

This bill is based on the petitions of the Governors of those States, claiming that the General Government, by failing to complete the national road through them, became liable for the payment of the two per cent. of said proceeds withheld for that purpose from the five per centum previously granted.

RECOVERY OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a circular letter to all Collectors of Internal Revenue, calling their attention to a recent act of the Supreme Court, where it is held that the Government may bring an action for the recovery of taxes not only of such as are assessed, but also of those which, on account of the Statute of Limitations, are not assessable. The Commissioner says: I desire that you will exert yourself to discover all cases in your district where any taxes cannot now be assessed, owing to the limitation of section 20 of the act of June 30, 1864, amended, and section 5 of the act of March 2, 1865, without a waiver of those limitations by the tax-payer. In all these cases you will notify the delinquents that if they make a written waiver of their legal rights under these statutes across the face of their returns, the taxes will be assessed without penalty; but in cases where delinquents neglect or refuse to take this course, you will at once report the fact to the proper United States District Attorney, referring him at the same time to the terms of the above-mentioned decision of the Supreme Court.

A SURVEYOR MURDERED BY INDIANS.

A dispatch was received at army head-quarters from Lieut. Col. J. W. Davidson, of the Tenth Cavalry, stating that, on the 12th of last month, one of the surveyors of Mr. Hockbush's party, which was then to the north-west of the Wachita Agency, was murdered by reservation Indians. It is believed they were Kiowas. The dispatch also states that the surveyors are reported to be breaking up their parties in the field, and abandoning their work.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $2,526,479; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,465,000; coin, $86,221,151, including $38,049,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Alexander P. Ketchum to be an Appraiser of Merchandise at New-York, under the act approved March 3, instead of Wm. S. Hillyer, whose nomination is withdrawn. To be Postmasters—Charles H. Briggs at Foxboro', Mass.; J. Hall Musser at Huntingdon, Penn.; John F. McCarthy, at Valparaiso, Ind.; Michael J. Griffith, at Fredericksburg, Va.; John H. Freeman, at Lexington, Va.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Commissioners of Accounts have transmitted to the Mayor a report of the bonded and floating debt of the City, and the document is to be printed....Police Commissioner Charlick called on the Mayor yesterday....The Board of Publication of the *City Record* has reduced the price of the latter from five to three cents per copy, the reduction to take effect from the 1st of April....The most intimate friends of the Mayor assert that he will veto the permit ordinance when the Assistant Aldermen concur in it, but they admit that it will be passed notwithstanding his objections.

THE HAAS CASE.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of John Haas, who was found dead on last Sunday morning at the foot of an embankment at Ninth avenue and Sixty-seventh street. The evidence pointed conclusively toward the fact that a quarrel had arisen between Haas and John Huffnagle after Haas had left the saloon kept by Huffnagle's father. In consideration of this fact and the admission of young Huffnagle that he had struck Haas, the jury rendered a verdict that Haas' death resulted from injuries received at the hands of Huffnagle, who was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $5,000 bail.

THE SEWARD MONUMENT.

The preparations for the proposed erection of a statue of William H. Seward in Central Park are making steady progress. The Memorial Committee have made a contract with the distinguished sculptor, Randolph Rogers, for the statue, which is to be sixteen and a half feet high, and will be one of the finest if not the finest one in the City. The price agreed upon by the contract is $25,000, including transportation, erection, and insurance during its transportation across the ocean. According to late advices from Rome, the work upon the statue is progressing smoothly, the mold having been completed successfully. The statue is expected to be erected in Central Park in the Spring of 1875. The money has been all subscribed, and $18,000 already collected and ready for payment according to the terms of the contract.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

Gustave Gotte, German, aged thirty, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Smith, at the Harlem Police Court, on a charge of bigamy. The complainant, Sophia Gotte, (whose maiden name was Zimmerman,) of No. 81 West One Hundred and Fifth street, alleges that she was married to the accused, on Feb. 13, 1869, by Rev. H. Rayener, at No. 101 Seventh street, and that after living together for some time, her husband deserted her and married again. Rev. J. H. Berthelf, of No. 108 West Twenty-ninth street, identified Gotte as the person whom he united in wedlock with Miss Babette Wagner, on April 29, 1873. Gotte was held for examination.

THEATRICAL LITIGATION.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge Spaulding, the case of Dalton vs. Hoffman et al came up on a claim on one of the Mansell contracts for salary, for services alleged to have been performed at the Lyceum Theatre when it was under Mr. Mansell's management. The case was dismissed by Judge Spaulding, on the ground that the previous action to recover one week's salary, brought before Judge Field, in the District Court, was a bar to the present action. There were a number of witnesses in court, including Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. [illegible] and others, but none were examined except Mr. [illegible].

LONDON GOSSIP.

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER—EARL SYDNEY'S TROUBLES.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, March 12, 1874.

If your telegraphic correspondents do their duty, they will have informed you, a dozen days or so before this letter can reach you, that ever since the arrival of the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna—or "Alexandrowna," [as Mr. Tennyson prefers to write the patronymic which he mistakes for a Christian name—we have had snow in London and for miles all round. There was snow at Windsor on Monday, the day of the royal hunt; snow is reported to have fallen on Tuesday and Wednesday in all parts of the country, and to-day London is quite wintry with snow, sleet, and slush. We never, even in the depth of Winter, have more than a day or two of good, hard frost; and in the middle of March, if we are to have frost, we must expect it to be relieved, from time to time, by intervals of thaw. It does not matter so much to the coarser sex. We are not, as a rule, so very proud of our apparel, and can put on our great-coats and our thick boots. But one hears on all sides that ladies have been preparing their gala costumes, with a view to fine weather. As regards the mercury, they have been speculating for a rise—and lo! there is a fall. We are used to bad weather in London, but we do get a fine day occasionally—almost invariably, if the day be one on which her Majesty is expected to show herself. Every one will now be grumbling that the Russian Princess has brought with her the weather of her native land. May it not be perpetual!

EARL SYDNEY'S TROUBLES.

You are doubtless aware that a prominent place in the procession was assigned to Lord Sydney, who started for St. Petersburg (where he represented her Majesty at the wedding) as a Viscount and comes back an Earl. Nice goings on there have been during his absence! For Lord Sydney is that hard-worked, much-worried Chamberlain of whom you have heard so much in connection with the "Happy Land" and other pieces for the stage to which licenses for representation have been first granted, then refused, then granted on certain conditions; the effect of so much hesitation and of so many contradictory decrees being in every case to increase the interest of the public in the piece which, on the whole, the Lord Chamberlain thought it best the public should not see. The position of this official is fast becoming intolerable—to himself much more than to managers and the public. The managers, indeed, rather like announcing a piece as about to be produced "subject to the approval of the Lord Chamberlain;" and the public takes the joke readily and is aroused, as the managers mean it to be, by the notion of something being in preparation which, either on moral or on political grounds, is likely enough to alarm the susceptibility of Lord Sydney. Now, during his Lordship's absence at St. Petersburg his deputy, the "reader of plays," had to decide as to one of those "occasional pieces," more or less Russian in character, of which I spoke to you in a previous letter. "Mr. Righton's Adventures with a Russian Princess," the work in question is called—a work for which we were originally indebted, many years ago, to Mr. G. H. Lewes, author of the *Life of Goethe*, the *Biographical History of Philosophy*, and other grave productions. Mr. Lewes, however, (writing under the name of "Slingsby Lawrence,") had newly adapted from the French a somewhat foolish farce, which, though foolish, was at the same time inoffensive. The "Russian Princess" was, in those days, a Polish Princess; and no one thought of asking whether the author in devising the piece could have been thinking of any Princess in real life. The "occasional" work, however, now being played at the Olympic Theatre is full of allusions, some of them in very bad taste, to the recent royal and imperial marriage. Lord Sydney probably says that, had he been in England, he would not have licensed it. The reader of plays, on the other hand, may well argue that, if he had refused the license, there would have been a fuss in the papers, it would have been announced all over Europe that some one had written a piece in which the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna was ridiculed, (which is not precisely the case,) and that thus matters would have been made much worse than they really are.

THE RUSSIAN MANIA—A NEW BOOK.

Books on Russia are all the rage just now, and Mr. David Ker, the somewhat notorious correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who saw the same "irreclaimable savage" in the Crimea, in the Caucasus, and in Central Asia, and wrote about him in identical language in three different periodicals, has just published an account of his expedition, not to, but toward, Khiva. Mr. Ker's general object in writing the book has, of course, been to give an account of a journey made at an interesting time through an interesting country; but he had also a special purpose in view—that of "leaving among his countrymen some better reputation than that of a liar and impostor." Properly considered, Mr. Ker's favorite passages about the "irreclaimable savage" and about Aladdin and other familiar characters in the *Arabian Nights*, which occurred to him again and again, like the refrain of a song, possess a pathological rather than a literary interest. He tells us that he was obliged to "assume a disguise in a country where no Englishman is allowed to penetrate;" that he met with fatigue and troubles of all kinds, and that his health was beginning to fail him. When in distress for subjects or ideas he seems to have turned naturally to Aladdin, or to the "irreclaimable savage," who must have haunted him like familiar melodies, which a man sometimes finds himself whistling or humming in spite of himself. Mr. Ker does not explain why he "assumed a disguise;" and it may be interesting to American readers to hear how it was he came to travel in a character not his own. He started as an American, either because he was fully convinced that the road to Khiva would be open to Americans, but closed to Englishmen, or because he likes setting about things in a roundabout rather than in a straightforward manner. The latter explanation is the one I adopt; and it is curious to observe how, at the very beginning of his journey, he was compelled, by his own previous action, to render himself guilty of a misrepresentation. The self-called American carried an English passport, and accounted for doing so by saying that, as passports were not used in the United States, it was customary for Americans traveling on the Continent to take out passports in England. This may, or may not, have seemed strange to the Russian officials; but consciousness of having given a false account of himself must, in any case, have disturbed Mr. Ker's peace of mind. Nor was his position improved when, on reaching Kasalinsk, he was told that an American Secretary of Legation had arrived there, whom he would probably be glad to see. Mr. Ker was not at all glad to see Mr. Schuyler—the Secretary of Legation in question—and began by asking him not to "denounce" him. Mr. Schuyler, however, having been informed that a countryman of his named "Ker" was somewhere in the neighborhood, had already said that this must be some mistake, inasmuch as Mr. Ker was not an American, but an Englishman. After this Mr. Ker's situation cannot have been an agreeable one; though whether it was at this particular juncture that he lost his head and began distributing right and left his "irreclaimable savage" will never, of course, be made known. It is a sad story; for Mr. Ker is a man of considerable literary ability, who, if he but exercised a little more reason, and had possessed a fuller sense of personal responsibility, might have made himself a good and honorable position. Like many clever men, he seems to have developed certain ornamental and comparatively superfluous faculties at the expense of useful and necessary ones. In other words, he is more ingenious than truthful.

TRAVEL IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. Schuyler's work on Central Asia is to be published simultaneously at New-York and London. Mr. Murray will be the English publisher, and I believe he has a portion of the manuscript already in hand. You will already have heard it said that, according to Mr. Schuyler, Arminius Vambery, the celebrated Hungarian traveler, was never in Central Asia at all. The Russian author, Grigorieff, has taken the trouble, in a recent number of a St. Petersburg review, to write an article in disproof of what he calls the "nonsensical assumption" that Vambery never traveled in Central Asia. Mr. Schuyler's "assumption" does not go so far as that. But it will, probably, not be difficult for him to prove that Vambery speaks of places he never saw, and assigns a false geographical position to places which he did see. Vambery also traveled in disguise, and in a disguise far more dangerous than the one assumed by Mr. Ker. Like Capt. Burton, on his famous pilgrimage to Mecca, he pretended to be a Mussulman; and, had it been discovered that he was only a "dog of a Christian," he would infallibly have been put to death. He saw the native Oriental side of questions which Mr. Schuyler will look at chiefly from a Russian point of view; and, though full of natural penetration, and familiar both with Eastern language and Eastern character, he had not the maps of the Russian staff and the official statistics to guide him which Mr. Schuyler will have at his service.

S. E.

A NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

THE NECESSITY FOR A NEW DISTRICT IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK—LETTER FROM THE LATE JUDGE HALL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 24, 1874.

Pending the discussion of the bill in Congress to form an additional judicial district in the northern part of New-York, the letter from Judge N. K. Hall to Hon. Boardman H. Smith is made public. As is well known, the death of Judge Hall is attributed by his friends and acquaintances to the immense volume of work which devolved upon him by the duties of the court during the last years of his life. The letter to Mr. Smith, which is herewith presented, details more explicitly the nature and overwhelming amount of the work of his court than could be given by any person now living:

ROCHESTER, May 14, 1872.

Hon. H. Boardman Smith, House of Representatives, United States:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th inst., requesting me to write you a letter which you might use, if necessary, giving my opinion of the necessity and economy of dividing the judicial district, was received on Saturday evening; and as I was almost constantly engaged on Monday in disposing of pressing business, and preparing to come here to commence a term of the District Court to-day, I was unable to do more than to make some memoranda preparatory to writing you in reply. I have now no time to state in detail the reason for my opinions, but will state my opinions, and some facts bearing upon the questions indicated by your letter, and refer you to other sources of information.

1. The necessity of a division is, in my judgment, great and pressing. I verily believe that no human being can do the proper work of the Judge of my district for the next five years as it ought to be done. Before the end of five years death or permanent disability would be the result of such labor. For the last two or three years it has been impossible for me to give much of the business disposed of the careful examination and consideration which its importance demands. But to prevent great and injurious delays in many cases, especially in bankruptcy, I have frequently decided important and novel questions without writing opinions, and without such full consideration as I should have given them if my other duties had permitted. And even now there is a large accumulation of undecided cases on my office table. A few facts will, I think, satisfy you that the necessity of the case can hardly be overstated. In 1860, and again in 1870, my district had a population greater by more than 300,000 than five New-England Districts put together, and it has in it the two great ports of delivery for the great lakes, and consequently much admiralty business. It has, I suppose, some 500 miles of frontier bordering upon Canada, giving rise to many cases under the old Revenue laws, and has its full proportion of business under the Internal Revenue laws and the other laws of the United States. For the last eight years the business of the district has been sufficient in the estimation of the authorities at Washington to justify the allowance to the District Attorney of two, and, most of the time, three, assistants, a stenographer, and one or two other clerks; and even then I have been compelled to decide cases of great importance without proper aid from that officer, as, for example, in the case of the United States vs. Garlinghard, (in which I send you a copy opinion herewith,) in which the District Attorney furnished no brief and cited no authority upon the argument. The Marshal has, I think, some forty or forty-five general deputies, and is, besides, allowed two clerks, at large salaries, to aid him in the discharge of his duties. I have eighteen Congressional Districts in my district, and nineteen Registers in Bankruptcy; and the great increase in the number of petitions filed against traders and others, and the litigations growing out of them, render my labors in bankruptcy greater now than during the first two years after the act went into effect.

2. As to the economy of a division, no absolutely certain and positive answer to your inquiry can be given, but my opinion is that the financial interests of the United States would be promoted by a division. This general question involves, first, the question of the direct judicial expenses of the district, and, secondly, the question of loss from the delay in judicial proceedings or erroneous judgments caused by the necessity of decision without sufficient investigation and consideration and other "consequential damages." The question of direct expenses can be best determined by a thorough and careful examination of the accounts of the Marshal and Deputies, District Attorneys and Assistants, Clerks and Commissioners for the last three or four years in the offices at Washington, by which you will see what effect the great size of the district has in increasing expenses. The distance from Buffalo to the extreme north-eastern corner of the district and other points in the district by the ordinary routes of travel is nearly or quite 500 miles, and in a large proportion of the cases in court witnesses are subpœnaed, and attend at a court from 150 to 200 miles from their place of residence. The mileage of these witnesses and of the Deputy Marshals are enormous, as you can see by examining the accounts of the Marshal for the last January term of the District Court, when the fees of witnesses amounted to $5,625 50, and of Deputy Marshals, included in the accounts of the term, amounted to $6,635 78. See also Marshal's accounts for January, March and May terms, 1871. The fees allowed the District Attorney for the travel of his assistants to attend examinations before Commissioners, (such assistants being paid salaries directly from the Treasury,) are, in consequence of the great size of the district, enormous; the travel fees of a single assistant having in one instance amounted to $840 in fifteen consecutive days. (See also Dorsheimer's quarterly account for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1869. See also his accounts for the next and subsequent quarters.) The extravagant allowances paid for travel make it the interest of most of the officers to disregard more important duties and promote the prosecution of trifling offenses, many of which would not have occurred if the revenue officers had done their duty; and I am sorry to say there is much reason to believe the temptation is at times strong enough to overcome the inclination and obligation of duty.

Please excuse this horrid note, in which there may be slight mistakes, but which, I think, is substantially correct.

N. K. HALL.

THE GRAND PRAIRIE HARMONIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of Wednesday, 25th inst., says: "A suit in chancery was yesterday decided in the United States Circuit Court against Miss Ida Greeley, the daughter of the late Horace Greeley. The suit was brought to recover lands formerly sold to Horace Greeley by a Mr. Wattles, father of the plaintiffs. The lands are in Warren County, Ind., and are familiar to residents of this State at least as being those on which Mr. Greeley proposed to found the 'Grand Prairie Harmonial Association.' The finding in this case was for the plaintiffs, (Esther Wattles and two others,) it being decided that the trust conveyed by their father to Horace Greeley and others of lands in Warren County, for the purpose of organizing the 'Grand Prairie Harmonial Association,' had remained wholly unexecuted since the date of the trust deed, Dec. 20, 1853." The third article further says: 'The terms of the projected trust are vague and indefinite; the idea of "the true life" and personal conformity to the "outlines of a community character," as defining the persons who are to share in the benefits of the fund, is uncertain and chimerical. And the trust is therefore one which is not possible of execution by a court of equity, or any agent it can appoint or supervise.' Also, 'the title to the land named and described in the bill of complaints is in the complainants as the widow and children of the donor.' In accordance with these facts, it was recommended by United States Clerk Howland that a decree in conformity with the above be issued."

ITALY.

AN ARMY BILL—THE PAPACY IN THE PRESENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, March 7, 1874.

Parliament has been occupied the present week with the discussion of a bill, introduced by the Minister of War, for an extraordinary expenditure of 79,700,000 francs for the defense of the State in the Department of Military or Land Service. It is supplemented with a call for another sum of about equal amount for the same object; the whole to be expended in a period of about five years. The scheme embraces fortifications for the security of cities, intrenched camps, the defense of the passes of the Alps, and works for the protection of the coast. The success of the measure is not yet clear, but a more confident opinion is expressed that Gen. Ricotti, the Minister of War, may lose his post. "Where is money to be found?" is the cry of distress of all, and the feeling is more that of suspicion than of confidence. While Italy is doing so well politically and morally, and exhibiting her respect for law and steady government, she does not harden her shell as fast as she should, so as to be able to resist vigorous blows that may be struck from the outside. It is a belief, but too much justified by the fact, that Italy would not be found a hard nut to crack if the hammer were wielded by a strong military hand. So far as the physique is concerned, Italy has as good material as any one need wish to see, and many of the young country fellows now coming in, this year's recruits, have such fine muscle as to excite admiration. Some of them are as chubby as young bullocks, and they eat their *minestra* and hard, dark, wholesome bread—which would break the jaws of feebler mortals—with a relish. The Minister of War can get out of Parliament annually, for ordinary expenses, but 165,000,000 of francs—a large sum, certainly, for Italy or any country, but quite inadequate to carry out the great plans which he has laid. The talk is of having a force of not less than 750,000 men under military command. Not that it is the intention to maintain such an army, nor half the number, in barrack life, but to have such a disciplined force to fall back upon in case the country is brought to the dire and terrible pinch of defending its integrity against an attack from France, or any other power. Italy has the men for any and all possible wars, but to find the means necessary to feed and clothe them is what tries the skill of her men of State.

PARLIAMENT.

I suggested several weeks ago that, following the example of its English guide, the Italian Cabinet might find a remedy for the delinquency of more than one-half of the Deputies by dissolving the Chamber and falling back upon the country by a new election. Such a step may not be taken, but Parliament be allowed to limp along, as at present constituted, to the end of its legal term. Yet the semi-Ministerial organ, in lamenting the indifference of members at a time when important questions are under discussion, hints at the possibility of such means being used. Of more than five-hundred members of the Lower House, only two hundred are now in Rome. A bill is in the hands of the committee, the object of which is to fix a compensation per diem for Deputies during their actual presence in the discussions of the Chamber. It is not the first time that such a measure has been brought forward, and we are assured that there is no more probability at present than there has been before that it will be adopted. To some it appears to be the most ready remedy for the existing evil; but by most the last resort is preferred of taking away from unfaithful servants their barren honors and leaving them free to give their whole attention to their private affairs. The *Opinione* says: "From the beginning of the session, the absence of Deputies has gone on increasing, to such a degree, indeed, as to cause a doubt whether it will be possible to take action upon measures of law introduced by the Ministry. For some time, in political circles, the talk has been of a proximate breaking up of the Lower House. It the Ministry has not discussed the question of calling together the electoral colleges, the actual condition of the Chamber must naturally awaken in their minds thought upon the subject. The small number of Deputies now in their places is in too strong contrast with the military question, upon which some decision must be arrived at. If the suspicion arises that the interests of the country are not efficaciously defended by its representatives, it will stimulate the demand for the Deputies to present themselves to the electors. We see no remedy that may be more efficacious in the present condition of the Chamber than that of the dissolution."

APPROACHING ANNIVERSARIES.

The 14th of this month of March is the birthday, by a rare coincidence, of both Victor Emmanuel and the hereditary Prince Humbert, and, as usual, notice will be taken of it by a military review. The 24th of the month is also a white day in the calendar—the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Victor Emmanuel to the throne. It is the Jubilee of the Constitution, and marks a quarter of a century of progress under liberal institutions. Next year half a century will have passed since the wall which closes up the Porta Santa of St. Peter's was last taken down, to allow the thousands to pass through who came from all countries to keep the Jubilee of the Papacy. Unfavorable circumstances in 1850 hindered the celebration, and the prospect does not at present seem good for a grand pilgrimage next year to the shrine of the apostle. The custom is for the Pope, by a manifesto published the year before, to give notice to the Catholic world of the recurrence of the jubilee, inviting all who wish to have their devout feeling kept alive and zeal revived to make a visit to the sepulchre of the apostle. Whether the notice, which we hear has been given to the Bishops to come and report themselves within the year at the Vatican, has any reference to the year of jubilee, we do not know; but, as for the rank and file of the faithful, the inducements to extend to them indulgences in the actual condition of the Church, are fewer than for a long time before. The Church has already drawn too largely on this fund.

THE PAPACY A POLITICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

In following the traditions of the ancient Roman Empire, the Papacy has become a political establishment, struggling, first of all, to maintain its empire over the Sovereigns and State organizations charged with the government of many millions of Catholic subjects. This ambition of a thousand years for temporal and spiritual domination, has taken the form and title of the "Holy Roman Catholic Church." It is a solemn parody of the "Holy Roman Empire." As dominion was the chief aim of the Rome of the Emperors, so it has been for centuries the object of the struggle in the Rome of the Popes. And under the Papacy, as under the Empire, there has been no scruple in the use of means for the attainment of the supreme object. To-day we are witnesses of the fierceness with which the struggle is still going on. We have proofs enough that the Empire of modern Rome—of temporal and spiritual domination—is broken, and its decline for two centuries has been uninterrupted. Its overthrow, like that of the power of the Pagan Cæsars, is due to internal corruptions and the invasion of the "Northern barbarians." But this time the conquest is made by intellectual and moral forces, and not by the rude arms of hordes issuing from the forests of Germany. It is often charged that in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland it is the purpose to "destroy the Catholic Church." We do not believe in such an allegation. So far as the Roman Catholic Church is Christian, and labors in its legitimate sphere of religious and moral improvement, it must be accepted as the instrument for the accomplishment of vast good in human society, and should have the good-will and applause of all who wish to see the world made better. All that is asked of the Church is to accept the principle of reform and give up its ambition to domineer in political concerns. But as long as the hallucination of infallibility has the control of the great committee of the hierarchy there is no hope. We hear it often enough repeated that the Church or the Papacy is yet to triumph, and the Pope has several times said so in his speeches. We know well enough what this means. In the convulsions which are to succeed in the antagonisms of European States and Catholic and Protestant society, the temporal dominion is to be restored, and the Governments of such countries as Austria, Spain, and Italy are to give back the power taken away of controlling influence in law-making and political affairs. The Papacy has constantly before its vision the horrid spectre of the Commune, the International, and Free-masonry, and by those agents society is to be destroyed. It has little confidence in the means used to carry forward what is called "modern civilization." Teaching the masses of the people to read and write "is the devil's work;" for, with little faith in man, or the Providence which governs the world, the belief is that the people will be sure to abuse instead of rightly use this instrument put into their possession, of systematic instruction. Just the contrary is the belief of the friends of reform; for they have before their minds what the two opposite systems have done to make the difference between Catholic and Protestant society in nearly every community in the world.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The Marquis De Noailles, the new French Minister at this court, has arrived in Rome, and his presentation to the King will in a day or two take place. He will find the public here, as well as the court circle, disposed to make everything connected with his official duties easy and agreeable; as whatever has been published concerning his opinions, history, political associations, and feelings toward this country, have led to the conclusion that the French Ministry has made for this post a most judicious choice.

REMARKABLE IMPOSTURE.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN PRETENDS TO BE DEAF AND DUMB, AND ELOPES FROM HIS FAMILY.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Post* of the 25th inst. publishes the following account of a successful and long-continued deception, and vouches for the entire truth of the narrative:

"John Jones was the oldest of five grown brothers, all of whom enlisted in an infantry regiment during the war, and were as good soldiers as marched under the flag of the Confederacy. They all lived in the same neighborhood in one of the eastern counties of this State, and were comfortably off, though owning no slaves. The entire family lived in as good repute as any in the State—paying their way, industrious, and many of them exemplary members of some branch of the Christian Church. John himself owned a considerable tract of land, was married, and had seven or eight children. He had for years been a member in excellent standing of the Methodist Church. About a year before the war ended John became entirely deaf. It was supposed to have been caused by the malpractice of an assistant surgeon, who was said to have poured Croton oil in his ear for a local irritation. John was detailed for light duty of some description, and remained with Lee's army until it was dissolved by the surrender at Appomattox. He returned home and resumed work for a livelihood with dilligence. He continued to be deaf, and carried a little slate and pencil, on which communications to him were made. He still had perfect command of his voice, and was a lively companion, a good neighbor, and frequently prayed in meeting. About two years after the war was over, in giving directions to his sons one day about some work, he found that they paid no attention to him. After repeated efforts to tell them his wishes, it was found that no sound issued from his mouth. He had suddenly and unconsciously become dumb!

This additional misfortune produced no change that was perceptible, except that Jones had to use the little slate as well as those who communicated with him. He was as hard working as ever, always had money, owed nobody, and was regarded by all who knew him as the last man in the world to do a mean or dishonest action. In the latter part of May, 1871, a mule was stolen from him, but his brother followed the track so hotly that the animal was rescued, and the thief, who belonged to a well-known gang, taken red-handed. One week after the loss of the mule, on a Sunday afternoon, Jones informed his family that he was going into the woods to get some whortleberries, left home, and did not return. The neighborhood became alarmed, the woods were scoured for fourteen days by parties numbering sometimes a hundred, but no traces of the lost man were found. Conjecture was rife as to the causes of his disappearance, but it finally settled into a conviction that he had been spirited away by the confederates of the mule thief and murdered.

About a month after Jones' disappearance a young woman, whom we will call Mary Smith, who had been living several years in his family, but who after the misfortune had returned to her parents in the neighborhood, quit her home, leaving no clue to her destination whatever. Some suspicious persons endeavored to connect the two events together, but it is an evidence of the high esteem in which Jones was held that but few credited it. In December, 1871, Mary Smith's mother received a letter from her daughter, saying she was married and happy, and lived in a county in the central part of the State. In a few days after the reception of this letter Jones returned to his family and friends. His strange account was that on the Sunday evening he left home he was assaulted by two white men and a negro, and as he could not cry for assistance, they overpowered him, put him in a covered wagon, and carried him about thirty miles beyond Raleigh, and kept him in a cave for seven months. At length the Kuklux got after his jailors, who had to run away, which left him free, and he used his liberty to get back home as quickly as possible.

A gentleman, however, had taken the letter Mrs. Smith received from her daughter and written to the place it was postmarked, instituted inquiries, and Jones soon found that a discovery was imminent. He sold some land and again decamped, none of the neighbors taking any pains to find his body this time. In the meantime the investigations were pushed, and it was found that Jones and the woman Mary Smith had been living as man and wife in J—— County. Jones was the same person in his new home as he had been—a hard worker, economical, judicious, but could hear and talk as well as any one. On his visit to his old home he went off mysteriously as before, and his new friends had been dragging a river and scouring the woods for the impostor. Upon his second going away steps were taken to institute a criminal proceeding against him, but he got wind of it and went to another State, taking his woman with him; and this is the last we have heard of this singular man."

CASUALTIES ON MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS.

The following statement, says the Boston *Transcript*, is made from the annual railroad returns to the Massachusetts Legislature, since 1868:

The number of passengers carried over the steam railroads in the State in 1869 was 28,126,391; in 1870, (ten months,) 24,721,532; in 1871, 32,816,818; in 1872, 36,059,663; in 1873, 42,398,001. Total number since 1868, 164,122,405. Of these 115 were fatally injured, 31 of the number having been killed through the negligence of employes, and the remainder in consequence of their own carelessness, mainly in leaving or getting upon a train in motion. Since 1868, 273 employes have been killed, and 18 of them in consequence of coming in contact with bridges while on top of the cars. In 1869, the number of men employed was 11,936; in 1873, the number had increased to 26,182. Two hundred and seventy-seven persons were run over and killed while walking or lying upon the track, viz.: 40 in 1869, 39 in 1870 (ten months,) 57 in 1871, 79 in 1872, and 62 in 1873. The number of passengers carried over the horse railroads in the State in 1869, was 32,480,505; in 1870, (ten months,) 27,224,337; in 1871, 36,776,095; in 1872, 40,274,169; in 1873, 43,557,636. Total number since 1868, 180,312,742. Seventeen persons were fatally injured, and 76 received injuries not fatal, by attempting to enter or leave a car while in motion.

A STRONG WIND.

On Monday night, at midnight, says the Hartford *Times*, the signal station on the top of Mount Washington reported a north-west gale blowing at the fearful rate of 140 miles an hour—as shown by the anemometer—and a temperature 18° below zero. This is the highest force ever attained by the wind in New-England, so far as we know. A gale of sixty or seventy miles an hour will often blow down trees. In the hurricanes of the tropics, a force of 100, even 110 miles an hour is not uncommon. No human being could stand before such a gale. The people in the chained-down hut contrive to examine the anemometer without emerging—else they would be swept off bodily and hurled down Tuckerman's Ravine. The roar of such a mountain gale is terrible beyond words.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC VIA THE AMAZONS.

At 4 in the afternoon we went on board the Icamiaba, and before the sun had set we had passed out of the Rio Negro, and found ourselves once more on the Amazons. We found the Icamiaba a model of neatness and order, and consequently a great contrast to most of the steamers we had seen. It was the only steamer we saw on which an American lady could have traveled with any degree of comfort. The Captain, formerly a Lieutenant in the Imperial Navy, is First Vice President of the Province of Amazonas, a man of considerable wealth, and well known on the river as a disciplinarian. All hammocks had to be taken down at 6 o'clock, when the decks were washed and coffee was served to the passengers. The accommodations in the cabin for sleeping were very good, but every one preferred to sleep in their hammocks on deck, unless when we stopped at some town all night, when the mosquitoes made sleeping on deck an impossibility. Breakfast was on the table at 10, and generally consisted of rice and beef, cooked in every conceivable manner. Dinner, at 4, differed but little from the breakfast. To us, however, the pleasantest hours of the day were from 5 o'clock in the afternoon till bed time, when, after a dinner such as none but an Amazonian traveler could appreciate, we would swing lazily in our hammocks, smoking, drinking our coffee, and watching the sunsets, which were usually very fine. There is no twilight on the Amazons, but every traveler will agree with Prof. Orton that no one would care to exchange the "magic half hour" after sunset for the long twilight of the North. The nights were beautiful, clear, and cool enough to compel us to make use of our blankets. The country between Manaos and Tabatinga is the most uncivilized part of the main river, the towns being few and of comparatively little importance. The part of the river included between these two towns is known as the Solimoens. From Tabatinga to the Peruvian Andes it is called the Marinon, while beyond the mountains it is the Tunguragua. The latter name, however, is seldom used.

About 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th, we passed the mouth of the River Purus, probably the richest and, next to the Madina, one of the most important tributaries of the Amazons. Chandless is said to have ascended it 1,800 miles. It is navigable by steamer for 600. Little is known concerning the upper part of it, and many are the stories told of its unrivaled wealth and of the wild savages who inhabit its banks. It is without doubt immensely rich in rubber, copaiba, and salsaparilha, and numberless attempts have been made to establish a colony at its head waters, all of which have, up to this time, been futile. The last attempt was made by an expedition under Col. Piper, a man well known in our Western country as a brave and intrepid pioneer. Just before our arrival in Para news had been received from the President of the province that he and his whole party had been massacred by savages. During our stay at Manaos it was confidently asserted by many that he had safely arrived at the head waters of the river, and that a letter had been received from him announcing the discovery of gold and silver. Others were equally confident that the whole party had been killed. Since that time we have heard nothing concerning the expedition. The sun was just setting as we passed the mouth of the river, and to us it really looked like some enchanted land. All the stories we had heard concerning its wondrous wealth and great dangers came to our minds with a hundred-fold their former interest. A strange fascination hung about it, and all on board appeared to regard it with looks of mingled awe and longing.

> "As the dim and unknown stream,
> That leads at last to the light."

A few moments and it passed out of sight, the sun set, and we were hurrying on our journey.

The first place the steamer stopped at after leaving Manaos was Cudaja, a town of some two hundred inhabitants, where we were detained the greater part of the night, taking fuel. The wood is sold for one cent a stick, and, consequently, the sticks have to be counted as they are taken on board. Although the steamers have been on the river for twenty years, so tenacious are the people of old customs that it has been found to be impossible to induce them to sell the wood by the cord, instead of by the piece. Much time is lost by this absurd habit. The wood used by the steamers is the mulatto-tree, so called from the peculiar color of the bark. The tree grows in great quantities all along the river, from Para to the Andes. Another tree which every traveler will notice is the embauba, the wood of which is used for making charcoal. The scenery on this part of the river differs but little from that on the lower Amazons. The palms, however, few of which we had seen since leaving Gurupa, commenced to appear again in almost endless variety. The banks were somewhat higher, but composed of the same red clay that we had seen all along from Para—the clay which is by some supposed to have been hardened by the passing of a glacier over it. It is of a dark red color, at times becoming almost black. The only rocks that were visible were ferruginous sandstone, lighter though in color than that found near Para. Prominent among the trees which we observed were the monguba, the silk cotton-tree of the West Indies, and the massaranduba, or cow-tree. The fruit of the former is red, and yields a long, silky white cotton, which is excessively light, floating in the air like down. The wood of the massaranduba is very hard and fine-grained. On the Ucayali it is known as the cumatsiba, and is said to be used by the natives in catching the manati or sea-cow, no other wood being strong enough.

Leaving Cudaja early in the morning we spent the following night at Coary, a small town situated on a lake of the same name, and anchored on the morning of the 15th in the River Teffé, a tributary from the Bolivian Andes. Before entering the Amazons the river expands considerably, forming a beautiful lake, on the eastern shore of which is the town of Ega, a sleepy, picturesque little place, the halfway point across the continent. Bates spent four years there making very large collections, and Agassiz made it his head-quarters for six months. It is the largest and most thriving town on the river between Manaos and Tabatinga, having a population of 2,500. Prof. Orton mentions it as one of the oldest settlements on the Amazons. It is certainly the most attractive. The productions are rubber, salsaparilha, tow, copaiva, turtle-oil, grass hammocks, Brazil-nuts, and a little piassava. The piassava is the same as that mentioned in my last letter as an export of the Rio Negro. The palm from which the fibres are taken usually attains a height of twenty feet. The fibres, however, are cut when the tree is young, the tree growing again in five years. The Castanbas, or Brazil nuts, are often used for fuel, making a fire almost as hot as coal. The oil from them is excellent for eating or for machinery, resembling greatly the almond oil of Europe. At present all the nuts sent to Europe are eaten, the oil being scarcely known. A few hours after leaving Ega, we passed the mouth of the Japura, a tributary finding its source in New-Granada. It enters the main river through a host of channels, the extremes of which are two hundred miles apart. Its productions are similar to those of the Tefft, with the addition of Moira, Piranga, a hard, red wood, and carajurn, a brilliant dye. The Japura is said to be connected by a natural canal with the River Orinoco. Thirty miles west of the Rio Jurua, a tributary from the south, is the town of Fonte Boa, situated on a high bluff. Both Mr. Bates and Prof. Orton speak of this town as being infested by mosquitoes, so much so as at times to render it almost an impossibility for a foreigner to reside there. Since then the place has improved in many respects, and an Italian, who has visited there during the last twelve years, told us that at present the inhabitants are rarely troubled by them. It is a question worth consideration whether the advance of civilization may not ameliorate a place in this respect, and by the filling up of some pool or marsh drive away these pests. Mrs. Agassiz, in writing of Tabatinga, says she was warned not to go on shore unless prepared to be devoured by mosquitoes, and that, on venturing, she was quickly driven back by the buzzing swarms. The present commandante informed us that but few were found there now. We left Fonte Boa in the evening, and on the following morning passed the mouth of the Ica, a northern tributary. Stopping a few hours at the towns of Tonantuis and San Paulo, we arrived at Sabatinga on the morning of the 20th. Being the Brazilian frontier town, we were here to leave the Icamiaba, and take up our quarters on board the Peruvian steamer Morona. Before leaving Brazil, a few remarks concerning the inhabitants of that part of the Amazons may be of some interest. As Prof. Orton says, man makes a very insignificant figure in the vast solitudes of the Amazons, there being only one man to every four square miles between Para and Manaos, and this is the most densely-populated district of the whole valley. Two million five hundred thousand square miles are drained by the Amazons, a region nearly equal in area to the United States, and yet, according to the author of *Brazil and the Brazilians*, this vast country does not possess a population equal to that of the City of Brooklyn. The most enterprising people on the river are the Portuguese emigrants. They will do any work, but as soon as they accumulate a little money they return to Oporto. The inhabitants of all the towns are an amalgamation of Brazilian, negro, and Indian, and are certainly the very lowest in the scale of humanity. They will not work, but are perfectly satisfied to swing all day in a hammock, smoking their cigarettes, and existing on salt fish and farinha. According to one author, they unite in themselves all the faults, without any of the virtues, of their progenitors. Humboldt, when writing of the country, says: "The richness of the soil and the vigor of organic life, by multiplying the means of subsistence, retards the progress of civilization." Truly it is a country

> "Where every prospect pleases,
> And only man is vile."

If any of the inhabitants on the upper Amazons were asked what was the greatest curse the country suffered from, they would in all probability answer, "the priests." They are greatly disliked, and certainly do little good to the people or country. It is a popular saying, "If you throw a stone into a crowd of children, you will hit a priest's child." As may be imagined, such a race of people possess nothing in character or looks to command either the respect or the admiration of the traveler. Leaving the towns, and going among the veritable Indian tribes, we find the state of affairs better in many respects. The men are more willing to work, many of them being occupied in agriculture. Among some tribes polygamy and cannibalism are practiced, but as a rule the standard of morals is such as to shame more civilized nations. It is only when brought in contact with the civilized representatives of the world that the Indian loses the good qualities of the savage and acquires the vices of civilization. The Lingoa Geral, a branch of the ancient Lupi, is the common dialect on the middle and lower Amazons. The men are generally beardless, short in stature, but bread-shouldered and thickset. The skin is a dark brown color, often nearly mahogany. The hair is straight and black. Some of the women are quite handsome. The life in the open air, with plenty of healthy occupation, the absence of balls, dinners, and the ordinary dissipations of a more civilized life, give them such health and constitution that at the age of thirty they possess the health and freshness of a civilized country maiden of eighteen.

We were detained quite a time at Sabatinga while the cargo of the Icamiaba was being transferred to the Morona. Most all of it was for the town of Iquitos, where the Peruvian Government works are situated. The Peruvian Government sends a steamer once a month to Sabatinga to meet the steamer from Manaos. These steamers are Peruvian men-of-war, being officered by men holding commissions in the Peruvian navy. The officers receive double the pay of officers on other stations, and two years of service on the Maranon is counted as one year anywhere else. We left the Icamiaba on the afternoon of the 20th and went on board the Morona, and early on the morning of the 21st of August we bade farewell to Brazil and started for the Andes. Henceforth our journey was through the Republic of Peru.

SATURDAY, March 21, 1874.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Delaware Republican State Committee has organized by electing Capt. Charles H. Gallagher as Chairman, and Rev. T. G. Steward as Secretary.

The telegraph sadly disguised the name of the Democratic candidate for Congress in Oregon. It is George A. La Dow. He was a member of the last Legislature from Umatilla County.

Col. A. S. Colyar, Chairman of the late Johnson Committee, of Tennessee, has addressed a circular to what are known as the Independents in that State, calling for a convention to be held in Nashville on Tuesday, May 5, to take action on certain subjects designated, including the tax question, immigration, and the State finances.

An amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts, now before the Legislature, proposes to do away with the requirement that a member of the State Senate or House of Representatives shall be an inhabitant of the town, city, or district for which he is chosen. The majority of the Judiciary Committee recommend its passage.

The Democrats of the First District of Connecticut have nominated Hon. Charles M. Pond for State Senator on an anti-railroad platform. The Hartford *Courant* remarks that the fact that Mr. Pond is acting Vice President and a Director of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and has been supposed to be somewhat in favor of railroad interests, makes the platform he stands on a curiosity in politics this year.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

The Republican papers in Connecticut speak encouragingly of the progress of the political campaign in their State. The Norwich *Bulletin* says that within the past few days there has been a marked improvement in the feeling of the Republican Party through the State, and that even those who, while hoping were the most despondent, have noticed the earnestness and enthusiasm that is beginning to be felt, and are satisfied that victory is both possible and probable. The Hartford *Post* says that there is everywhere a better feeling among Republicans than existed two or three weeks ago. And it continues: "We have now two weeks in which to prepare for the battle. If this time is improved with judicious and energetic work, we can not only elect Harrison and the whole State ticket, but give him a Republican Legislature as well. We do not say this will be done; but we do say it *can* be done, with proper effort, and we believe the effort is to be made." And the Hartford *Courant* says: "The preliminary canvass of the field is encouraging. In all parts of the State there is a better feeling than a year ago. This is due to the healing of past dissensions, and to the excellence of the Republican platform and candidates. It is a feeling, we believe, of faith in the Republican Party—a feeling that the party which has accomplished so much good, and which contains the great majority of the honest and patriotic citizens of the land, has strength and virtue to expel its traitors, and for years to come secure a good Government to the nation."

SMALL CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

A Massachusetts paper says that one result of the hard times has been to increase the number of cigar manufacturers at Westfield till now 100 persons in the town pay a manufacturer's license, where, one year ago, there were only forty. The simple sign required by Government, "—— ——, cigar manufacturer," is to be seen on private houses on almost every street, as nearly all the new manufacturers are men of small means, who, thrown out of work by the panic, procured the necessary license and commenced making in their own houses. The production of some of the larger shops has fallen off, but this has been more than made up by the smaller manufacturers, till now the production is greater than one year ago. Among the smaller manufacturers are several women, some of whom turn out 20,000 per month. In one case a woman and her husband have each a separate license, but the wife's business is double that of her lord and master.

DEATH OF MLLE. DESCLEE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, under the date of March 10, says:

"The French stage has just sustained a loss which will be felt not only by all Parisian playgoers, but by all lovers of good acting throughout Europe. After a long and painful illness, borne with the greatest courage and resignation, Mlle. Aimée Desclée, of the Gymnase Theatre in Paris, has been cut off in the midst of a most brilliant and successful career. The plays depicting modern French life and character, or what is supposed to be modern French life and character, of which those of Dumas the younger may be taken as at once the most perfect and the most unpleasant representatives, have never, by the universal consent of the critics and the public of Paris, had so clever an interpreter as the young and gifted actress who was buried to-day."

London was the last field of her success—a "success brilliant, dazzling, and complete."

MADE HIS OWN COFFIN.

Mr. Daniel Roadcap, living in Augusta County, Va., and now in his ninety-first year, determined a few days ago to construct his own coffin, although he is by no means a coffin-maker. Accordingly he took the necessary tools, and getting some plain pine plank proceeded to construct a rude, flat-topped coffin for his own use when dead. After completing it he concluded to see how it suited him. The coffin was a little too small, and after getting in he found some difficulty in getting out.

DEATH IN THE THEATRE

THE TRAPEZE AND THE TIGHT-ROPE—RISKING LIFE TO GAIN BREAD—SOME FEARFUL SCENES IN THE THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS—A SAD RECORD.

It is decidedly not creditable to our civilization that gymnasts should be unable to procure remunerative employment in theatres and music halls without being required to supplement their acts by performances that place them in nightly danger of breaking their necks. During the past week two so-called "accidents" have occurred in this State to men engaged in this business of turning somersaults from trapeze bars. One resulted in death, and the other in crippling the unfortunate man who sustained it. The first case was that of James Sylvester, a youth of twenty years, who was the sole support of his mother and brother. As the readers of THE TIMES have already been made aware, he was endeavoring to accomplish the feat known as the "Leap for Life," at one of the up-town theatres in this City, when, through a miscalculation of the distance, he failed to reach his landing-place, and fell to the stage, head foremost. The second case was that in which a gymnast named Hurdle, employed at the Boston Opera-house, Syracuse, narrowly escaped death in a similar manner. The Syracuse *Courier*, in describing the scene, said: "He has two swinging bars in the dome of the opera-house, twenty-five feet apart, and the principal feat he performs is to swing back and forth on one bar until it is well under motion, and then, letting go his hold, he flies off to the other, turning a somersault in his passage through the air, and seizing the bar twenty-five feet away as he passes between the ropes. Wednesday afternoon he was practicing this feat, when he met with an accident which nearly cost him his life. In making the leap through the air he passed entirely beyond and over the other bar without touching it, and struck the gallery. Fortunately, he succeeded in seizing the railing, or he would have fallen on the seats below and been fatally injured."

"Accidents" of this nature are far more frequent than is supposed. A few days before the 1st of January, 1873, a trapeze performer named Forepaugh, while going through a series of reckless movements at the Theatre Comique, Detroit, Mich., fell to the stage with such force that "the audience rose in horror, thinking him dead." In company with his wife, he had accomplished many graceful double acts. After the wife had retired behind the scenes he mounted a horizontal bar suspended from the dome of the theatre on a level with the gallery, and began to perform such feats as standing upon the bar while it was rapidly swinging to and fro, (this he did without touching the ropes with his hands,) standing upon a ladder, and sitting in a chair balanced on the slender bar. In his final act he turned a somersault from the bar while it was in full swing. The rope prepared to be caught by him eluded his grasp, and he fell to the stage. The wife immediately rushed to him, shrieking in the most heart-rending manner. The scene, as the reporter who witnessed it very truthfully remarked, was "indescribable." Forepaugh was not killed, but was doubtless permanently disabled.

On the 13th of March, 1873, the following item was published among the telegraphic news notes: "The fastenings of the trapeze broke from the centre-pole in a circus while two gymnasts were performing upon it in Nashville, Tenn., on Friday evening last. With a scream of terror the men were hurled to the ground, and one of them was taken up for dead. He was subsequently restored to consciousness, but is seriously, if not fatally, injured."

On the 19th of the same month, a shocking scene was witnessed by the audience at the Grand Central Theatre, Philadelphia. A boy named Leo was performing a feat which required that he should be shot a distance of nine feet through a pneumatic tube in order to reach his father, who sat upon a trapeze above the stage to receive him. Those who worked the tube sent off the little fellow before the signal was given. The result was that he fell and sustained serious injuries. The audience, it was said, "had its breath taken away." On the 6th of the following month—April—the younger of the Leon brothers, while trying to accomplish some apparently impossible feat at a Chicago theatre, fell from the trapeze-bar and sustained injuries which it was thought would disable him for life. Later in April a tight-rope performer named De Houne, who had lost a leg in the Confederate service, to mark his return to his old profession, had a "grand assemblage" at a shooting-park near Charleston, S. C. The rope, which was an inch and a half in diameter, was stretched over the limbs of pine trees, seventy feet from the ground and 100 feet apart. De Houne had reached the middle of the space between the two trees, when a crack was heard. The Charleston *News* in describing what followed said: "There was a terrible shriek from the spectators, and the unfortunate man was seen to fall to the ground. For a few moments the direst confusion prevailed. Women ran to and fro, weeping and shrieking, and men rushed from all sides toward the scene of the disaster. Upon examination, it was found that the Professor had his right hip (the wounded leg) broken. He also received an ugly cut over the left eye, which, however, is not considered dangerous. It is creditable to note that the riflemen raised a subscription on the spot for the unfortunate man."

In May, 1873, a trapeze performer, while making a "leap for life" in the theatre of an Indiana town, fell into the audience and was instantly killed, although the fall was broken. He fell upon one of the occupants of the orchestra chairs, who was seriously but not fatally injured.

On the evening of the 7th of June, 1873, a trapeze performer named Manning, narrowly escaped losing his life at the St. Louis Grand Opera-house. In spite of the fact that he had felt dizzy before ascending to the trapeze bar, he persisted in going through the most dangerous of his feats, from a desire, as he said, not to disappoint the expectations of the audience. He had not done much when he fell from the swinging bar a distance of fifteen feet and alighted on his head and shoulder. Much to the astonishment of a surgeon who witnessed the "accident," he was not only not killed, but was soon afterward so far recovered as to be able to take a carriage and go home.

While "Miss Rosa" was being lifted by a rope to the trapeze during a circus performance in San Francisco, on the evening of the 24th of June, 1873, the rope broke and she fell twenty feet. The netting had not been raised, and the girl struck with great force on the ground, receiving serious injuries. She was quickly carried from the ring. The accident caused great excitement in the audience, but the performance went on. This brief description of a shocking scene was hidden among the news notes in the newspapers.

On the evening of the 11th of September, 1873, a little girl, one of the members of the Lopez acrobats, while performing at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, after concluding her feat, fell from the stage a distance of ten feet. She struck the stage upon her face, and was cut in a shocking manner. To show that she was not otherwise injured, her father subsequently led her to the foot-lights. "She was received with a storm of applause." A moment before, according to the reporter who witnessed the occurrence, "a breathless silence reigned throughout the theatre."

The *Gazette* of the 25th of November, 1873, thus described an accident to a tight-rope walker, which also occurred in Baltimore:

"Among the 'varieties' which Manager Sinn had arranged last night to delight a crowded audience was the tight-rope walking of Mons. Otto Zumara, a Frenchman of remarkable agility. His performance constituted a special feature of the bill for the evening, and he had won the repeated applause of the house and was in the act of ending his rôle when the accident occurred which proved a serious one. The concluding feat was to have been a somersault from the rope, which was elevated at about twelve feet from the stage, and he attempted it, but to the surprise of all present, [illegible] of lighting upon his feet fell heavily upon the base of his head. A number of the performers, including the Japanese, rushed to his assistance, and the audience was thrown into a spasm of excitement by the unlooked for mishap. The injured man was at once borne behind the scenes, and found to be insensible. Mr. Edeson then came forward and explained to the audience that it was supposed that M. Zumara had been seized with a sudden dizziness, and had lost control of himself at the last moment. His injuries were of a serious character. Medical attendance was summoned, and every effort was made to restore him to consciousness."

Leotard, although considered one of the most careful gymnasts of his time, was not able to protect himself from accidents. The Salt Lake *Tribune* of December, 1873, gives the following account of an experience he had during that month in the city of the Saints:

"A crowd of several hundred persons assembled in front of the theatre yesterday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, to witness the performance of Leotard, the gymnast, who, it was announced, would walk a rope extended from the theatre building to the roof of a building on the opposite side of First South street. At the appointed hour the gymnast appeared, pole in hand, dressed in tights, and evidently shivering with cold, as the air was very keen. Sixteen guy ropes were attached to the main rope at regular intervals, and were drawn tight by persons in the crowd, instead of being properly fastened to stakes in the ground. Leotard proceeded from the end of the rope [illegible] about ten feet, when he made a desperate but futile effort to recover his balance, caught the rope with his hands [illegible] feet and hung for an instant, and then fell headlong downward, and then dropped with terrible force upon the frozen pavement below, striking his face upon a [illegible] which stood underneath. He was picked up insensible, with the blood streaming from his mouth, and carried, with difficulty, through the crowd across the street to the theatre. An examination showed that his arms were broken, but his injuries are not likely to be fatal. It is stated that the accident was caused by one of the men who held a guy rope relaxing his hold, when the tension of the opposite side immediately jerked the rope from beneath the gymnast's feet."

The foregoing is necessarily an imperfect record, but is, nevertheless, long enough to establish a case in favor of the passage of laws by the several States of the Union prohibiting [illegible] and accidents [illegible]

THE CAPITAL.

HOW "SOCIETY" IS CONSTITUTED.

SALARIES AND EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—THE DUTIES DEMANDED OF THEM BY CUSTOM—VISITS, RECEPTIONS, AND DINNERS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 21, 1874.

Washington, during the "season," is like a ferry, where people are gathered from a wide country, strangers to each other, and crowded together in a narrow space for a little time; when the boat lands they go different ways and separate forever.

Fashionable and wealthy people who spend the Summer making reconnoisances of a hundred watering-places and Summer resorts in America and Europe, come here for Winter quarters, and make a sort of encampment, whence they retreat again when the Summer sun gets high and the southern breezes hot. Congressmen come in December and depart again before Midsummer, and when they go hundreds follow, whom the presence of the national legislation calls together—office-seekers, lobbyists, men who spend months here annually in endeavors to shape legislation for personal ends—politicians who come to plan and consult about future canvasses, and hangers-on about the chambers of Congress.

Washington is not a commercial mart, but the national capital, and, till recently, the permanent population has had almost no means of livelihood except in providing for the various wants of the official and social army that makes the annual Winter invasion of the town. Society is dominated by the "floating population," which is continually changing. The magnate of to-day is the unknown private citizen of to-morrow, as he was yesterday. His wife, who is always spoken of by that Jenkins of the press, the petticoat puffer, as "the beautiful and charming," and his daughter, who is always a "belle," come and go with the pater, and the places that know them once for a short time by these courteous and harmless appellations shortly give the same unwonted attentions to their successors. Besides our country people, there is the more slowly, but surely, changing Diplomatic Corps. There are the "old families," who should not be forgotten, of whom, out of the season, Washington society is made up. This native Washington society is a curious conglomerate, composed, like the wonderful Breccia columns of the old Hall of Representatives, of the most incongruous materials. It is the descendants of the old and respectable Maryland and Virginia colonists, most of whom were slave-owners during the war, mixed with the sediment of former administrations, contractors, superannuated army and navy officers, and cooks left over by departed members of the Diplomatic Corps. So it will be seen that the "old families" constitute a not unimportant partof Washington "society." During the season, however, it is entirely subordinate. The social life of Washington has many peculiarities; but in one respect it is entirely unique, and that is in its democracy. While people who love show are to an enormous expense to keep up appearances, people of moderate means can live in a very quiet, unassuming, and inexpensive manner, and yet enjoy all the advantages society has to offer. Before the meeting of Congress, and the beginning of the season, all Washington erupts with furnished apartments to let, and this furnishing varies from a pine table and a split-bottomed chair to the most gorgeous upholstery. These also are the wrecks, so to speak, of departing families sold at auction and bought in by skinny old women, who have seen former circumstances and husbands. The pieces of furniture of each room of a suite resemble society in being strangers to each other, no two being alike. One can choose apartments, and, by a lively distribution of pasteboard, will find himself or herself in the best society.

Nevertheless, the leaders who entertain have to pay a considerable figure for the privilege. Public officers from members of the Cabinet to the lowest rank to which social duties attach, find their salaries do not cover expenditures when social duties are fulfilled.

In this connection I propose giving some statistics which I have carefully compiled. The salary of Cabinet officers is $8,000 a year, and it is on Cabinet officers and their families that the weightiest social duties fall. It is optional with Senators and Representatives, as with private citizens, whether they shall "entertain," and with all other officers excepting members of the Cabinet and the President. It is made the official duty of the latter, by the law of custom, to give a few "state" dinners and official receptions during each session of Congress. But members of the Cabinet must extend social hospitality and entertainment to any and everybody who happens to be in Washington between the 1st day of January and the beginning of Lent, at which time the season *par excellence* comes to an end. To discharge this duty to society with grace and dignity befitting the high office of a Cabinet Minister, a large house, handsomely furnished and conveniently situated, is indispensable. The rent of such a house, furnished, is from $5,000 to $6,000 a year. One Secretary, not possessed of great private wealth, has been compelled to take a house which is not large enough for entertaining. The rental of it, unfurnished, is $3,000 a year. This expenditure, to begin with, disposes of a pretty large part of the annual salary of $8,000.

When the income tax was levied on salaries, a gentleman then in the Cabinet found that his house-rent, income tax, and the salary of a private secretary—the latter properly chargeable to the department, but paid from the private purse of the gentleman referred to, because he employed his own son as private secretary, and felt it to be indelicate, if not improper, to place a member of his family in office under him—amounted to a little more than the salary of the office.

The ladies of the family of a Cabinet officer must receive every Wednesday during the "season" from 2 or 3 to 5:30 o'clock. On these occasions the houses must be open to all who choose to call, and from three to six hundred persons avail of the opportunity on each reception day. The fatigue of these receptions is severe enough, but the expense is appalling to those who have no income but the stipend allowed by Government. Refreshments are deemed indispensable at these receptions, and of course, there must be an extra number of servants. The furnishing of the plainest refreshments, consisting of chocolate, tea, cakes, &c., costs from $50 to $75 for each reception. This includes the wages of two extra servants at from $3 to $5 each. Six, at least, of these receptions are given during the season. Besides, there is the reception on New-Year's Day, at which more costly refreshments are provided. The expense attending the weekly reception days is really much more than $75 each. It is not unusual that flowers—a few at least being indispensable—cost as much as refreshments. The Wednesday receptions for a season cannot cost a member of the Cabinet much less than $1,000 a year.

But besides the morning receptions, "card" receptions are expected, and these involve a much heavier expense. Every one who has called and left a card at a Wednesday reception is entitled, by the ridiculous custom which prevails, to two acknowledgments of the call. The call must be returned by the ladies of the family, who, at the same time, leave the official card of the Minister. The call must also be acknowledged by an invitation to at least one evening reception. This involves more outlay than at first seems possible. The visiting list of a "Cabinet lady" contains not less than two or three thousand names. One lady, this Winter, in counting up the invitations she must issue for a single evening reception, found the number to be 2,200. Usually two receptions are given, and the guests are, as far as possible, divided between the two. The cost of 2,200 invitations alone becomes an item of importance. Exclusive of the plate, the cost of which averages $12, the cards and envelopes and the engraving cost about four cents for each invitation, or, for 2,200, $88. Extra servants are, of course, required for the evening entertainment—three or more in the dining-room, maids in the ladies' dressing-rooms, and men to take charge of gentlemen's coats and hats. Generally at these "crushes" there is no room for music—certainly none for dancing. The supper, however, causes the chief expense. It consists of coffee, claret punch, sherry wine, one or two kinds of ices, sandwiches and chicken salad. A "Cabinet lady" told me that she found it impossible to provide enough chicken salad, although she had purchased six dozen chickens. For sandwiches, three or four large hams had been used, and one hundred loaves of bread. Four or five gallons of sherry were necessary, and even a larger quantity of claret.

The returning of calls, a ridiculous demand custom makes of these ladies, imposes a heavy burden of expenses on Cabinet officers, and a still more grievous burden on the ladies themselves. The keeping of a carriage and horses, which this duty makes necessary, costs about $195 per month. With such an overwhelming number of calls to return in person, the saving of time is of the greatest consequence, and a footman to make inquiries at the doors of residences and deliver cards when ladies are out, is scarcely less indispensable than a coachman.

The establishment which a Cabinet officer must maintain demands, even if his family consist of but three or four persons, not less than five servants—a cook, chamber-maid, laundress, coachman, and dining-room servant, who sometimes acts as footman. All these should be experienced and skillful in their various departments, for the lady of the house has little time to devote to the personal superintendence of her household. The wages of these five amount to upward of $100 per month.

In the families of some wealthy officers there are, of course, a still larger number of servants.

The giving of dinners is also, to some extent, demanded of Cabinet officers. It is usual for the members of the Cabinet to entertain at dinner Senators and Representatives, Justices of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, and many other public officers, with the ladies of their families. Dinner-giving is not merely an adjunct of the "season" proper. The season for dinners begins in December, and lasts till the adjournment of Congress. A good dinner, including wines and flowers, costs about eighteen dollars a plate. A dinner to twenty guests, a usual number, necessitates, therefore, an expenditure of $360.

I have been thus specific in stating the expense imposed upon the heads of the executive departments by the social obligations which attach to the official position, because upon them these demands press more heavily than upon other officers of the Government. They are considered, during their term of office, residents of the city; while Senators and Representatives are for the most part only transient visitors. A larger proportion of them than formerly, however, now own or rent houses in Washington, but few of them, in comparison, "entertain." Those who do, however, are subjected to the same expenses, substantially, as are detailed above. Several of the Senators and members of the House spend annually in Washington from $18,000 to $25,000. From $15,000 to $17,000 is the very lowest amount with which a member of the Cabinet can manage to get through the year keeping up the establishment expected and meeting the demands of society. There is a noteable instance recently of a Secretary of the Treasury living four years with his family in a Washington boarding-house, and living within his salary. Four years of "entertaining" would have destroyed the small private fortune which was the accumulation of a very laborious life. Another gentleman, who was in the Cabinet during a part of President Grant's first term, took a modest house on Capitol Hill, and lived within his income, regarding the amount of his salary as a limit which Congress had intentionally fixed upon his expenditures. This entire subject is fruitful of morals, but moralizing is no part of the purpose of this letter. It is no great wonder, surely, that the coachman of a "high official" now carries in his pocket a note of $100 for wages due and unpaid. It may be surprising, however, that a Senator should be giving grand parties this Winter, with the bills of last year's "spread" unpaid. It is, at least, unfortunate that custom should have become strong enough to enforce obedience to the social demands that have been described.

There is the vast expense, but that is not all. The labor and fatigue which society imposes upon the ladies of the family of a Cabinet officer, is fairly appalling. To stand for hours during receptions at her own house, to stand at a series of entertainments at the houses of others whose invitations courtesy requires should be accepted, and to return in person all the calls made upon her, are a few of the onerous duties of the wife of a "high official."

In conclusion, I will attempt to give an idea of the necessary expenses, for actual living, of an officer who makes no attempt to live "in style," and who is as economical as possible. A gentleman in Congress, whose family consists of a wife and two children, told me that after a careful search for rooms and board in all the first-class boarding-houses of the city, he had found the rooms he now occupies to be the cheapest of any which would at all answer his purpose. He has two large rooms—a parlor and bed-room—and two small rooms, which his son and daughter use as bed-rooms. His son's room is on the fourth floor; the others are on the second floor, and his own bed-room is a middle room, lighted only from another. For these with board he pays $325 per month. The lowest price asked for himself and family at any hotel was $400 per month, and that only in one where the rooms offered were not at all desirable.

The President alone receives a living salary. He has a house and several of his servants furnished him, as well as his fuel and gas. He has gardens and conservatories, and receives compensation sufficient to give such costly entertainments as are demanded from the office. The Vice President and the Speaker of the House are also freed by custom from the expense of feeding a hungry public. A lady present tells me that the last time an attempt was made to give food to the multitude at the White House was during Polk's Administration. There was such a rush to the tables and so much rowdyism that it became necessary to do away with the practice of giving refreshments. Lemonade was served on that occasion, and my informant tells me that she saw a man with a pitcher and tumbler giving drink to a party of his lady friends. He would fill the tumbler and hand it to one, and when she had drank he would pour all that remained in the glass on the carpet, refill it, and hand it to another, and again pour out the dregs, until the carpet, as well as the dresses of every lady in his neighborhood, were utterly ruined.

PAUPER AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

An interesting portion of the seventh annual report of the State Board of Charities, which was presented to the Legislature on Monday evening, is devoted to the condition of the pauper and destitute children of the State. The following statement is given, showing their number and situation on the 1st of October last:

Situation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In county poorhouses	377	267	644
In city almshouses	240	131	371
In orphan asylums and homes of the friendless	3,807	3,932	7,739
In hospitals	659	375	1,034
In houses of refuge and reformatories	2,835	716	3,551
In institutions for the care of foundlings and homeless infants	852	972	1,824
In institutions for the blind	4	5	9
In institutions for deaf and dumb	229	178	407
In institutions for idiots	56	33	89
Total	9,059	6,609	15,668

Other tables show that 3,461 are children of native parents, and 9,603 children of foreign parents, no information in respect of birth being given concerning the remaining 2,604. It is also shown that 3,366 are orphans, 7,899 have one parent living, and 2,655 have both parents living, nothing being given concerning 1,748. There are 1,613 under one year of age; 1,444 between one and five; 5,429 between five and ten; 1,884 over ten; and 298 whose age is not stated. Seventy-nine are paralytic; 70 epileptic, 930 otherwise diseased; 223 deformed; 13 blind; 419 deaf and dumb, 13,617 healthy, and 317 whose health is not stated; 344 are feeble-minded; 261 idiotic; 13,680 intelligent, and the mental condition of 1,383 is not stated.

The report says that in 1868, when statistics relating to pauper and destitute children were first gathered by the board, it was found that there 1,222 under sixteen years in the several country poor-houses of the State. The general condition of these was very deplorable, and an effort was at once made to remove them. Boards of Supervisors, Keepers, and Superintendents of the Poor were earnestly urged to place children out in respectable families, and otherwise suitably to provide for them. The result thus far is that in a considerable number of counties, all the children over two years of age have been removed to asylums, or otherwise suitably provided for upon terms generally not exceeding the cost of their maintenance in the county poor-houses. The report continues: "But this number is still too large. While a considerable portion of these are infants, idiots, or other defectives, for whom no other public provision is made, a great number, it will be seen, are intelligent and need proper care to fit them for their duties in life. Every child needs a home—a family home—and nothing can fully supply its place. Whatever temporary provision is made for poor children, to whom no home is left, the ultimate object should be to place them, as early as possible, in families. This result can readily be accomplished, if the county authorities set about the work in earnest, and it is gratifying to notice a general interest in the subject. A very large proportion of the idiot children in the county poorhouses belong to the unteachable class. These are frequently subjected to inhuman treatment from those about them, who cannot recognize that their very helplessness entitle them to the greatest kindness. Every consideration of humanity, therefore, requires that this class should be removed to a separate asylum. It is believed that separate provision should also be made for epileptics and paralytics, so as to secure to them the supervision and care which their helpless condition demands."

LIFE IN THE WEST.

HARD CALIFORNIA EXPERIENCES.

ENVIOUS RANCHMEN SEND AN INNOCENT OLD MAN TO STATE PRISON, AND MURDER HIS WIFE IN ORDER TO GET POSSESSION OF HIS LAND.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 13.

The brutal murder of Mrs. R. G. Strong, of Mendocino County, about the middle of February last, was the second act in a terrible drama. During the Summer of 1866 Mr. Strong and his wife came across the plains in their own conveyance, and settled in Amador County. They were plain people, accustomed to farming life, and, therefore, avoided cities, and, as a matter of choice, resided in the country. For a year or more the couple lived on a dairy ranch. In 1868 Mr. Strong secured by a pre-emption a ranch of 200 acres in Mendocino County, about forty miles from Ukiah, between Sherwood and Long Valley, on what is known as the Sherwood Ridge. Here the couple lived in calm contentment for a few years, and succeeded in clearing out the undergrowth and creating a bright and beautiful home. In an evil hour two men named Giger and Alexander, stock raisers, appeared on the scene, locating near the Strong ranch. Giger and Alexander were selfish, grasping men, bent on the acquisition of wealth, and spared no one who happened to stand in their way. These men cast envious glances at the Strong ranch, and finally approached Mr. Strong and expressed a desire to purchase his land. He declined to sell the ranch at any figure, saying that his wife and himself were getting advanced in life, each being over fifty years of age, and did not care to roam about any more. Subsequently Mr. Strong obtained a hold on the land adjoining his premises, to the annoyance of Giger and Alexander, who had been watching for an opportunity to secure the same tract. Giger and Alexander repeatedly approached Strong and offered to purchase his ranch, and upon his refusal to sell out, they uttered threats of vengeance. They vowed that he must accede to their terms or flee from the country. Strong paid little heed to the threats of these men, and manifested a disposition to quietly pursue the even tenor of his way. But Giger and Alexander determined not to be baulked of their game. They conceived a plot to ruin Strong, and immediately carried it into execution. A cow was slaughtered in a clump of trees about one mile from Strong's house. The carcass of the animal was found lying at a point where Strong was in the habit of getting out rails, pickets, and posts for use at the ranch, and at this very time he was engaged in hauling lumber from the clump. Giger and Alexander charged Strong with the crime, and succeeded in creating a strong feeling against him among his neighbors. A mob finally came to his house and arrested him without the formality of legal proceedings. While on the way to Ukiah, Mr. Strong escaped from the gang of men who had him in custody and returned to his ranch. He then wrote to the nearest constable that he would surrender himself upon the production of a warrant. The arrest was made in due form, and Mr. Strong was held to answer in the sum of $500. He was afterward indicted, tried, convicted on the testimony of Giger and Alexander, and sentenced to imprisonment for five years in the State Prison, whither he was sent on the 12th of July, 1873.

Having effectually disposed of the head of the household, Giger and Alexander turned their attention to Mrs. Strong. She was found dead in a deep gorge, three miles from her house, on the 28th of February. The fiends had shot her through the back and left side of the head, the ball passing through and fracturing the skull over the right eye, and remaining just under the frontal bone. She was attired in a night dress, a calico wrapper, shoes, and stockings. The body had been concealed in a creek, and weighed down with stones. This discovery intensified the excitement caused by the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Strong, a few days previous, and speculation as to the murderers occupied the minds of the people. Suspicion pointed to Giger and Alexander as the guilty persons, and soon enough evidence was secured to warrant the arrest of the men. Slowly the chain of circumstantial evidence has unwound itself, until, at present writing, Giger and Alexander have been placed in a position from which escape seems impossible. The plot to dispose of Strong, the charge against him, and his imprisonment, and the cruel death of Mrs. Strong, all are recorded against Giger and Alexander, and proof in support thereof is not wanting. The people of Mendocino, convinced that Mr. Strong has been the victim of relentless persecution, have framed a petition to Gov. Booth for the pardon of Strong, and the entire sentiment of the community in which he resides is favorable to the release of the prisoner at the earliest moment. A few days since a reporter of the *Bulletin* called upon Strong at the State Prison, and obtained from him the main features of this narrative. The convict has the appearance and manners of an honest farmer, and a man of the very best instincts. He is over fifty years of age, and bears the traces of a life of active labor in the open air. His address is pleasant, however, and he creates a favorable impression among officers and convicts. His behavior has been unexceptionable since he entered the prison, and the officers, since the corroboration of his story, do not hesitate to say that he ought never to have been sent there.

ASSASSINATION IN ARKANSAS.

THE MURDER OF JUDGE JOHN W. FOX.

A special dispatch to the Little Rock *Republican*, dated 22d inst., gives the following account of the dastardly assassination of Judge Fox, at Forrest City, Ark., on the day previous: "Hon. John W. Fox, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, was most foully assassinated here yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, by J. P. Aldridge, on the principal street of the city. Aldridge had a client named Hammet, who was indicted in the Cross County Court for an assault with intent to kill. Aldridge induced his client to make affidavit that justice could not be obtained before Judge Fox, in that county, whereupon a change of venue was granted to Crittenden County, in the same circuit. During the course of the trial Aldridge used very insulting and abusive language in court, for which Judge Fox ordered him under arrest for contempt, but upon solicitation of the Bar released him. While the jury was considering the case, Aldridge wrote a note to them, stating that Judge Fox was prejudiced against his client, Hammet, in order to obtain the favor of the jury. The note was handed to the Deputy Clerk, who gave it to the Judge, instead of the jury. Upon learning that Aldridge was endeavoring to tamper with the jury, Judge Fox again ordered him under arrest, and he was placed in jail for a few hours, and then released. After the adjournment of court, he returned to this place direct, while Judge Fox, with his wife, stopped a few days at Memphis. Soon after reaching here, Aldridge loaded a double-barreled shot-gun, deposited the same in a drug store, near the hotel, and stated to some intimate friends that he intended to kill Judge Fox. Friday night Judge Fox and wife arrived here, and Aldridge was lying in wait at the train to assassinate the Judge, but the presence of the Judge's wife deterred him from carrying out his purpose. The next morning, as the Judge was proceeding to the Post Office, and when near the drug store where the gun had been left, he turned around to address some one, when Aldridge stepped out from the store and leveled the gun upon Judge Fox, the parties being about ten feet apart, and, by way of calling Judge Fox's attention, said: 'Now, Judge Fox, let us settle,' and fired both barrels, the contents taking effect in the chest, abdomen, and legs. Judge Fox fell, crying out, 'I am shot!' He was taken to the hotel, where he lay in an unconscious state till 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired. Aldridge is originally from Mississippi, and in 1868 moved to Woodruff County. It is said he took a prominent part in the Kuklux organization, and betrayed his associates by furnishing Gen. Upham with the names of a number of the Klan. He has some repute as an attorney, but does not stand well morally or socially in the community. The good citizens generally are greatly incensed at the dastardly and bloody outrage, and denounce the perpetrator in unmeasured terms. Aldridge is now under arrest and well guarded, awaiting examination. Judge Fox's remains will reach Little Rock to-morrow morning in charge of members of the legal profession."

VASQUEZ AND HIS GANG.

The daring deeds of the bandit, Tiburcio Vasquez, in California, and the accomplices he has had in the commission of them, are thus sketched by the San Francisco *Bulletin*: "He has roamed through the southern counties of the State, gathering all the outcasts together under his command, and planning and plotting and executing raids upon travelers, ranches, and towns. He has defied the authorities and baffled every attempt at capture. The story of his repeated triumphs over law and order has impressed many of his adventurous countrymen with the idea that he is a chosen leader in rascality, and ought to be assisted with kindly encouragement in word and deed. The fellow has actually recruited his gang on several occasions with young Californians, whom he enticed by the narration of his triumphs and the practice of the seductive arts in which he seems to abound. Several members of his gang are boys, who bore fair reputations for honesty prior to uniting their fortunes with the outlaws. Others are young men who never were promoted to the grand larceny grade until Vasquez admitted them to his advanced class of rogues. Three ex-members of the Vasquez gang are at present drawing their rations at the State Prison. Capt. James Towle, the executive officer of the prison, acting as Warden in the absence of Lieutenant Governor Pacheco, called the attention of the writer to this fact on the occasion of a recent visit to the institution, and allowed the prisoners to be interviewed in the presence of officers. Teodoro Moreno, the oldest of the trio, had nothing of interest to communicate, seemingly laboring under the impression that he could not improve his situation by relating his own experience or that of his leader. Moreno was convicted of murder in the second degree at Monterey, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He is about thirty years of age. The next convict summoned was Ignacio Ronkel. He is a tall and compact young man of about twenty-five years, though he gave his age at twenty-two years. Ronkel held a position in the prison from 1866 to 1869, on account of his inability to prove a legal claim to certain horses found in his possession. He participated in the Vasquez raid on the California Ranch, in Fresno County, and during one of the mêlées incidental to the suppression of the people about the hamlet had the palm of his hand sliced open with a cheese-knife. The wound is still fresh and in bandage, and looked as though it might be very painful. Ronkel hazards the opinion that Vasquez will never allow himself to be captured alive, and is prodigal in his praise of the bandit's accomplishments. Ronkel entered the prison on the 15th of February, for a term of ten years. The youngest and brightest of the trio is Procella Anamantoria, of Fresno, who is only seventeen years of age. Anamantoria is handsome in form, and has a face feminine in its delicacy. His dark eyes are large and lustrous, and fringed with long lashes, and there is manifest sadness in his presence. The appearance of the youth naturally awakens sympathy among those who are unacquainted with the fact that he has fought under Vasquez, and deserves the punishment meted out for an infraction of the law. Anamantoria has a soft and pleasing voice, and tells the story of his wrongs with a naiveté that would be irresistible, were it not that he brings his assumed innocence into a very prominent position in closing his conversation. He entered the State Prison from Fresno County on the 8th inst. for six years. The youth admits that he rode on the highway with Vasquez, and says that the bandit ensnared him with false promises and rosy pictures of glory. Vasquez is an old convict, and has a notable prison record. He entered the State Prison on the 26th of August, 1857, from Los Angeles County, having been convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of five years. The bandit was then only nineteen years old. He escaped June 25, 1859, and the following August was apprehended in Amador County on a charge of grand larceny. He was convicted and returned to the prison to serve a term of one year. The fact of his previous escape does not seem to have been taken into consideration by the Amador court. The term of his imprisonment began Jan. 18, 1867, when he was sent from Sonoma County for grand larceny, and held for a period of four years. Since serving this last term Vasquez has been constantly engaged in robbing and murdering people in the southern counties. He is still at large."

LAWLESSNESS IN MISSOURI.

GOV. WOODSON'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE—GRAPHIC RECAPITULATION OF THE RECENT OUTRAGES.

The following is Gov. Woodson's message to the Missouri Legislature, to which allusion has been made in our telegrams:

To the General Assembly of Missouri:

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: Your present session is rapidly drawing to a close, and I am sorry to say that up to the present time you have not deemed it expedient or necessary to make any provision enabling the Executive to enforce the Criminal law and have the outlaws and murderers who are bringing disgrace upon the State and law into contempt, arrested and brought to trial and punishment. So far as the ordinary councils are concerned, the machinery provided by your predecessors for the enforcement of the laws are ample, but you, in common with the people of the State, are aware of the fact that certain bands of outlaws, in their disregard of all legal and social obligations, have been for years past and still are among us, robbing and murdering with impunity, and defying the local officers residing in the vicinities where their crimes are committed. These desperadoes one day enter and rob a bank, and in cold blood shoot down the Cashier. Next they visit an agricultural fair in one of the richest and most populous counties of the State, and almost in the midst of thousands of men, women, and children, rob the safe containing the treasure of the association, shoot a young woman, and make good their escape. Soon again we hear of them in adjoining sister States, robbing and murdering. Anon, they reveal their presence in Missouri, enter a town containing a population of hundreds, rob a bank, and shoot one of its officers. Soon afterward they stop a railroad train, pass through all the cars, rob the passengers, apply their pistols to the heads of the mail and express agents, and under the threat of instant death if they refuse, force them to open their safes and place their valuable contents in their hands. Only a few weeks intervene until we hear of them at the hour of 1 o'clock in the morning, with a prisoner in their possession, forcing the keepers of a public ferry across the Missouri River to transport them from the north to the south side of the stream, and the following morning their prisoner of the preceding night is found a corpse in the public road, riddled by their murderous bullets. Ten days do not intervene until they are found in pursuit of the officers of the law in St. Clair County, and the next news is that they have killed the Deputy Sheriff of the county and wounded, perhaps mortally, a detective who was with him. Now, I ask where the Missourian is to be found who can contemplate the foregoing not overdrawn but plain statement of facts without a blush of shame mounting to his cheeks?

The question now arises, who is to blame for the failure to arrest and bring to punishment these outlaws? Where does the responsibility attach? Some of our people believe that the Executive has failed in the discharge of his duties. Others again censure the officers residing in the counties where the offenses have been committed. Others, rising to a still higher plane, declare that our entire population is disgraced by the apathy and indifference manifested by the people upon the subject. So far as the Executive is concerned, I will say this, that no power placed by the law in his hands has remained dormant. He has exhausted every resource known to the law in his efforts to have these desperadoes arrested and brought to punishment. But he is compelled to say that the law is exceedingly defective upon the subject and furnishes no adequate remedy for the accomplishment of the ends desired. You have provided no military organization which he can use, nor have you set apart or appropriated one dollar to be used in the enforcement of the law, except so far as the payment of rewards is concerned. I cannot employ, or if I could, I have no means for paying for a secret service to aid in the emergencies by which you are surrounded. If we had a military force subject to my orders, which we have not, no means of furnishing them with transportation, or rations, or pay for services when rendered, has been provided. There is not now, nor has there been since I have been in office, one dollar in the military chest of the State, nor one dollar anywhere else that can be legitimately used in the suppression of a rebellion or enforcement of obedience to law. I suppose that there is not another State in the Union of which the same can be truthfully said. With the power to employ a secret Police force, and the means to pay them provided, I can enforce the law, and either arrest or exterminate the parties to whom I have been referring. Without such power I do not believe that it can or that it will be done. To you, therefore, as the representatives of the people, and as the only department of the Government possessing the constitutional power to provide adequate means for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, and to preserve the honor and dignity of the State and the purity of our institutions and laws, I appeal for appropriate action in the premises. Respectfully, &c.,

SILAS WOODSON.

ARKANSAS RAILROAD AID BONDS.

A letter from Gov. Baxter, of Arkansas, is published, in which he says that, upon full investigation, he is satisfied that neither he nor his predecessors had any authority to issue any railroad aid bonds in the name of the State, the provisions of the Constitution not having been regarded in the act of the Legislature authorizing them. The question must, of course, be decided by the courts. The Governor says: "Though the amount of the bonds is large, and the loss to the holders would seem to be serious, it must not be forgotten that, owing to their doubtful validity, and other considerations, they have always been at a very heavy discount, and that their present value in market is nominal. But, if it should transpire that these bonds have any legal validity, they will be paid, although the people have received little consideration for them, and the present holders obtained them at merely nominal prices on a speculative venture."

AFRAID OF THE RECORD.

A Democratic Supervisor of Niagara County has just been caught in very small business, if the Lockport *Journal* has not been misinformed. A short time ago the proceedings of the board were published in pamphlet form and distributed to the different towns. When the quota belonging to the town of Niagara reached its destination, it was found, says the *Journal*, that somebody had manipulated all the copies and carefully torn out a leaf on which were the personal items charged to the county on account of J. B. King, the Supervisor of that town, who, it appears, had forwarded the books. These items were a little extravagant, and it is not strange that the Supervisor was ashamed of them; but he perpetrated a very silly act in mutilating the books for the purpose of hiding the fact.

FATAL BITE OF A CAT.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor*, of Wednesday evening, says: "On the 21st of February, Dr. Wade, of this city, was called to see Mrs. Moses Crouchera, who resided on Walnut street. She had been seen by two other physicians, who pronounced her case one of hysterics, after a hasty diagnosis. Her pulse indicated seventy on that day. Dr. Wade, after a thorough diagnosis, pronounced the symptoms those of hydrophobia, and in the course of a day or two afterward, learned that the woman, when residing in Hooksett, seventeen months before, had been scratched and bitten by a cat. She continued to grow worse daily, and died on the 8th of March, in terrible agony, manifesting all the most marked and positive features of hydrophobia. She was only nineteen years of age. At the time she was bitten by the cat she was nursing a child, it is said, and when the child was weaned, the hydrophobia manifested itself."

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Reading *Times* says that the Fall election in Pennsylvania this year, promises to be one of unusual interest. It takes place on the first Tuesday of November, instead of the second Tuesday of October, as heretofore, and will be the first general election held under the new Constitution. Among the State officers to choose, are a Lieutenant Governor and two additional Judges of the Supreme Court—one by each party. Members of Congress are to be chosen throughout the State, as in other States. Allowing twenty-two State Senators to hold over, whose terms have not expired, there will be twenty-eight Senators and 200 members of the House to choose to make up the full compliment required under the new Constitution. The usual number of county officers are also to be elected, some of them, (Commissioners and Auditors, for instance,) on the cumulative plan of each elector voting for only one person where two are to be chosen.

MORE STORIES ABOUT DOGS.

SOME SLIGHT DEMANDS ON THE READER'S CREDULITY.

REVENGEFUL, AFFECTIONATE, INTELLIGENT, OBSTINATE, THIEVISH, AND HEART-BROKEN CANINES.

The Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin* relates the following: "We have just heard a story about an up-town dog, who makes it his every morning duty to go around to the front porch, hunt up the *Bulletin*, and carry it to his master in the sitting-room. A few mornings since he paid his accustomed visit to the front porch, but it so happened that the paper was late, and had not been delivered, so he returned without. His master, thinking he had lost it on the way, gave him a scolding, and sent him back after it. After being gone about five minutes he returned with an *Oregonian* in his mouth, having stolen it from a door-step more than a block from home."

A DOG ELEVEN MONTHS DYING OF GRIEF.

From the Brattleboro (Vt.) Phœnix.

The proprietor of one of the hotels in Richford, Vt., has a dog in his possession who is slowly terminating his days in grief for the loss of his master. The previous proprietor of the hotel owned the dog, which has black-and-tan blood in his veins, for almost eighteen long years, and was very much attached to him. The attachment was reciprocated by the dog, and about a year ago the master was taken ill and died. During his sickness the dog was shut up in a stable for the purpose of keeping him quiet and of weaning him from his master, whose absence he would most likely loudly bewail in the manner peculiar to such animals, and shortly after the funeral the poor brute was liberated. He immediately instituted a search for the grave of his late master, and soon found it, and would not leave it for three weeks. He was subsequently taken home, and for the past eleven months has been well fed and kindly cared for by the present occupants of the hotel, but no amount of kindness and petting will elicit from him any manifestation of joy, and he will, no doubt, soon follow his deceased master.

ONE DOG WHO BARKS TO SOME ADVANTAGE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

A few months since, in coming down the Ohio River, a gentleman on the steamer informed me that a short time previous he was passing over the Grand Chain, a rocky shallow on the Ohio, near its mouth. He was conversing with the pilot. The night was dark; the shore could not be seen. The boat was moving very slowly—feeling her way. The pilot became restless and uneasy, and ceased talking. Suddenly, however, the barking of a dog was heard far away on the shore. "There," said the pilot, brightening up, and quickly giving the wheel two or three turns, "I'm all right. I've steered by the barking of that dog every night I've passed here for five years." The cackling of geese saved Rome; and the barking of a dog told this pilot just where he was, and what direction to head his boat to avoid the rocks; and this dog was the only beacon-light or buoy to show the faithful pilot how to direct his course to save his valuable cargo and still more valuable lives. A few weeks after this conversation, the Probasco, one of our finest steamers, struck on these same rocks, sank, and vessel and cargo were lost.

A HOSPITABLE DOG.

From the Keeseville (Essex County, N. Y.) Republican.

"Our Frank" has been immortalized by the publication of his biography, although several interesting events were omitted in it, and among them the following instance of benevolent kindness and thoughtful consideration. Frank himself had the free run of the whole house, but an entrance by the front hall was prohibited to all his companions, and even to his especial associate, the brave mastiff that occupied the kennel. This privilege Frank clearly comprehended, and if any playmate presumed to follow over the threshold, Frank would at once turn upon and repel him. On a cold and stormy evening in Winter Frank's quick and impatient bark was heard at the porch door. When it was opened, he immediately entered accompanied by a little dog, all draggled with snow and mud, and trembling with cold. Frank conducted his guest through a long hall into the sitting room, and led him to the warm carpet behind the stove, which was always reserved for himself. The stranger was caressed and fed, which Frank witnessed with the most intelligent manifestation of delight and satisfaction. The next morning the waif departed, escorted by Frank, who had allowed him to partake of his own breakfast. How Frank picked up the suffering stranger, and from whence he came or whither he went, I never knew.

A DOG VISITS A PHOTOGRAPHER.

From the Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

Hon. G. F. Richardson, of Lowell, owns a magnificent Newfoundland dog. Last Spring Mrs. Richardson took the children and dog to the photograph saloon to have the group taken, but the dog was in a willful mood and would not pose, and was turned out. The next day the dog put in an appearance at the saloon, and scratched at the door till he was admitted; he then proceeded directly to the spot assigned him the day before, and placed himself in the exact position that had been desired by the artist. The photograph was taken, and when completed put into a box and given to the dog, who carried it directly to his master.

A DOG'S LOVE FOR HIS OLD HOME.

From the Harrodsburg (Ky.) People.

There was once a man by the name of Huse, living in Garrard County, Ky., who had a dog that followed him and his family to Missouri, and, being dissatisfied, returned alone to his former home in Garrard. Not finding his old friends, he howled and moaned for weeks; and then, finally, after a long starving, he went back to his master in Missouri. On his return, when in sight of the house, he lay down to rest, but when he saw one of his playmates he ran with a great whining, and raised his foot to the boy as if to tell him "how-do." He then ran into the house and repeated the same motion to them all, and then stood gazing into their faces, as if to relate his starving, his long tramp and sore feet; how he had been treated, his troubles, how his heart throbbed on account of his dissatisfaction, and mutely begging to return to the old home. He then proceeded to ramble around and look at everything in the house and on the farm. Still not pleased, he lay down close to the door to slumber and rest. In his sleep he would howl and lick his feet, which were very sore. He was kindly cared for, but that could not assuage his grief. As soon as he got well he bade them adieu to return again to his old home in Kentucky. He made his second trip back, and went to his old bed-place, but found it destroyed. He lay down, howled, and licked his bleeding feet, and died, doubtless, of a broken heart.

A BATH TOO EARLY IN THE SEASON.

From the Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

Mr. J. R. Cook is the possessor of a Newfoundland dog which is not only a noble-looking animal but understands teaching the youth living in that section how to behave themselves. A day or two ago a boy who had been in the habit of amusing himself by throwing sticks in the water and sending the dog after them was a little surprised and considerably frightened by the animal very coolly catching him by the arm and unceremoniously dragging him in the water, getting the stick, and bringing it and the youth out. At another time the tame dog found a little fellow who lived in that vicinity, a considerable distance from home, so he gently took the little fellow by the arm and led him home.

AVENGED BY HIS BIG BROTHER, PERHAPS.

From the Oswego Times.

In Charlestown recently a large dog gave chase to a poor little "black and tan" whose hind leg had been injured, but, failing to overtake him, turned about and trotted slowly back. In a short time the small dog returned, followed by a large Newfoundland, who upon reaching the corner, "seemed to be looking for something," when the little dog gave two or three sharp barks, as much as to say, "That's the big dog who chased me," at the same time indicating by his actions the large black dog, who was then at some distance. Whereupon the little dog's ally immediately attacked and severely punished the aggressor, who was glad enough to try the swiftness of his feet for safety. After this little affair the small dog and his friend returned down the street apparently much pleased with their part of the late transaction. How did the small dog impart the idea to the large one?

A DOG DIES OF GRIEF AND SHAME.

From the Canton (St. Lawrence County, N. Y.,) Plaindealer.

A citizen of Canton had a shepherd dog about one year old, "Jo" by name. "Jo" got the bad habit of running ahead of the team and snapping at persons, or whatever came in his way. Some two or three weeks ago he caught hold of the skirt of a boy's coat and tore it. His owner, wishing to break him of the habit, held the dog while the boy, at his direction, gave him a smart whipping. "Jo's" heart was broken. He sneaked home, and went into the barn, which he was not known to leave again but once, and then not of his own accord. He could hardly be induced to look at his master, whose constant attendant he had been before. He refused all food, even from his owner's little boy, with whom he had been a great pet. After pining a week or more in this way becoming very poor, he was found one morning standing upon the barn floor, with his head and the fore part of his body buried in a pile of straw, stone dead, where he had smothered himself. "Jo's" master fully believes that he died of grief. As to whether he actually smothered himself, or could do it in a pile of straw, or whether he just crawled in there to hide his broken heart and die, may be an open question.

A LITERARY DOG'S WEAKNESS.

From the Providence Journal.

THE DOG BRUNO.—My neighbor across the way has a remarkably fine Newfoundland dog. Good fellow, Bruno! It would take a long chapter to record all his merits. He deserves honorable mention through the press chiefly because of his literary taste and untiring devotion to the current literature, especially journalism. No newsmonger more anxiously waits for intelligence of passing events than he does for the morning paper. The carrier boy is hardly in sight when he calls to him, and, long before he is at the threshold, Bruno is close beside him, and makes known his errand. One would suppose from the way he grasps the paper in his mouth that he would devour all the news, and perhaps he would were it not for a certain weakness of his. To tell the truth, noble as he is, strong as he is, he yet is the slave of appetite. He loves candy immensely, and those who know his weakness master him by indulging him. Wo to any one who attempts to take the paper from him without offering in exchange the tempting bait. Even the sick girl in the family, who extends her hand and asks for the privilege of examining the *Journal* for a few moments, is persistently denied unless he sees the proffered sweet-meat in her emaciated fingers. That presented, he surrenders the paper and retires, quite as thankful as a dog can be, and probably quite as wise.

ANOTHER DOG THAT BRINGS THE PAPER.

From the Providence Journal.

Rollie is a pointer, not remarkable for "majestic proportions," of course, but a fine-looking fellow, notwithstanding. When he gets sight of game, he is a "sight to behold," as he takes a pose—every muscle tense, his eye fixed, his tail moving slowly from side to side—thus he stands, rigid as a statue, (except the motion of the tail,) until finally his whole frame begins to quiver and shake, as if the excitement was too great to be borne, when he finishes the performance with a sharp bark, to call his master to the scene of action. But Rollie has never been trained to service. He only exhibits his "natural talents" in that line, from instinct *con amore*. It is as a member of the family—a domestic dog—that he is valued. When his master alights from the stage, he is there to greet him, and all the way up the steps and along the walk to the house he talks, or tries to, probably telling in his way about everything that has happened since they parted. At night, when the omnibus comes bringing the evening paper, he is on hand to receive it, and if the driver, to tease him, goes past without throwing it out, he barks furiously till he gets it. For this, of course, he expects a piece of meat—nothing else will answer. Once, when his master, in haste, caught up a cracker and threw it out, Rollie, quick as thought, dropped the cracker, snatched up the paper again, and would not give it up until the meat appeared.

A MYSTERIOUS DUPLICATE.

From the Newbern (N. C.) Times.

A gentleman living in the upper part of this city informed us Friday of a very strange event which occurred in his household. A short time ago his little son, aged about ten years, became the happy possessor of a puppy of the St. Bernard breed, the gift of a gentleman who had bought the same in New-York City. The boy became very much attached to his pet, and, as might be supposed, would be able to recognize it among others of the canine breed. The sequel, however, proves different. On Thursday night the family retired at the usual hour, and before doing so, locked the puppy in question in the kitchen, for safe keeping. This was all very well. About the hour of midnight, however, the family were awakened by the howling and whining, as they supposed, of the pup, and this noise threatening to continue the balance of the night, the good lady concluded to investigate. Accordingly, providing herself with a light, she started for the kitchen door, and upon reaching the same opened it, and, to her great surprise, out came the puppy and in went another puppy, and mutual recognition followed between the dogs, to the great astonishment of the lady, who immediately summoned paterfamilias, and proceeded to investigate the affair; but just here they encountered the conundrum, Which was the pup? There was only one pup bought in New-York, and there was none like him known to be in the vicinity, or in fact in the city. But the strangest thing about the matter is, that they cannot be distinguished apart—which is which? The poor boy has been vainly trying to find out, and could a photographic artist have got a picture of that boy's face the following morning, it would have made a good subject for chromo pictures.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS FOX-HOUND.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

Every true lover of the chase in this city and vicinity will learn with pain of the death of the most famous fox-hound in all this section of the State—Music, owned by Capt. Albert McDaniel, of Bedford. To her master the event comes in the shape of a heavy personal bereavement, which will be appreciated by those who know the strong attachment that often exists between a faithful dog and its owner. Of her he writes: "She was a tried associate in whom I had the utmost confidence. She never uttered a falsehood or did a mean act. She was as true as steel, and perfectly honorable in all her actions. She never entered a dwelling unless it was on a good morning for a fox-chase; then she would come in and lick my hand to remind me of the fact. She always led the chase, and took more red foxes than any dog of her age—seven years. She was never beaten fairly but by one dog, and that was her daughter and namesake, owned by Mr. Hiram Cheatwood, of the same neighborhood. She has been known to run from 9 o'clock A. M. of one day until 5 o'clock of the following day, keeping the lead constantly. One of her great exploits was the capture of a famous red fox—Old Liz—which had for years defied all the hounds in the country, after a chase of only forty-five minutes. She was buried in a respectable manner."

EXPLOIT OF A ST. BERNARD.

From the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise.

Dr. Berthier, County Physician, has, at the County Hospital, situated about a mile and a half east of this city, a dog of the St. Bernard breed. This dog is not yet fully grown, but it would seem has the instincts of his breed strong within him. Last Saturday night about 8 o'clock he rushed about through the hospital, acting in a strange and excited manner. It soon became evident that he wanted some one to follow him. Dr. Berthier ordered old "Uncle Jimmy," who used to make his head-quarters at the station-house, but who is now "man Friday" at the hospital, to go with the dog and see what the trouble might be. Finding that he had made himself understood, and that Uncle Jimmy was prepared to follow, the dog led the way across the country, through the snow, in the direction of the city. At the distance of over a quarter of a mile from the hospital the dog, who rejoices in the name of "Major," descended into a ravine. Plunging through the deep snow filling the bottom of the ravine, the dog went to a big drift and began tugging and hauling upon some object buried therein, lifting his head occasionally and uttering a bark to encourage Uncle Jimmy, who was wading toward the spot as fast as his short legs would carry him. Marveling greatly, Jimmy ploughed his way down the ravine, and reaching the spot where Major was at work, saw before him a woman. He at first tried to beat the dog away, thinking—as he is rather cross at nights about the hospital—that he was hurting the woman. He soon saw, however, that the dog was careful to lay hold on nothing but the woman's clothing, and that he was doing his best to drag her out of the drift. Jimmy managed to lift the woman—who he found was still alive—out of the hole, but was unable to move her from the spot, she being so near chilled to death as to be unable to stand. Assistance was called from the hospital, and the doctor turned out with all his nurses, and all the convalescents about the place. It required the united exertions of six of the strongest men that could be mustered to carry the woman to the hospital, and after she was housed the doctor and nurses worked over her for some hours before she could be placed in a bed. The husband of the woman is in the hospital, and it appears that she left the city late in the evening to visit him. A bottle of whisky that was found by her side in the snow drift accounts for her being lost in the snow. Dr. Berthier says that, had she remained in the snow twenty minutes longer, she would have perished. The next day, when she came to her senses, she was so much ashamed of the affair that she would not see her husband, and has since left the hospital without going to his room, begging that he might be told nothing of her perilous adventure. She owes her life to "Major," the noble and sagacious St. Bernard.

AN INTELLIGENT IRISH LADY'S STORY.

From the Troy Press.

Of all the stories ever published concerning the wonderful instinct possessed by the canine family, the one related by a very estimable and intelligent Irish lady the other evening to a *Press* reporter we think is without an equal. A young man named Fitzgerald emigrated from Thurles, Tipperary County, Ireland, to Australia, many years ago, and being very fortunate, in a few years amassed a snug little fortune, after which he determined to return again to his birth-place and solace the remaining days of his widowed mother, who was still living. Mr. Fitzgerald, a few years before leaving for home, was the owner of a large dog of the Newfoundland species, having purchased it while working in the mines from a comrade. The animal was quite young when Mr. Fitzgerald obtained it, and in his letters to his mother he gave frequent accounts of the animal's wonderful sagacity, and stated that he would bring him home with him, no matter what the cost might be. Unfortunately the ship in which the gentleman took passage was wrecked when ten days out from Melbourne and every soul lost. No tidings having been heard of the vessel in which her son embarked, Mrs. Fitzgerald gave up the idea of ever seeing him again, and, although she was aware that he had a fortune, she did not know whether he had it converted into cash and had it with him when the vessel went down, or whether—as afterward proved to be the case—he had it converted into securities and had it payable by the Bank of England, as is generally done as a safeguard against accident. About three months after the date of the ill-fated vessel's departure from her port a Newfoundland dog—the same one of which we have spoken—appeared at the cottage door of Mrs. Fitzgerald, but in a fearfully emaciated condition. He had around his neck a massive gold watch-chain, attached to which was a gold locket containing a picture of Mrs. Fitzgerald and a small slip of paper. The paper contained a few simple directions as to which bank his mother was to apply for his money, and signed with his full name. The bank authorities were naturally incredulous of the widow's story, but on examination of the matter, the dog, watch-chain and locket were proved to have been the property of her son; and, after some little delay, the entire sum deposited by him, amounting to several thousand pounds, was paid over to his mother. Some of our readers are no doubt at a loss to know by what means the dog traversed over a thousand miles of salt water, which he must have done to reach Ireland from the place where the ship is supposed to have gone down. We confess to amazement at the idea of such a wonderful exploit by a dog; but when the lady asserted that the dog was never known to have been in Ireland before—which the age at which his master obtained him tends to prove—we were fairly astounded.

PORTRAIT OF CHARLES II.

Hanging up in the office of the Secretary of State in the State Capitol of Connecticut, in a frame made of the Charter Oak, is the venerable original charter of the colony of Connecticut, bearing the autograph of Charles II. Of it the Hartford *Courant* says: "It is in itself the most valuable, perhaps, of all the historical treasures of the State, being the genuine world-renowned document which disappeared so mysteriously one evening about two centuries ago, and made the Charter Oak forever famous. But, aside from its historical value, it has recently been discovered that the old charter possesses another value, and one which can be more accurately computed in dollars and cents. On the upper left-hand corner of the parchment there is a miniature portrait of a somewhat haughty and lecherous-looking individual. The miniature is that of the King whose sign manual appears upon the same instrument. This has been pronounced to be the work of Samuel Cooper, a celebrated miniature-painter of the old Puritan time, who painted Cromwell, Milton, and other prominent Puritans, and after the Restoration became miniature-painter to the court of Charles II."

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

RESULTS OF TWENTY-THREE YEARS EXPERIENCE OF PROHIBITION.

TESTIMONY OF LEADING CITIZENS RESPECTING ITS EFFICACY.

In response to inquiries from the editor of the Chicago *Advance* several prominent citizens of Maine have recently given their opinions of the efficacy of the present Prohibitory Liquor law in Maine, formed from their personal observations of its workings. We quote a few of their responses. Gov. Dingley writes: "I have to say that these laws have accomplished great good, and have proved far more effective in suppressing dram-shops and restraining the evils of intemperance than any other system of legislative restraint ever tried in this State. We have had twenty-three years' experience of the policy of prohibition, and the results have been, on the whole, so far, greater than those secured by any other system of legal restraint that the prohibitory policy is accepted as a settled fact in this State, and no considerable body of men favor its repeal. In more than three-fourths of the State, particularly in the rural sections, open dram-shops are almost unknown, and secret sales comparatively rare. In some of the cities and larger villages, where public sentiment on the temperance question is not so well sustained as in the rural districts, the law is not so effectively enforced as to prevent open sales to some extent, although, even in such places, prohibition is not without some influence for good."

United States Senator Hamlin says: "I have not a doubt upon my mind that the law has been highly beneficial in its effects. In my judgment, less than one-half the liquor has been consumed in the State that would have been consumed had there been no law. That is my opinion. The law has been, I feel certain, of great use in the suppression of pauperism and crime. Nor can I have a doubt that a large majority of the people of Maine sustain the law."

Congressman William P. Frye says: "It is effective in the largest cities, but cannot entirely stop illegal sales, any more than the laws against murder, theft, gambling, &c., can entirely prevent those crimes, or punish all such criminals. What has been the general result? Twenty-five years ago, the most of our grocery stores, all druggists, all hotels, both in city and country, sold liquors, and in my opinion the majority of grown men used them as a beverage. Poverty, crime, suffering, and ignorance prevailed; our jails were full, our farm-yards empty; the landlord rich, his neighbors for miles around poor; his house well painted, glazed, and blinded, and full of comfort; theirs unpainted, the windows stuffed with rags, the rooms full of nothing but sorrow. How is it to-day? The sale of liquor has fallen off more than two-thirds; more than one-half of the State is absolutely free from it; the corner groceries and taverns have gone forever; so, too, have all the evidences of poverty and suffering. The jails in the three counties adjoining Franklin, Oxford, and Somerset, have been tenantless for more than a year, and I presume the same is true of several other counties. In my own city, Lewiston, of 18,000 inhabitants, and in Auburn, just across the river, of 10,000 more, not a hotel-keeper or druggist or grocer sells a drop of liquor. Of course, with our large foreign population, liquor is sold in shanties and dens, but it is a precarious business, for our warfare against the seller is constant and vigorous. When the law was enacted I have no doubt two-thirds of the people were at heart opposed to it; now they could not be induced to repeal it. I know that all good citizens will join me in the assertion that the law has been a wonderful success."

Ex-Gov. Perham says: "I am satisfied that the general principle of our law is best for Maine, and for all other States in which a public sentiment exists, or can be created strong enough to sustain it. If I were in a State where public sentiment would not sustain a law like ours, I would favor the strongest and most effective law that could be enforced and sustained."

United States Senator Lot M. Morrill says: "As a measure of legislation, I think it has been most efficient and salutary—efficient in that it has suppressed the open sale of intoxicating drinks, with its attendant allurements, branded the traffic as illicit, and enforced a privacy alike embarrassing to the dealer and distasteful to the customer; salutary, as attested in the statistics of pauperism and crime. The number of persons supported at the public charge in 1870 was 4,617, as against 8,963 in 1860. The statistics of crime, it is believed, would show about the same reduction."

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF STEVENSON'S REGIMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A very pleasurable reunion of California pioneers was held Thursday night at the Sturtevant House, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. The occasion was the celebration of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the landing of Col. Stevenson's regiment of New-York Volunteers at San Francisco, Cal. A sumptuous repast was served for the company by Mr. Leland, and the seats at the table were filled very soon after 8 o'clock. In the bill of fare, altogether of an elaborate character, and comprising all the delicacies of the season, there were several dishes appropriate to the event. These latter were California salmon, wine sauce; California antelope with currant jelly, and diplomatique pudding. The chief ornaments of the table were a California hunting scene, a veteran of 1847, and the little church on the hill in 1847, all done in pastry. Among the prominent gentlemen, California pioneers, and invited guests, were noticed Commodore C. K. Garrison, Gen. Thos. B. Van Buren, Major Gen. H. Gates Gibson, of Fort Wadsworth; Col. Jas. E. Nuttman, E. W. Crowell, Major Gen. Francis E. Pinto, O. H. Pierson, Lieut. J. Sherwood, Surgeon Alexander Perry, F. D. Clark, Jno. Sickels, and L. K. Hatch, Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. After the edibles prepared had been partially disposed of, champagne and California wines and liquors were brought into requisition. The Chairman of the feast, Surgeon Alexander Perry, of Stevenson's Regiment, then made a few happy and appropriate remarks on the pioneers of California. He likened their landing in that State and the consequent flow of gold from it to the action of Moses in touching the rock of Horeb and causing the water to gush forth, and proposed, as the first toast of the evening, "California, the Golden State." It was pleasantly responded to by Mr. Francis D. Clark, and the next toast, "The Pioneers of California," was answered by Mr. Wm. B. Farnell, formerly of the *Alta Californian*. The gentleman compared the voyages of the pioneers to that of Jason in search of the golden fleece, but it was a subject of congratulation that the enterprises of the pioneers had not brought upon them such misfortunes as had attended the Argonauts. He then touched briefly upon the history of the remarkable progress of California, citing as an instance of its prosperity that its agricultural products alone amounted annually to the sum of $40,000,000 or $50,000,000. Stevenson's regiment was then toasted, and its members drank the toast standing. Lieut. Sherwood, of the regiment, responded. He gave a history of the regiment, stating that at the time of the Mexican war, in 1846, the Government called for men, and New-York State gave two regiments. One of these regiments operated with Gen. Scott and the other was sent to the Pacific Coast. The latter was known as the "New-York Legion," and appears on the war records as the First New-York Volunteers. Jonathan B. Stevenson was selected as its Colonel, and the men composing it never received a cent of bounty, as had been stated by one of the newspapers. A company of the regiment was raised in Chemung County, one in Chenango, and others in the more southern counties. One company had also been raised in New-Jersey. The regiment landed in California March 26, 1847, and made its head-quarters at Los Angeles. Only a portion of the regiment had seen any fighting, that portion having been sent to Lower California. There were now 192 survivors, and those living have always kept the anniversary of their landing at San Francisco. The next toast was "The President of the United States," which was appropriately responded to by Gen. Van Buren, who characterized the President as honest, true, and patriotic. This toast was followed by others in regular order. To the "Regular Army," Gen. Gibson responded. "Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company," responded to by L. K. Hatch; "City of New-York," responded to by Col. Tidball, and finally a toast to "Our Deceased Comrades," which was drank in silence. A telegram of congratulation was received from pioneers in California, and letters expressing regret for inability to attend were received from the following-named gentlemen: Mayor Havemeyer, Lieut. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Joseph Hooker, Thos. B. Johns, and Gen. John A. Sutter, the veteran Californian. The festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

AN ONONDAGA COUNTY GHOST.

A Lysander correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal* writes that a queer story is told in the southern part of that town of the experiences of a couple of men whose credulity had been imposed upon. It appears that at times during the Winter several spiritualists have been teaching stands, chairs, and tables how to dance, and performing various and sundry things of an unaccountable character. In one of their séances a while ago a spirit, supposed to be that of an Indian, appeared and told the company where great treasure in gold and silver could be found in an orchard owned by J. Shrubb, Jr. On the night of March 20 two individuals went to this orchard for the purpose of searching for the treasure, which the spirit did not say was left by Capt. Kidd. They had scarcely commenced operations when a spectre appeared to their view—a figure of a man in a white robe, which seemed to rise from the ground. At first the figure was diminutive in size, but it gradually increased in proportions to those of a giant, and then, in sepulchral tones, commanded the diggers to desist. One of the men says he is willing to make affidavit that such was the fact, and that only his comrade and himself [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FORSTER'S LIFE OF DICKENS.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. By JOHN FORSTER. Volume III. 12mo. pp. 600. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

We welcome this volume of Mr. Forster's biography of the great humorist because it is the last, and because it is the best. It contains more Dickens and less Forster, and both the Dickens and the Forster are of a better quality than they were in the first and second volumes. The biographer resents and controverts the criticism to which the foregoing part of his work has been subjected, but it has plainly benefited him, and he has mended his ways to the profit of his readers. They have not a volume of Charles Dickens' correspondence with John Forster, with an accompaniment of fact and comment by way of illustration, but a narrative of the events of the former's life, told in a great measure, it is true, by himself, with that vividness of style which made all that he wrote impressive; but in this volume his letters to his own family are largely drawn upon, and all is worked into a tolerably coherent story, much worthier than that of the preceding volumes, both of the theme and of the reputation of the biographer. In judging Mr. Forster's performance, allowance should be made for two facts—the haste with which he has been obliged to work, and the comparative absence of incident, even of a merely social kind, in the life of his subject. Had Mr. Forster allowed a longer time to pass, had he given as many years to the accumulation and his sifting of materials as he has given both to preparation and to writing, he would doubtless have produced a much more compact, coherent, and interesting memoir than this is, or than this could be made by the most careful revision. We should, or we might, in that case, have had a work of literary art; or if not that, at least a more complete and minute record of the daily life of Mr. Dickens, and a more vivid picture of the man in his intercourse with his family and his literary friends. But such deliberation would have cost both him and his publishers more than they doubtless felt that they could afford to lose. Delay would surely have lost them four or five of the fourteen editions through which the first volume of this biography has already passed in England. But none the less must the work in this state be regarded as a piece of book-making, a book hastily got up to take advantage of a temporary popular interest in its subject. And, by the bye, this not unnatural desire to publish that which is timely is doing much to flood the world with hasty, "scamped" literary work, in the shape both of books and of articles prepared for the periodical press. It were well for the cause of literature and of the public taste if this sort of writing could be confined to magazines and reviews, the legitimate function of which is, in part at least, to provide for the literary appetite of the passing day. It would seem as if they could do all that is needed in this respect; and their pages might then serve the purpose of the writer of genuine books, who could go to them for hints, and even for materials. Considering the countless number of books which now oppress the world, no man should add to them without good cause and careful preparation. The other excuse for the lack of deep and permanent interest in this book is one for which its author is in no way responsible. Mr. Dickens was a mere writer. We use the phrase in no spirit of disparagement of the man or of his labors, but merely as accounting for the nature of the materials upon which his biographer was called upon to work. Mr. Dickens was not only in no sense a man of action, but he seems not to have been a man of society, even of literary society. He was not surrounded by a circle of men who felt the attraction and were molded by the power of his character in personal intercourse. He was very unlike in this respect Johnson, for example, or Scott, or Coleridge, or Macaulay, or even Sydney Smith. We hear now, as we heard during his life, very little of what Charles Dickens said. *His* "table talk" will, probably, never be published, for he seems never to have had any worth recording or remembering. His influence upon the world, and even his power of giving temporary pleasure, seems to have been confined entirely to his pen. The biography of such a man, if extended to three volumes of several hundred pages each, must, therefore, of necessity be largely made up of accounts of the production of his various works, and of what was incidental to their writing and their publication. But his letters are so good that we wish that we could have had more of them. A more compact biographical narrative completed, we will say, in one volume, with a volume or two composed entirely of his letters, would have been a valuable contribution to literature, and one far more likely to have permanent interest than this loosely-strung intermingling of memoirs and correspondence.

Not to quarrel, however, with what, although a disappointing, is a very interesting book, we remark upon Mr. Forster's tolerably fair treatment of a very unpleasant trait in Dickens as a man or as an author. He went about making studies of his companions, and even of his friends; and did not hesitate to use them as models and set them up caricatured on the pedestal of his genius, to be known by all the world, and, still worse, by themselves. He dipped his pen in the heart's blood of those for whom he professed regard, as it was said of a certain painter that he ground up his friends for paint. In excuse for this Mr. Forster tells us that autobiography has always entered largely into fiction, and that, for instance, "Fielding, who put something of his wife into all his heroines, had been as fortunate in finding not Trulliber only, but Parson Adams himself, among his living experiences." Pausing a moment to remark upon a very bad use of language here—the calling a man an experience—we must express our surprise at such a defense. What was there to wound Fielding's wife in finding memories of herself interwoven with the character of Amelia and the rest of her husband's heroines? Would the most charming compliment that he could have paid her have given her a tithe of the genuine pleasure she must have derived from this evidence of his admiration and his fondness—that is, if she herself detected the likeness? And as to Trulliber and Parson Adams, we may be sure that he wounded no friend by those portraitures. But poor Miss Moucher—a personage who excited pity and ridicule, was, it seems, a portrait. Her personal deformity, her mental "queerdom," were held up by him to the laughter of the world, and so plainly that she wrote a letter of remonstrance to Dickens upon the subject. Of course he was "shocked," and wrote back all manner of "assurances," or rather they were of only one manner—an untruthful manner—consisting of denials which she could not possibly have believed. And Harold Skimpole, in *Bleak House*, was, it seems, as it has long been generally reported, a study from life, the subject being another author, and this author's friend, Leigh Hunt. And it was worse as Dickens first wrote it, he having gone over it, at Forster and Procter's suggestion, and "softened down words here and there." But after all, as his biographer feels compelled to admit, "the radical wrong remained." And then, of course, "good-natured friends in time told Hunt everything," and the consequence was another string of soothing falsehoods, by way of explanation, winding up with the confession that, "under similar disguises, my own father and mother are in my books, and you might as well see your likeness in Micawber." A miserable confession this, and the whole affair makes a pitiful picture. Leigh Hunt must have been as weak in the brain as Mr. Dick, if he was deceived by such palaver for one moment.

And yet the man who could fail in right feeling in this lamentable way with regard to others had a very delicate and a very proper sense of his own personal dignity. This was shown notably in his behavior to the Queen when he was delighting a favored few by his dramatic performances. She asked him to take a room in the palace, do what he pleased with it, and let her see him play there; but he said to Col. Phipps, who brought the message, that he "did not feel easy at the social position of his daughters at a court under such circumstances," and he begged to be excused. He then proposed that her Majesty should come to see him on a certain evening, and invite her own company. This she did, and being delighted with his performance, she sent to him, begging him to come to her and to receive her thanks. To this he replied that, being in his "farce dress," he must beg to be excused. Whereupon she sent again, saying that the dress "could not be so ridiculous as that." But Dickens was firm in his desire to be excused from "presenting himself in a costume and appearance not his own." When we remember the position of a Sovereign, and that Sovereign a woman, and that woman Victoria, and the great compliment that was conveyed even by her pertinacity, we must give the author-actor credit for great firmness in being able to resist these royal importunities. But what shall we say of a man who could be so sensitive for himself, and so indifferent to the feelings of others, when he could use them for his own profit or even subjects of his literary manipulation? Mr. Forster says of him that "to say he was not a gentleman would be as true as to say he was not a writer; but if any one should assert his occasional preference for what was even beneath his level over that which was above it, this would be difficult of disproof." We fear that Mr. Dickens' occasional indulgence in the society of those who were "even beneath his level," (in which a King, a Caliph, or almost any gentleman, except a prig like Grandison, might be set up as an example,) was not his only or his most serious failing to come up to a fair standard, not to say the best standard, of gentlemanhood. But the word "gentleman" has come to be used so vaguely that it means anything or nothing, according to the tastes and habits of the man who uses it. The evidence of many observers of Mr. Dickens' behavior, however, of his manners and his tastes, joined to his cruel indifference to the feelings of others and to the memory of his own father and mother, leaves no doubt that, although he was a humane man and full of generous impulses, he was—perhaps from the lack of early training, both as to minor morals and major manners—largely lacking in all those finer traits of character which make a man truly and in all respects a gentleman. It is but fair, however, to remark that Mr. Dickens held his hand at least on two occasions, when, however, the injury to be done would have been far less than on those which we have mentioned. He was oppressed by the stiffness and formality of the Theatre Français, and he wrote a comical account of one of the performances, in which he brought out into strong relief all their conventionalities and formal habits, their regular surprises, surprising nobody, and their mysterious disclosures of immense secrets, known to everybody beforehand; but this rather innocent and perfectly proper article he withdrew from *Household Words* because it occurred to him that it might give pain to the distinguished French actor, Regnier, with whom he was on friendly terms. Again, at the Art Exposition of 1855, he saw clearly that the works of the English painters, the best of them, dwindled beside those of the French and the Flemish schools. His remarks upon the difference, both as to its fine and its degree, show that he had a fine and true feeling for the arts of design, finer and truer in fact than he generally shows in what he says about literature. His criticism would have commanded attention and done good had he published it. But he writes it in a private letter, and says: "Of course this is between ourselves. Friendship is better than criticism, and I shall positively hold my tongue." Which, as Mr. Weller said under like circumstances, "is a werry pretty sentiment;" but it would have been well if it had been a little less like some of Sterne's sentiments, and had oftener directed his pen and shaped his conduct.

We have spoken of Dickens' literary criticism as not of great value; but on one occasion he shows a power of very fine and original appreciation, combined with a touch of humor peculiarly his own. He says of *Robinson Crusoe* that "it is the only instance of a universally popular book that could make no one laugh and make no one cry." He finds it "as heartless as *Gil Blas*, in a very different and far more serious way." This is very true; so true that it is strange that it has never been said before. And now comes the touch of Dickens' pen. He says "De Foe's women, too—Robinson Crusoe's wife for instance—are terrible dull, commonplace fellows, without breeches."

There is little to be said of Dickens except as a writer; and one of the rare occasions for considering him as a man—his putting away of his wife—(for it was plainly that,) Mr. Forster, although he could not pass it by without mention and a certain consideration, has been obliged, out of care for the feelings of the living, to treat very gingerly; and he has accomplished his purpose with no little skill. We cannot join with those who decry Mr. Dickens on account of this act; while at the same time we do not mean to defend it. He may have been in the wrong; but he may also have been altogether in the right. It should be said and borne in mind that daily association as man and wife may become so intolerable to one of the parties to it, if not to both, as to make the lives of both miserable. In that case what good reason can be given why there should not be a separation, particularly, when, as in this case, the wife is comfortably provided for, and the children are left at liberty to seek the society of their mother, should they desire to do so?

Charles Dickens died, having left his mark upon the world as a humorist of philanthropic tendencies. He not only made men laugh, but he made them think. He made war against all sorts of petty tyranny, and led men to reflect how much happiness might be conferred by bestowing a little homely comfort. He had natural capacity for a higher grade of imaginative writing than that in which he constantly moved, as he showed in the *Tale of Two Cities*; but he lacked discipline, training, morally and intellectually. He knew little of the history of mankind—little of literature. If he had been well educated and well bred, his tone as well as his style would have been purer and better; but perhaps we should then have missed some of his peculiar excellence. Let us be thankful for him as he was.

THE MARTYRDOM OF MAN. By WINWOOD READE. New-York: ASA K. BUTTS & Co. 1874.

Mr. Reade is now one of the most experienced of living travelers in Central Africa, and he has been able under very favorable circumstances to form an exceptionally good acquaintance with many of the native tribes of that region. He is also a disciple of Mr. Darwin, in whose doctrines he places implicit faith, and he is well versed in the science of anthropology. These facts being premised it is easy to understand how the idea arose in his mind of writing a work upon Negroland. But it must be added that his intention beyond that was to prove that Inner Africa is not cut off from the main stream of events, as writers of philosophical history have always maintained, but that it is connected by means of Islam with the lands of the East, and also that, through the slave trade, it has influenced the moral history of Europe and the political history of the United States. But the work grew upon him into the form we have it, where war, religion, and liberty are considered in their relations to various countries and periods of history. Mr. Reade is an able and agreeable writer, and he has here amassed a multitude of facts and comments into a very pleasant volume. But we cannot forbear remarking that his work would have been more acceptable, and, therefore, more useful, if he had taken the advice of his literary friends and publisher and omitted the expressions of his religious sentiments. These will exclude the book from many family circles where otherwise it would be much enjoyed.

A HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. By S. F. BAIRD, T. M. BREWER, and R. RIDGWAY. Three volumes. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1874.

So long a time has elapsed since any attempt was made to present a systematic history of the birds of North America, that this work, issued under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute, will be most acceptable to to the public. Previous efforts, including those of Audubon, Wilson, and Nuttal, which are the most important, were more or less limited. At the time when Audubon's labors were given to the public, vast regions in what now constitutes the territory of the Republic had not been examined. Nuttal extended his inquiries a little further; but even in 1840, when the second edition of his work was published, there still remained Texas, New-Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, and California unexplored. The aim of the authors of the work before us has been to remedy as far as possible the imperfections thus inseparable from the older works, and to give in a concise form "an account of what is known of the birds not only of the United States, but of the whole region of North America north of the boundary line of Mexico, including Greenland on the one side, and Alaska and its islands on the other." The materials, Mr. Baird tells us, are so copious that the wonder is that such a work has not been prepared before, but the cost must ever be an obstacle. He adds, however, that much use has been made of the great amount of manuscript contained in the archives of the Smithsonian Institute, in the form of correspondence, elaborate reports, and the field-notes of collectors and travelers. With such ample sources of information, it may, therefore, be reasonably concluded that within the limits mentioned, and with regard to the present state of our knowledge, this history may be accepted as complete. The work could not have been in better hands, nor could it have been prepared under more favorable circumstances; and it certainly realizes all the anticipations which will arise out of a knowledge of those conditions.

Thus far it is devoted exclusively to land birds; but a fourth volume, on water birds, is said to be in an advanced state of preparation, and will be published with the least possible delay. The plan is at once simple and clear. Scientific groupings necessarily form the basis of the arrangement. The distinctive characteristics of each family are first given, then those of the sub-families. Under these follow the genera and subgenera, with full details regarding the distinctions and habits of particular species, and any necessary reference to varieties. But these technicalities, although so accurate and complete as to make the work of essentially scientific value, are made apparently subsidiary to a large amount of interesting particulars relative to the habits of birds, all of which are illustrated with a rich fund of anecdote. In addition to their scientific names the popular appellation of the various individuals are also supplied, and a carefully compiled index of both scientific and common names facilitates reference.

We are glad to see that the sparrow has been raised to the dignity of American citizenship—an honor which, considering that he has been a resident among us for certainly more than a quarter of a century, he is entitled to. It is also gratifying to find that the character of this little bird has been fully vindicated. Two charges have been made against him, and upon both the writer of his history has pronounced him guiltless. Some have accused him of not destroying the measure worms, although everybody knows how they have disappeared since he came to America. Whether, says Mr. Baird, or one of his coadjutors, "they eat them in the larvæ form I do not know; but to their destruction of the chrysalis, the moth, and the eggs, I can testify, having been eye-witness to the act." The other accusation is that the sparrow drives away our own native birds. To that our author replies: "How this may be when the sparrows become more numerous cannot now be determined, but, so far, they manifest no such disposition. Since their introduction into Boston the chipping sparrows appear to have increased, and to associate by preference with their European visitors, feeding with them unmolested. I have been unable to detect a single instance in which they have been molested in any manner by their larger companions. Their predatory aggressions, however, upon the rights of the common robin have been noticed, and deserve mention. The sparrows appear to be extravagantly fond of earth-worms, but not able to hunt for them themselves. They have learned to watch the robin as it forages for these worms, keeping around at a respectful distance, and as soon as one, with much toil, has dragged a worm from its place of concealment, down swoops the bird and impudently carries it off. The poor bewildered and plundered robin essays a late and vain attempt to protect its food. But the sparrow is too nimble, and the worm is gone before its rightful owner can turn to face the robber." We do not think that this can be regarded as a very serious crime on the part of the sparrow. At any rate the little fellow seems to be only acting upon a principle which mankind has long adopted. If the robin would learn to sharpen his energies he probably would not have to acknowledge himself overreached by his more diminutive but much more business-like neighbor.

But, apropos of the robin, we may remark that the place of honor at the beginning of these volumes is given to the family of which he is so distinguished a member—the thrushes—a family which comprises the mocking-bird, the cat-bird, and other well-known species. The robin is described as extending his habitation over a wider range than almost any American bird. He may be found in Greenland as well as in Mexico, in California as well as in New-York, and he has been known to wander as far South as Guatemala. Contrary to the generally-received opinion that he frequents exclusively the sunny South during Winter months, it is proved beyond doubt that in many of the Northern States he remains the whole year round. In the valleys of the White Mountains, for example, he frequently passes through the colds of Winter, where he finds provender in the abundance of berries which even the snow cannot conceal. It appears, in fact, that the migrations of the robin are influenced more by the question of food than of climate. Audubon decidedly erred when he said that the song of the robin resembles that of his near relative, the English blackbird. It is a distinct and characteristic note. The mocking-bird, of which there are several closely-allied species, is the most popular of the thrushes, and certainly the most valued. The Southern States and Mexico are the region which it chiefly frequents, but it is found on the Pacific coast, has been known to breed frequently in Massachusetts, and one specimen has been found as far north as Calais in Maine. "A warm climate, a low country, and the vicinity of the sea, appears to be most congenial to their nature." From the account given of the cat-bird, he would seem to merit a larger share than he possesses of the esteem that is generally paid to his relative, the mocking-bird. He certainly possesses qualities that commend him to our favor. He is a sociable fellow, easily trained, fond of proximity to man and his belongings, a devoted parent, a vigorous battler in defense of his family, and a very amusing mimic. He has a reputation for damaging our garden produce, it is true, but Mr. Baird acquits him of the charge. He says that his food consists almost exclusively of the larvæ of the larger insects, for which he searches among the branches and fallen leaves, as well as in the furrows of the fields and cultivated grounds. Thus "the benefit he confers upon the farmer and the horticulturist is very great, and can hardly be overestimated."

Among songsters the palm is awarded to the bobolink, one of the most widely known species of oriole. Mr. Baird describes him as not only the most popular, but the most attractive. "Always original, and peculiarly natural, the song is exquisitely musical. In the variety of the notes, in the rapidity with which they are uttered, and in the touching pathos, beauty, and melody of their tone and expression, its notes are not equaled by those of any other North American bird." The bobolink, in its migrations, ranges between the northern portion of South America and the fifty-fourth parallel of north latitude, this being supposed to be its extreme limit. The most southern breeding limit hitherto recorded is the forks of the Susquehanna River. Audubon gave an account of the concerted singing of these birds where in a party of thirty or forty of them one singer begins. His example is followed by a second, and that again by a third, and so on till all have joined their voices, producing a most extraordinary medley. All at once the music ceases with a suddenness not less striking and extraordinary. The performance may frequently be witnessed in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute, but in their migration northward these birds cease to move in flocks soon after they have crossed the fortieth parallel of latitude. They then separate into small parties, and finally into pairs. But before this last subdivision the process of courting has to be got through, and the description given of this is extremely amusing. Two or three male bobolinks, decked out in their gayest Spring plumage, may be seen paying their attentions at the same time to the same drab-colored female. The gentlemen sing at the top of their voices, each trying to outsing the other, while the lady—But why should we tell the story? Mr. Baird has told it so well that it will be wiser for us to refer the reader to him, and we do so.

For there is yet a bird to which our curiosity leads us—the American eagle. Taking up the third volume, we find the largest space in the whole work devoted to his family—the falcons. It comprises many of the handsomest of the birds, but we must pass them by, merely remarking that the white-tailed or gray sea-eagle, hitherto, we believe, regarded as exclusively an European bird, has a place among them. It is said to have been found in Greenland, but nothing further appears to be known respecting it than has been already published in Great Britain. The bald eagle, the prototype of the national emblem, is widely diffused throughout the American Continent from about latitude 58° north to the Gulf of Mexico. Audubon's "bird of Washington" is considered to have been a large immature female, and the discrepancies that exist between his description and his figure are attributed to carelessness. The birds known in the country districts as "bald," "big gray," and "black" eagles, are only different stages of one and the same bird. They appear to be especially abundant in Washington Territory, Northern California, and Florida; but there is no well-authenticated instance of their having, at any time, appeared in Europe. The bald eagle is, apparently, equally well adapted to extremes of heat and cold, his place of residence being more influenced by its abundance of food, especially of fish. He is unscrupulous, greedy, voracious, and not at all select in his choice of food. He can find it for himself when he is compelled to do so, but he much prefers to steal it from somebody else. Hence he may sometimes be seen robbing and plundering the fish-hawk of the fruits of his industry; at others, sharing the dead salmon of the Columbia with the raven and the vulture, and in others, diving for and catching his own fish. "The impetuosity and skill with which it pursues, overtakes, and robs the fish-hawk bearing off a fish it has just taken, must be witnessed to be appreciated; and the swiftness with which the eagle can dart down upon and seize the booty which the hawk has been compelled to let fall, before it reaches the water, is not the least wonderful feature of the striking performance." Wilson accuses the eagle of destroying great numbers of young pigs in the Southern States, young lambs, and even sickly sheep, and in one instance it attempted to carry off a child, which was only saved by its dress giving way. It breeds along the Atlantic coast from the St. Lawrence to Florida, and thence eastward to Mexico. In the interior it breeds as far north as the Arctic Circle. Each pair appropriates a certain range of country, on which they are said to suffer no intruders of their own species. The fish-hawk's nest has sometimes been found in the neighborhood, and he, too, is a falcon, but the eagle probably finds him a convenient neighbor rather than otherwise, since he can catch fish which the eagle can steal. The nests are built in the tops of tall trees, and are constructed chiefly of sticks, many of which are as large as a man's wrist, and four or five feet long. In California, where trees are scarce, they build in the rocks. But in either case the nests are very large, sometimes five feet in diameter and four in thickness, "finished off" with dry leaves, mosses, lichens, small twigs, &c. The eggs are usually two, sometimes three, and more rarely four. In a nest examined by Dr. Prewer, one of the authors of the present work, were found one young eagle about a fortnight old, and four or five large eels, each of which was about two feet in length, showing that the parent birds provide liberally for their own wants and those of their young. At two weeks old the bird is about six or seven inches long, weighs from one to two pounds, and is covered with a thick, close, downy plumage of a deep straw color. It is perfectly helpless, has an insatiable appetite, and cries incessantly for food.

In concluding our notice of this valuable work, we must not omit to refer to the illustrations. These are of three kinds. First, we have the simple generic outlines, drawn with admiral care and precision by Mr. Anton L. Schönborn, and possessing a scientific value of much importance. In connection with these must be placed a series of heads of the several species, arranged in separate plates, and executed mainly by Mr. H. W. Elliott and Mr. Ridgway; and, lastly, all the more important descriptions are accompanied by full-length portraits, drawn by Mr. Edwin L. Sheppard, of Philadelphia, from original sketches, the execution being in every instance most excellent. Thus no resource has been left untried for rendering this history of our American birds as perfect as art and science and an apt descriptive pen could make it. The result is not merely an ordinary success, but a national work of the highest merit, which reflects much honor on all who have been concerned in its production.

THE PARIS OCTROI.

THE WAYS AND MEANS OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Once on a time it happened that an American residing in Paris was desirous of offering to a friend living in a little village some short distance from Paris, a game-pie. A noble pasty was bought of Chevét, and, with the pie under his arm, the journey was undertaken. Arrived at Marly, it was found that the friend had taken wings and flown away, so, shouldering the provisions for the feast, the pie-purchaser took the road back to Paris. At the Barrières or municipal entries of the city, the game-pie, which had been bought in Paris and had been taken out of Paris and brought back again to Paris, was seized upon as amenable to duty, and would never have been released had not some small duty of a few sous been paid on it. This duty on all that is eaten, on all that is drunk, on all that is burnt to warm yourself with or cook with, even on particular kinds of ornamental building stone, gathers up an enormous amount of money, which is called the octroi.

In 1873 the revenues of the good City of Paris were derived from the rental of the markets, from the tax on weights and measures, from water rents, from cab-stands, from the abattoirs, from the public store-houses, from funerals, from grave-yards, and in various other ways, but principally from the octroi. The total sum the municipal authorities drew last year from Paris, independent of State taxation, amounted to 197,815,582 francs 66 centimes, and of this handsome sum of money, the octroi gave the lordly proportion of 109,745,000 francs.

With the history of the octroi, so foreign to either our own or English tastes, we shall say but little, save to state that custom and usage have so fully established it in the capital of France, that to the Parisian the octroi has lost much of its obnoxious character. When the philosophy of such city taxation as is represented by the octroi is carefully examined, it will be found, save that it touches food, to be pretty much like all internal taxation on articles of home production. Perhaps it is rather the minute character of the tax, and the inconvenience which must be caused in collecting it, which renders it objectionable. To levy a tax on articles of prime subsistence entering into a city, necessary for the support of citizens, would of course be impossible in any other country save in France.

The octroi of Paris dates from the time of Charles le Bel, in 1332, and smacks of the feudal character of the period. At that time it much increased the revenue of the Kings, as two-thirds of the octroi belonged by right to the Sovereigns. The modern octroi became for a long time the great prize of the Fermier General, and though occasionally modified, was first modeled in some form of justice about 1782. It is not generally known that with the outbreak of the French revolution, in 1789, the first open act of the populace was not directed to the destruction of the Bastile, but spent its virgin force on the barriers, several of which were torn down. Between 1789 and 1798 the question of the octroi was fought over and over again, and it was only in '99 that it was fully and perfectly established, and was made permanent. Notwithstanding the octroi has existed in its present condition for the last seventy-five years, there has never been a revolution that propositions have not been made to abolish it, and arguments opposed to it are frequently urged in the French legislative bodies.

Since its installation, save those political accidents which are so periodical in France, the amount of money received by the octroi has been constantly increasing. In 1799 it produced 7,500,000 francs; in 1805 it had almost tripled; in 1815, with the Hundred Days, it fell to 18,000,000; in 1825 it gave 30,000,000, falling again with the advent of Louis Philippe to 20,000,000; in 1847 34,500,000 francs came from the octroi, but with the revolution of 1848 it decreased almost 10,000,000. With the Second Empire it grew and grew, being 54,000,000 in 1859; 73,000,000 in 1860, and in 1869, the heyday of Napoleonic prosperity, it was 107,557,000 francs; in the dread year of 1870 it fell to 80,000,000, but has ever since been rapidly augmenting in volume. Of course, the increase of population bears a certain proportion to the amount of money taken by the octroi. In 1801 Paris had but 545,856 inhabitants; to-day she has a population of about 1,900,000, to which should be added that immense floating mass of strangers, which at certain seasons of the year must amount to fully 250,000 souls, making at times the number of people living in Paris fully 2,150,000 souls, all told.

M. Maxime Du Camp, in an excellent article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has given us some interesting details in regard to the octroi. That principle of equality which is supposed to be the basis of all French law, makes no exception in regard to the octroi. The gourmand, who eats the delicate ortolan, or the chiffonier, who swallows a fragment of coarse cheese, all pay for the right of entry to which the bird or the cheese is subjected. The simple exception is made in favor of the diplomatic corps, who may bring in their drinkables free of the octroi. So, should Mr. Washburne be desirous of introducing Bourbon, (the fluid, not the dynasty,) into Paris, the octroi would not levy on it.

The management of this apparently difficult business—the collection of the tax—is absolutely perfect. So exact are its calculations that M. Du Camp states that at any moment of the day, taking all the octrois together, or the collecting points, the central bureau can determine to a nicety exactly how many chickens, or bottles of wines, or eggs, or beeves, or *paté de foie gras*, or even dressed stone for buildings, or measures of wood or coal, have gone into Paris for that day.

No matter how a person comes into Paris—on foot, in rags, or in a carriage and four—he is liable to be stopped, questioned, and examined if necessary. When a loaded vehicle enters the city the task of measuring the contents is rapidly done, and the money collected. If the articles are in transitu the octroi is still collected where it comes in, and returned when it goes out. Though the tax is a rigid one, it allows some slight license. When a person declares that he has purchased for his own consumption some few articles of food in small quantity he is allowed to pass them free of charge. Wood and coal consumed in Paris all help to swell the volume of the octroi. As most of the fuel coming into the city is floated on the Seine, the ready money system of the octroi is here slightly modified, and Paris takes the wood or coal dealer's note payable at six months date. From these latter sources alone the money made by the octroi amounted in 1872 to 8,775,587. From meat in all its various forms during the same year the sum collected was 3,082,835 francs. It is the wine, the alcohol, the brandy, however, which pours a golden stream into the Parisian municipal coffers. In 1872 what Paris drank paid 43,078,185 francs. Many facts are discoverable from the exact methods in which the octroi is collected, relating to the movement of carriages and vehicles, or railroad cars coming into Paris. M. Du Camp informs us that during the twenty-four hours of one day last month, in Paris, no less than 486 trains of cars, 5,898 vehicles with loads paying the octroi, and 23,354 other wagons containing dutiable articles, besides 128 boats, all entered on the same day a certain barrier of the gay metropolis.

The charge for collecting this large revenue is singularly economical, and does not cost more than 5.80 per cent. One most amusing chapter is that devoted to the numerous ingenious efforts made to evade the octroi. A secret police, consisting of thirty-three men, especially guard the treasure of Paris. These individuals wear no uniform, and are chosen for their skill, bravery, and good judgment. As wine outside the barrier is cheaper by some sous the bottle than wine inside, every device is imagined to get the fluid into Paris free of octroi. Tubes have been used, hydraulic machines, and subterranean galleries, but generally in a short time they all come to grief. The law of Dec. 26, 1871, imposed a very heavy tax on alcohol, perhaps as much to discourage intoxication as to raise the revenue of the city. A hectolitre of alcohol, (26.417 gallons,) worth at the factory some 85 francs, pays the enormous duty of 328 francs when entering Paris. This heavy tax, it was hoped, might somewhat diminish the enormous consumption of that poison, absinthe. In the lowest kind of *estaminets* and wine-shops absinthe is retailed at four sous a little measure; in the better-kept establishments it fetches eight sous. In Paris absinthe is sold in 25,000 places, and the daily consumption is calculated to amount to fully 4,575,000 litres, (the litre is 1.05673 United States quarts.) Though alcohol costs fully four francs and a half the litre, such is the cunning way in which the absinthe is manufactured that it yields a profit of from 190 to 200 per cent. Alcohol used for manufacturing purposes must be mixed with some essential oil, and then pays but seven francs the hectolitre. Of course, no end of clever tricks are used to smuggle in alcohol in this way. The manner in which minor frauds are carried on is amusing. A heavy stone comes into Paris, pulled by three huge horses. But, somehow or other, the Cerberus of the barrier fancies that the team pulls the load with too little effort of strength. The stone is struck with a hammer as if for geological research, when lo! like the rock struck by Moses, not exactly water, but alcohol, flows from it. A woman in a false interesting condition is found to be full of brandy; a man with a fashionable hat on, somewhat peculiar as to width of brim, and general solidity of make, is discovered to be carrying several gallons of absinthe in his hat, without its having gone to his head. Rough looking vehicles with seats in them have given up a flood of highwines. Even horses have tugged along empty wagons, laboring with horse collars which were not padded with straw, but full of liquids. Piles of china plates coming through the barriers have shown an ingenious method intended to defraud. They were all hollow, forming a perfect cylinder, in which ten gallons or more of pure spirits could be smuggled. It is supposed that in one way or another Paris is cheated out of her dues to the tune of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of francs a year. Like all duties, not only of this specific character, but of all kinds, not only the rich but the poor use every method to evade it. When the hunting season sets in and the sportsmen return to Paris, the pleasures of the chase are enhanced if it is possible to humbug the octroi.

The whole tax may be represented as a subsidy paid by each person living in Paris of about three and three-quarters cents per diem. This sum is so inappreciable as to be hardly felt for the day, though in a year it amounts to quite a notable quantity. Paris has many noble charities, and what she takes with one hand she gives away with the other. In 1873 she granted to her city charities alone 66,397,255 francs. M. Du Camp says: "This tax, paid entirely by the citizens of Paris, is used exclusively for their use. That which she takes she returns to them. Should the octroi cease, no one would be the richer, but many would be the poorer. It supports the indigent, the blind, the cripples, the insane, the friendless, the sick, the orphans, and the foundlings. If the money necessary for their support was collected by any other means than the octroi, which none of us feel, any change of method would be not only onerous but unbearable."

What, then, is quite possible in a town or city in France as to methods of taxation, would raise a revolution in America or England. Every country has, however, its peculiar customs, and Parisians are so accustomed to their octroi, a remnant of feudal times, that perhaps the municipal ways and means could never be collected in any other way. To us in the United States, where it is impossible to imagine that certain privileges are allowable to cities, or that the power can be given to collect special sums by methods foreign to the rest of the country, we must think that, submissively as Paris bears this curious duty, it must tend to create a kind of *Imperium in Imperio*. This independence as to method of taxation in a single city must always bring danger with it to the State, as it increases the power of centralization. Though Versailles may have made the laws, it is Paris enjoying special licenses which determines whether such laws shall be carried out or not.

THE NEW GRAIN ELEVATOR.

The railroad freight agents, now in convention at the Metropolitan Hotel, temporarily discontinued their labors yesterday for the purpose of accepting an invitation to visit the harbor and inspect the docks on the North and East Rivers. The invitation was extended by the Hudson River Railroad, and at 9 o'clock in the morning a committee representing that corporation proceeded to the hotel, where the freight agents were awaiting their arrival. No time was lost in getting on board the steamer placed at their disposal, and they immediately proceeded up the North River. The agents representing railroad companies present were J. H. Rutter, General Freight Agent New-York Central and H. R. Railroad; R. C. Nilus, Erie Railway; C. A. Hills, Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad; Lucien Hills, Cincinnati and Columbus Railroad; John C. Noyes, Illinois Central Railroad; E. R. Woodsworth, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; H. C. Wilkes, New-York; Alfred White, Detroit Midland; C. M. Stanton, S. and I. S. E. Railroad; J. D. Hayes, Blue Line; O. B. Skinner, M. D. T. Co.; George Dowling, White Line; B. T. Smith, Red Line; J. W. Musson, Canada Southern; George H. Starin, New-York; F. S. Starin, New-York; H. M. Weed, New-York; S. B. Jones, Louisville and Nashville Railroad; F. W. Hayes, Detroit; C. D. Champlain, Bath and Hammondsport Railroad; T. C. Wale, N. M. N. Y.; John B. Corson, Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad; H. W. Hibbard, Vandalia; M. W. Tilden, Michigan Central; Andrew Watson, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad; Charles Sanders, Lake Shore and Lake Midland Railroad; and E. A. Newell, White Line. The purpose of the committee was to explain to the Western railroad men the inefficient system of handling and unloading grain now in use in this City, and the pressing necessity for the adoption of a better method. With this view the erection of a monster elevator in Sixty-fifth street is contemplated, and it is deemed that on its completion many of the present difficulties will be obviated. The party visited the site of the proposed elevator, and its character and object were informally talked over. They returned before noon and visited the Produce Exchange, where they were received by the Superintendent, Mr. Grant, and the following Committee of Reception: A. E. Orr, A. H. Tobey, L. Hazeltine, Jr., A. S. Jewall, Charles R. Hickox, F. D. Moulton, and J. W. McCullough. They registered their names on the visitors' book, and after being introduced to some of the most prominent members, made an inspection of the Exchange. Subsequently they visited the East River and the harbor, and after a pleasant and profitable day's pleasure, returned to the City.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The following mails were received at the New-York Post Office during the past two days: Thursday—Westphalia, 17,658 letters, 12 bags papers; City of Brooklyn, 33,864 letters, 81 bags papers; City of New-York, 4,400 letters, 2 bags papers. Friday—Amerique, 2,315 letters, 1 bag papers; Wilmington, 532 letters, 1 bag papers. The Thuringia, which sailed on Thursday, took out 30,671 letters and 69 bags papers. Mr. Halloway, editor of the Indianapolis *Journal* and Postmaster in that city, was at the General Post Office yesterday afternoon, exchanging experiences with Col. James. Col. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, was in the City yesterday looking after the mails that are carried to and from New-York in the various lines of railways. The adjustment of this branch of the service is very delicate, and it is constantly disturbed by frequent changes in railroad time tables. The jealousies of different lines, too, break the connection of the roads and delay the mails, to the great indignation of the mercantile community. To-day Mr. James Gayler, as Special Agent of the Postal Department, will start on an official tour through the Post Offices situated in the newly annexed district of Westchester County. He is commissioned to examine into their working, revenues, and expenses, and will report as to the advisability of abolishing the offices and making them stations of the General Post Office in this City. The department at Washington fear that, with the comparatively small population of that district, the free delivery system will prove an expensive burden. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the new wards hold that they are justly entitled to this as well as to other benefits of annexation. They cannot readily see that the Postal Department does not necessarily recognize municipal boundaries, but must be governed by expenditures and receipts. On Mr. Gayler's report, probably, the decision of the question of postal annexation will depend. Mr. Gayler expects to have his report completed in about two weeks.

OUR MUNICIPAL CODE FOR A JAPANESE CITY.

Mayor Havemeyer received the following novel communication yesterday:

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN,
21st February, 1874.

Wm. F. Havemeyer, Esq., Mayor of New-York City:

SIR: As I am desirous of introducing such reforms relating to municipal government as will be generally beneficial to this community, I shall feel obliged if you will transmit to me the text of the code of Municipal Regulations and By-laws of the City of New-York, together with such pamphlets or printed forms as embody the laws under which the City is governed.

I shall be glad if you will also send a copy of the articles of incorporation from the State.

Your obedient servant,
E. S. BENSON, Municipal Director.

The Mayor handed the letter to Col. Farrell, his private secretary, with instructions to comply with Mr. Benson's request. The Colonel, however, has not yet decided what documents to send. Should he transmit what is known as the present code of City ordinances, as adopted and ratified in 1865, he may possibly lead the Municipal Director of Yokohama into error, as many of them have been substantially repealed by various charters, while the authorities are at sea on some of the others. The Colonel was reticent when asked whether he would forward certified copies of the street-cleaning investigation or reports on the exactions of the Permit Bureau. The Mayor, however, intends to examine the documents [illegible]

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. TILTON AND THE COUNCIL.

HE CLAIMS THAT HE IS MISREPRESENTED—HE HAS NEVER IN HIS LIFE SLANDERED ANY HUMAN BEING, NOR SPOKEN FALSELY OF MR. BEECHER.

Theodore Tilton yesterday transmitted to the Congregational Council, in secret session at the Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn, a letter in relation to the position in which he had been placed by the action of the council. The letter was received by Rev. Leonard Bacon, Moderator of the council, and was referred to the committee authorized to present resolutions on the final action and report of the council. This committee, having reviewed the letter, reported that its subject matter was not relevant to the inquiry before the council, and it was accordingly withheld. The liveliest interest was manifested among members of the council during the midday recess to learn the contents of the document. The following is the letter verbatim:

BROOKLYN, Thursday, March 26, 1874.

To the Congregational Council:

GENTLEMEN, CLERICAL AND LAY: As your honorable body are discussing a case in which I am made to appear a principal actor, you will accord to me the courtesy of contributing to your official records a correct statement of my own position—a privilege which I ask because my position has been misrepresented in your body, to my grievous injury. This misrepresentation touches two vital points: *First*, my attitude toward Plymouth Church; *second*, my action toward its Pastor. I will make a plain statement of the facts bearing on both points.

First. In 1850 I became a member of Plymouth Church. In 1869 I terminated my connection with that church. In 1873 my name—which still lingered on the roll—was officially erased. My retirement from the church was executed by me in strict conformity with a rule of the church; and the validity of my act has since been signally and repeatedly ratified by the unanimous vote of the church, affirming and reaffirming the principle on which that act was based. That principle, as I hold it, is the free right of a free man, to sever his connection with a church by his free will; and I shall never become a churchman in any church in which this is not a rule. On the part of Plymouth Church, this same principle has been similarly stated as follows:

"Every man has an indefeasible right to separate himself from the church by his own sole act."

It was this right, thus held and now championed by Plymouth Church, that I exercised in that church four years ago. By that act, and on that principle I have ever since stood, and still stand—and I believe that if the discussion arising from this case shall result in stamping this principle into currency as a canon law among any considerable number of churches, I shall thereby have contributed, by an accidental example, to further not a little the religious liberty of mankind. The affectionate loyalty which I bear to my father and mother evermore reminds me that they belong to the church of whose liberty Roger Williams was the early champion in this country; and it is the native blood within me that makes me jealous, to an extreme degree, of sacerdotal authority and ecclesiastical bonds. No action of Plymouth Church, growing out of my case, could have been more in consonance with my traditional convictions, or more gratifying to my ancestral pride than that this church should have unanimously followed me into my retirement and invested my individual act with the moral majesty of a public precedent for the further enfranchisement of the human mind from churchly bonds and priestly powers. But whether you agree or disagree with this view, I request you to take special notice of the fact that whatever doubts your honorable body may cast upon this method of voluntary retirement, or whatever such doubts may have existed in Plymouth Church at the time when I assumed and exercised this right four years ago, yet this assumption has since been ratified by that church on several signal occasions, and is now put forth by Plymouth Church as a cherished principle of its ecclesiastical policy.

Second. Four years after I had thus terminated my connection with Plymouth Church I was charged by a member of that body with "having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the Pastor and injurious to the reputation of the church." A wide-spread impression overshadowed good men's minds that whatever other points were in doubt, there could be no doubt that I had slandered the Pastor of Plymouth Church. I hereby declare that I had not then, nor have I since, nor at any time in all my life have I ever uttered a slander against any human being. The imputation that I have slandered Mr. Beecher I will now annihilate with the following facts, beginning with Mr. Beecher's own explicit denial of the charge against me. I quote from the Brooklyn *Eagle* of June 2, 1873, the following card, conspicuously published over his own signature:

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

MY DEAR SIR—I have maintained silence respecting the slanders which have for some time past followed me.

I would not speak now but for the sake of relieving another of an unjust imputation.

The document which was recently published, bearing my name with others, was published without consultation either with me or with Mr. Tilton, nor with any authorization by us.

If that document should lead the public to regard Mr. Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, it will do him great injustice.

I am unwilling that he should even seem to be responsible for injurious statements whose force was derived wholly through others. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

On Friday morning, Oct. 31, 1873, I sent to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church a letter, in which I made the following explicit statements:

"I wrote a few days ago to your committee, stating that I had not for four years held any connection whatever with Plymouth Church, and therefore could not with propriety act the part of a member in any proceedings now.

But since writing that note I learn from the public papers that because my name still appears on the church books, I am therefore still considered a member, sufficiently so at least to be indicted by one of the members for slandering the Pastor.

A hint also is thrown out that I am thus refusing to submit myself to the church's tribunal in order to escape the responsibility of my slanderous words.

I therefore say, first, I have never spoken against Mr. Beecher falsely; and second, if either he or the committee shall request me to waive my non-membership, and take my position once again as a member, I will do so long enough to appear this evening at the meeting to answer before the assembled congregation the following question from either Mr. Beecher or the committee, namely:

'Have you, Theodore Tilton, ever spoken against Henry Ward Beecher falsely?'

I request you to show this letter to Mr. Beecher before the action of the committee to-night.

Let me add that my explicitness in this matter is solely with a view to protect myself against any unjust suspicion or reflection in future that I have ever sought to evade any just responsibility of mine to Plymouth Church."

On Friday evening, Oct. 31, 1873, I appeared in person in Plymouth Church—for the first time in four years—and made to the assembled congregation a statement from which I transcribe the following passage:

"I have come here to-night, not from any obligation of membership, since I am not a member, and not summoned by any committee, for no committee has summoned me, but of my free will, prompted by my self-respect, and as a matter vital to my life and honor, to say, in Mr. Beecher's presence, surrounded here by his friends, that if I have slandered him I am ready to answer for it to the man whom I have slandered. If, therefore, the minister of this church has anything whereof to accuse me, let him now speak, and I shall answer, as God is my judge."

After I had made the above utterance in Mr. Beecher's presence, he responded in a speech from which I will quote three brief extracts:

"Mr. Tilton has been absent for four years. It has not been for the sake of excusing himself, or evading any process, or avoiding any proper responsibility. To my personal knowledge he was absent because he believed that his relation to the church had been separated by his own act.

* * * * * * * *

For four years past Mr. Tilton has not been present at any of our meetings. You have known it and never protested against it in any meeting or social gathering. With the distinct knowledge that for nearly four years he has assumed the position of a man that had withdrawn from the church, you have permitted it to go on. It is substantially a sanction of his action.

* * * * * * * *

I desire to say further that I don't believe that Mr. Tilton has desired, in any way whatever to shirk his proper responsibility, or to avoid or to evade any proper charge that might be made by the church. He asks if I have any charge to make against him. I have none."

Your honorable body will have the kindness to accept from me the above facts, all taken from historic records. I respectfully ask you to incorporate them into your proceedings; not as shedding light on your ecclesiastical theories, but as an act of justice toward myself; for I have been put in a false position before your body, and, through you, before the public. In conclusion, let me repeat the two points which the above statements prove, namely:

First—That my voluntary retirement from Plymouth Church was wholly in accordance with the rule and spirit of that church; and

Second—That my action toward the Pastor has always been prompted by an honorable sense of what constitutes fair-dealing between man and man.

Yours, with respect, THEODORE TILTON.

FREE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist Society are raising a fund for the erection of a free church for mission work in this City. Already the committee have about $23,000, and $8,000 more has been pledged, and the work will be commenced as soon as enough is collected. Two entertainments in aid of the fund are announced. One of these will be a lecture by De Cordova, to be delivered in the Bleecker Street Church, next Wednesday evening; and another, a concert, by "Ye Cousin Jonathan Olde Folks," at the church corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, on the 9th of April.

PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE GOSSIP.

The action of the United States Senate and House of Representatives relative to the currency question and the rise in gold, operated promptly on commercial interests yesterday, stimulating the demand for many articles and leading to some rise in currency values of produce and merchandise. There was a stronger grain and provision market at the Produce Exchange. Petroleum, naval stores, and groceries were quoted firmer, with a livelier movement reported. The dealings at the Cotton Exchange were unusually brisk, chiefly for forward delivery, at an improvement of a-quarter to [illegible] cents per pound, [illegible]. Wool was more inquired for at firm rates. [illegible]

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30.—LOHENGRIN—Mme. Nilsson. Evening.—GRAND CHARITY OPERATIC CONCERT—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Mr. Henri Wieniawski.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée. Evening—LA PERICHOLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CENTRAL PARK—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN—Mr. Dion Boucicault. Matinée at 1:30.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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The postage on copies directed to subscribers in New-York City has been prepaid by the publishers.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The balloting in the Massachusetts Legislature for a United States Senator does not seem to make much progress. Mr. DAWES, on the last vote, had 95 votes, but neither one nor all of the other Republican candidates, except Mr. HOAR, has votes enough to secure Mr. DAWES' election, should they be united upon him. The Democrats are, therefore, in a sense, masters of the situation, and it is quite possible that a combination, not unlike that which originally gave Mr. SUMNER his seat, may decide who his successor shall be. In the meantime, Mr. DAWES' letter declaring that he is under no pledges to any one, is creditable to him, and has undoubtedly won him friends, though, as yet, no considerable number of votes. Mr. ADAMS is still low down in the list, but the dispatches to-night report it quite probable that such a combination as we have referred to may yet result in his election.

It appears now that we are to be "invited" to Albany to explain to ALVORD'S Committee why it is that the Railroad Committee suppressed all rapid-transit bills except Mr. VANDERBBILT'S. If the Railroad Committee cannot throw light on that mystery, how can we be expected to do so? The journalistic bird, Mr. ALVORD, is not to be caught with a little salt. Besides, the Legislature has been very uncivil, and rude people cannot expect to have their invitations accepted. When we come to think of it, it seems clear that the Legislature ought to be "investigated" for making impertinent statements about the newspapers. We pass over Mr. LINCOLN'S wild tirade, for evidently he is subject to cerebral excitement. But another member made an attack on the New-York *Herald*, a most inoffensive paper. It does not publish an "intellectual" once a month on local affairs, and therefore cannot possibly have given just cause of offense to the Legislature. Yet it was stated in the Assembly on Wednesday that Mr. BENNETT had sent a note to his "managing editor" running thus: "Give the Railroad Committee h——." What if he did? A collection of letters of that kind would no doubt be very interesting reading—almost as good as HORACE WALPOLE'S—but if a gentleman cannot send a polite note to his servants without having it read before the New-York Legislature, things have come to a pretty pass. We don't mind being attacked ourselves—we have had time to get used to it; but we will not stand by and see the *Herald* abused in this way. As a representative of American opinion and American culture, it ought to be treated with respect, and we shall defend it to the last.

One of the gentlemen who wanted the New-York editors dragged in hand-cuffs to Albany is Mr. WORTH, of Brooklyn—JACOB WORTH, better known as "Jakey." He thought the mere threat of ALVORD'S committee would scare the editors from criticising the sacred person of a member of the Assembly. We told him yesterday we thought he was mistaken, and we are afraid he will find that we were right. Some of these days one of the odious newspapers will be "investigating" WORTH, and then they will find that he knows as much about fish as ALVORD does about salt. In 1868 he went to the Assembly on spurious certificates, and when the fraud was discovered, WORTH was unseated, and his place filled by the legally-elected candidate, JOHN RABER. WORTH ran on the Republican ticket, but had made some bargain with the Democratic politicians, who "fixed" his returns for him. In 1872, WORTH was indicted for violating the Election law in assaulting a legal canvasser in the Sixteenth Ward, and substituting one of his own. He was convicted, and fined by Judge MCCUE. Recently he sought, in violation of the charter, to occupy the office of City Assessor, while filling the post of Assemblyman. This is the sort of man who is opposed to having members of Assembly criticised by the press, and his reasons for wishing to lead a retired life are very obvious. The Alvord-Worth "investigators" should be known henceforth as the Salt-Fish Committee.

It may not be unknown to a portion of the public that the City has in its employ three gentlemen known as Commissioners of Accounts. It is now some time since there was any evidence of the continued official existence of these persons. Several months ago they appeared on the surface of public life, and with much impressiveness announced the discovery of a mare's nest among the securities of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. Where they have been burrowing since then can only be conjectured from the chance intimations of the depository of their secrets, the New-York *Herald*. It is quite clear, from the mysterious hints of the Intellectual Department, that the Commissioners have some more "startling revelations" on hand. There is something about the amount of the debt being understated, about checks being drawn and never paid, and even about the irregularity, rather uncommon in these days, of paying claims twice over. After the Commissioners have quite done with harrowing the feelings of the celebrated "half-native and half-foreign" brigade, they may perhaps be induced to remember that it is the public who pay their salaries and those of their staff of clerks, and that it is of some slight importance to the credit of the City that they should either tell us all they know, or stop concocting small sensations.

Mr. STRAKOSCH'S season of opera at the Academy of Music will be memorable, not only for the presence of several first-rate artists, but for the production of two fresh operas—"Aïda" and "Lohengrin"—and for the completeness with which all the works of the répertoire have been brought out. This season, however, is now approaching its close. "Lohengrin" is the present attraction, and while we are glad to record its popularity thus far, we have further to express the hope that continued success will render its production profitable. Nobody can afford to lose this opportunity of witnessing one of several compositions concerning which more has been written than about any achievement of the kind in the last quarter of a century. No man or woman of culture would fail to go and see a picture or read a book which had created a world-wide excitement, and in the same way "Lohengrin" is a work which everybody ought to know something about. Whenever European impresarios make up their mind to follow the lead of Mr. STRAKOSCH, we wish them, in respect of "cast" and stage attire, no better example than he has set. Any opera-house abroad might be proud of Mme. NILSSON, Signor CAMPANINI, and their associates, while the magnificence and historical accuracy of the scenery and dresses in the two novelties, and especially in "Lohengrin," can, we repeat, be commended to the imitation of the most opulent managers. A like display of enterprise in Europe would not have caused WAGNER to fly to Bayreuth. No one need journey thither to hear the music of the future, as long as so liberal an impresario as Mr. STRAKOSCH is in the field.

There is at last some prospect of an abatement of the Eighth Ward nuisance of houses of bad fame. The Grand Jury has taken up the subject in earnest, and indictments will probably be put in the hands of the District Attorney to-day against the owners and occupants of these dens of infamy. Commissioner GARDNER testified at length before the Grand Jury, and placed all the information in possession of the Police Department at their service. Capt. WILLIAMS, in whose precinct are most of these houses, furnished a pretty complete list of their numbers, owners, lessees, and occupiers, and all who are directly responsible for their maintenance will doubtless be promptly proceeded against.

It is a pleasant thing in these days to carry on a political discussion; one is so sure to find one's statements twisted out of all semblance to their real intent. We pointed out the other day that it was absurd for Democrats to try to make political capital out of the charge that the Republican Party favors inflation, for the reason, among others, that the people are at present comparatively indifferent to finance as a political question. Whereupon, one of our contemporaries remarked, with delightful candor, that if THE TIMES speaks for the Republican Party in this matter, the sands of the party are run out—as if any paper *could* speak for any party in expressing an opinion on a question of fact. The insinuation was, of course, that THE TIMES is itself indifferent as to finance; and to this insinuation our whole course gives flat contradiction. On the one hand, politicians are enraged if a paper advocates principles which have no immediate reference to primary meetings or patronage; on the other, journalistic opponents accuse the same paper of indifference to principles. It is one of those cases in which reasonable fidelity to conscience would seem to be wholly its own reward.

THE NEXT STEP IN FINANCE.

It is substantially settled by the votes of both Houses of Congress that the limit to the legal-tender notes shall be $400,000,000. There is some difference in the forms adopted in the two branches. The Senate has shown a disposition to leave a loop-hole, through which a Secretary of the Treasury who should be so disposed might escape from the charge of illegality if he were to add the $44,000,000 of "reserve" to the $400,000,000. The bill passed by the House of Representatives is not, we believe, open to this interpretation. It says "the total amount of the United States notes issued or to be issued shall never exceed $400,000,000." We do not see how, under this provision, there could be any pretense of the existence of a "reserve" beyond the amount named. Therefore, the House bill is better than the Senate bill. But, in whatever form it may finally be expressed, there is no doubt of the intention of Congress to legalize at least $400,000,000 of legal tenders.

That the action of Congress in regard to the legal tenders is a grave mistake, and that the Republican Party, of whose interests we have a right to be very jealous, may suffer seriously from that mistake, are opinions of which we have made no secret. But the responsibility rests with Congress. Its decision is made, and we shall not waste time in discussing a question which is settled. We propose to turn to the immediate future, and to inquire what means may yet be taken, in harmony with public opinion, to rescue the country from the financial difficulties by which it is beset. In our judgment, the only practicable measure is one establishing a well-matured and well-guarded system of free banking. To the preparation of such a measure we are confident that the leaders of the Republican Party in Congress may most properly and wisely devote their labors. The task ought not to be too great for completion within a reasonable time. Free banking in principle meets with general favor. The West and the South, if we may judge from what is said by their representatives in Congress and by their journals, would accept it as a measure promising relief, and free from any appearance of that sectional preference which they charge upon the present system. In one form or another, this principle has been indorsed by the President, by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the Finance Committee of the Senate, and by the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House of Representatives. It is very generally approved by the Republican journals of all the States. Such a measure might be expected to be carried through Congress without very much delay.

We believe, therefore, that it is well worth the while of the more conservative men in Congress to see what can be done toward making free banking safe. There is no doubt that a determined effort on the part of the seventy men in the House and the eighteen men in the Senate who voted in favor of keeping the legal tenders at $356,000,000, would result in surrounding free banking with great safeguards. Of the exact nature of those which are practicable it is not necessary to speak in detail. The two points which are of most importance, and which, we think, no rational supporter of the system would refuse to concede, are an efficient method of redemption, and the gradual reduction, in some reasonable proportion, of the legal-tender notes as the national bank notes were increased. The necessity of redemption no one questions. This is the absolute condition precedent to any sound system of banking. Without it, any system, though the best possible in all other respects, would break down, and involve the business world in incalculable disaster. Redemption, to be really efficient, must be made obligatory, not at the counters of the banks only, but at the principal financial centres, which could readily be designated. Redemption at the counter only would be a mere illusion and a snare. Redemption at the financial centres would be entirely practicable, and would give the system a vigor, an elasticity, and a power to meet firmly the vicissitudes through which it would certainly have to pass that could not be obtained without it.

But the greatest possible aid in the work of redemption, and the greatest security to the system generally, would be found in the proportionate reduction of the greenbacks. This is proposed in Mr. SHERMAN'S bill, now before the Senate, which provides for withdrawing $750,000 of greenbacks for every $1,000,000 of bank notes authorized until a certain limit is reached. The result of this provision would be to make the medium in which the notes are redeemable more valuable than the notes themselves, thus securing the return of the notes to the banks when they are not needed in legitimate business. Of course, this is to the interest of all concerned, unless we except the bank, and it is really to the interest of the bank also, though it might not at first seem so. With such a condition of things, there could be no monopoly of banking, and there could be no unreasonable profit from that business. We should have all the bank notes that could profitably be used, but we should have no more. We need not say that the withdrawal of the legal tenders in this way, while it would not work contraction, would be a step in the direction of fairly fulfilling our obligations. It might not be the "speedy resumption of specie payments" we promised the country in the Philadelphia platform in 1872, but it would be a beginning.

There are a number of other devices for guarding free banking from abuse, which it is not necessary to enter upon now. Most of them will probably be suggested in the course of debate. What we desire to call the attention of the country to at the present time is, that the establishment of free banking is the next step to be looked for, and to be sought, from Congress. If it shall be granted, with proper precautions, we believe it will bring relief to the country from many difficulties, and that it will reflect credit on the party in power in the Congress from which it comes.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

It is evident that public affairs in France are approaching a crisis. A profound disagreement exists between the rulers and the ruled. The Legislative Assembly was the true expression of the majority in the country at the time when it had to decide between peace and war; but it is so no longer. The men now in power have interests and purposes different from those of the people. This is plainly shown by the latest returns from the polls, and by the defiant attitude of the Government. Notwithstanding the pressure of the Administration, representatives of the Republican Party have almost invariably been elected to fill vacant seats in the Assembly. If this goes on, if the partial elections, which must invariably take place from time to time, continue to give Republican gains, the fate of the present Administration is sealed, and power will necessarily pass out of the hands of M. DE BROGLIE and his associates. Such a prospect is, for them, not cheerful. They cannot be expected to regard it with indifference. The instinct of self-preservation urges them to avert the impending danger, and for some time they have been engaged in devising adequate means to do so. Illiberal measures have been adopted, one after another. The liberty of the press has been restricted, the municipal franchises have been curtailed, and now universal suffrage itself is likely to be subjected to an unceremonious process of repudiation and destruction.

The suffrage is a weapon with which popular rights may at all times be defended. So long as the people have it, they have the means to redress their grievances, and a remedy against the encroachments and abuse of power. There is no serious peril of their being outflanked by a coterie of bold and unscrupulous political tacticians. This the French Republicans are aware of, and conscious of their strength they look hopefully to the future. They can afford to wait—for to wait is to win. But their opponents know this also, and, therefore, they are preparing for a vigorous attack on the right of suffrage. There is no reason to doubt that a daring plan has been set on foot to mutilate and maim this principle. The Committee of Thirty are actively at work. What their new electoral law is to be can only at present be guessed at; but from what has occurred, it would seem that they aim at striking from the roll as many Republican voters as they can, enough, if possible, to turn the scale in the elections to come. It is estimated that France numbers from nine to ten millions of citizens who are entitled to a vote under the existing system. More than half of that number belong to the rural population, but there are about one million and a half who do not own any part of the soil on which they live, and who therefore lack the principal elements of a fixed residence. The commercial and industrial portion of the people are about three millions. More than half of these are employed as clerks, superintendents, and mechanics, and are also liable to frequent changes of place and domicile. From this it will be seen how many voters would be deprived of their right, if the new law should make it a condition that they must be twenty-five years of age instead of twenty-one, and that they must have been for at least three years a resident in the same town or district. That such is the intention of the committee seems nearly certain, but whether they will be able to carry it out is another thing.

To attempt a restoration of political inequality is something akin to a *coup d'état* or a revolution. It might lead to unexpected consequences. We can understand how a preference may be given to a limited suffrage. In many cases and places such a system would, no doubt, yield the better results. But to restrict manhood suffrage, where it has once been practiced and proclaimed as a constitutional right, is an act of violence which may lead, not only to excitement and contention, but to physical resistance. The Republicans in the Assembly will undoubtedly oppose any proposition having for its object any limitation of the powers of the present voters. But unless they find some allies who will add to their influence; unless, in fact, they are supported by members of the Centre, by some of the discontented on the extreme Right, and by the Bonapartists, they are not strong enough to win the day. On the other hand, they cannot afford to lose it, and should the coalition which carried the law of communal disenfranchisement be in the field again, unbroken, it is difficult to say by what device they can hope to save the principle at stake, and with it the hope of the Republic.

The Government, however, seems at present eager to push matters to an extreme. The recess which the Assembly is on the eve of taking will give all parties time for reflection. Some of them, no doubt, will renew their efforts to realize their dreams of monarchical restoration—others will set to work in the interest of the Prince Imperial. The best policy for the Republicans will probably consist in moderation and prudent activity, and in bringing the sentiments and rights of the people to bear on the official circles with such power that none of their members will dare to disregard and withstand them.

THE HUNGARIAN MINISTRY.

Our recent Vienna exchanges show the preparation for the important Ministerial change which has just been telegraphed from the Hungarian capital. The old Liberal Constitutional Party of DEAK, which succeeded in uniting Hungary with Austria in a dual Government, and thus averting revolution and placing all material interests on a new basis, has at last come to an end.

It has governed Hungary for seven years, and under it the country has begun a process of development such as had not been seen for a generation. Railroads have been constructed, manufactures planted, foreign trade increased, and a rapid and prosperous growth has been commenced in many of the towns and cities. The sudden revival of all business and production under the Deak Administration was one of the most remarkable economical phenomena in Eastern Europe. The Hungary of the time of BACH, or the revolution, was as different from the Hungary of to-day as a Western State of this Union was fifteen or twenty years ago from what it is now. The remarkable thing to outside observers will be that an Administration which had, on the whole, been so successful, could come to an end in seven years. But there are many palpable causes. The great Hungarian statesman himself is old and feeble. He is no longer capable of leading his party in Parliament. The party itself is split up into innumerable factions. The Hungarian leaders are endowed by nature with such ambitious and restless qualities that they rarely can work long in harmony. The opposition, too, has grown more reasonable.

The Left no longer demands absolute separation from Austria, or threatens civil war. Herr VON TISZA, who is the democratic leader, and will probably be the succeeding Minister of the Interior, is a gentleman of fortune and only a moderate radical, and has declared himself in favor of the *ausgleich*, or union with Austria. He will unquestionably control the more revolutionary wing of his party, or the friends of KOSSUTH. The change will simply be one of the "ins" to the "outs." All parties saw that many of the local and national officials were unworthy persons, and it was full time to purify the interior administration. Then, Hungary, under any circumstances, must carry a very heavy financial burden, owing to the share she has in Austrian military expenditure. Three or four hundred thousand soldiers in time of peace are a grievous load for a Kingdom of fifteen millions. It has been noted with bitterness that the tax per head in Hungary was more than in Russia or Norway or Sweden, or even the small wealthy country of Belgium, and was only exceeded in Great Britain, Italy, and Holland.

The deficit in the finances last year was $15,000,000 and this year, it is estimated, it will reach $20,000,000. Taxes are burdensome and yet do not pay the current expenses of Government. A panic has just occurred which has wrecked many a fortune in Hungary, and this was followed by a bad harvest, and disaster has come on great multitudes. The public naturally charge their misfortunes not to the gambling paper currency which is ruining them, but to the Ministry and Government; hence the call for a change. A coalition has been formed of the disaffected elements in the "Right," and the more conservative "Left," and these have overthrown the Ministry. Yet the retiring Cabinet were unable to recommend a Ministry of the opposition to the Emperor (as is the custom) so heterogeneous is the other party. Under no circumstances, it is said, would the Emperor confer office on LONQAY, and the only thing definite was that TISZA would be the Minister of the Interior. Whatever be the change, no disturbance of the tranquillity of Eastern Europe need be apprehended. It is simply a revolution of internal politics. The days of the revolutionary party are past.

CHANGES IN THE CITY.

The purchase, nearly concluded, by Mr. VANDERBILT and his son of some nine blocks of land with water-front, between Fifty-eighth and Sixty-seventh streets, on the North River, is only another evidence of that far-sighted shrewdness which has made these railroad managers successful. We speak of the purchase as nearly concluded, though four or five blocks remain to be obtained; but the owners, it is well understood, must either accept Mr. VANDERBILT'S offer or allow the land to be appraised, as the Hudson River Road has the power, we believe, under its charter, of appropriating land for depot and track purposes.

The negotiation, if we are correctly informed, is under the Messrs. VANDERBILTS' names, but the title can at any time be transferred to the Hudson River Road. A remarkable thing also about the transaction is that it is in association with the Butchers' and Drovers' Association, who would have had the first claim on a portion of the land, as their purchase was nearly concluded. But the Messrs. VANDERBILT have taken it off their hands, they also being large stockholders in the association. The whole purchase before the filling-in is completed will cost Mr. VANDERBILT nearly $2,000,000.

The transaction is chiefly interesting to the public as foreshadowing an important change in the facilities for grain unloading in New-York. We have for years called attention to the fact that, though New-York is the great grain depot for export of the Atlantic coast, there is nowhere in the City any direct connection between the railroad transport and the water-front. One would have thought that the early builders of the great trunk lines would have erected enormous freight depots on the water-front, where grain and flour and lumber and other produce, could have been immediately unloaded in vessels for export or for internal commerce. On the contrary, as a general thing, all the vast railroad produce poured into this City, designed for Europe or for other cities, has to be painfully transferred by truck and cart to the water-fronts. No railroad seems to have any important connection with the docks, though such a connection would be perfectly easy to form. Commodore VANDERBILT himself must now feel that he committed a huge blunder in purchasing St. John's Square for a freight depot. It becomes increasingly inconvenient each year, and the situation requires an extra transport of goods by teams to the water-side.

The Hudson River Road is the one which especially requires water depots, since it brings such vast amounts of exportable produce from the West, and runs right along the water-side. These depots are as great a necessity to the road itself and its stockholders as they are to this City. If the Hudson River and Central do not build them, the Erie and Pennsylvania will do so. Moreover, every road loses a vast amount by having idle rolling-stock. Last Winter, the Lake Shore and New-York Central had thousands of cars lying utterly unused in our streets and around the freight depots, because they could not be unloaded.

The interest in this "plant" goes on, and the wages of the men, while the work stands idle. Commodore VANDERBILT sees this very clearly, and one great reason for the construction of the four tracks between New-York and Chicago is that his freight trains may never stop. The ideal of a railroad for profit would be a continuously-moving line of freight cars, as around an endless circle. Each stoppage of a freight train, and each delay of produce cars in this City, is so much out of the pockets of the stockholders. On these newly-purchased blocks of land, Mr. VANDERBILT proposes to erect grain elevators and water depots, so that each train can unload at once, and the grain be immediately put on shipboard, or the produce transferred to vessels. The docks will have thirty feet of water by their side, and large ships can be loaded from the elevators, and at once sail for Europe or any other part of the world. An enormous delay will be thus saved in this City in the transference of freight and produce, and a very considerable effect be produced on our commerce.

Besides the erection of these structures the Butchers' and Drovers' Association, who have sub-let a portion of the ground, will build here, in all probability, an immense abattoir, and will have large sheep and cattle pens, so that the Hudson River and Harlem cattle trains and the river barges will discharge into their grounds; they will do their selling here convenient to the water-front, and then the great abattoir will be adjoining the cattle-yards, and near water transport. The only obstruction to this arrangement may be the action of the Board of Health, and the neighboring property-holders, who are protesting against such slaughter-houses and cattle-yards as public nuisances. And if they are likely to be nuisances, or in any way injurious to public health, we hope they will never be erected.

THE PERMIT BUREAU.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen proposes to repeal all ordinances which impose a penalty for "the placing or hanging of goods, wares, merchandise, signs, awnings, or articles upon or suspended over any sidewalk or street," and to direct the Commissioners of Police to prevent such obstructions. The proposition is clearly absurd. After the repeal of the ordinances, it will be no offense, no violation of law or ordinance, to do any of the things above enumerated. But the Commissioners of Police are directed to prevent the obstruction. How? By anticipating it or removing it?

It matters not much which is intended. The Police force consists of a thousand men, more or less. If they should perform this proposed duty, they could have no time to do anything else. If they are to prevent or remove these obstructions—the coal-boxes and the apple-stands, the hanging dry goods of the retail dealers, the goods on exhibition obstructing the sidewalks—they would have upon their hands work enough for all their time. It may be said that the intent of the proposed ordinance is that the Police should direct the owner to remove the obstruction. But how if he will not? He is violating no law. He is not forbidden to obstruct the sidewalk or street. He is amenable to no punishment, liable to no penalty.

"You can bid any man stand in the King's name." "But how if he will not stand?" "Why, then, take no note of him, but let him go, and thank God that you are rid of a knave."

This seems to be the extent of the power of the Police over the persons who place the obstructions. Upon what theory does the committee propose to impose upon the City the burden and expense of removing the incumbrance? If to place the obstruction be in violation of the common right of all, why not punish the wrong-doer for his own act? If he does the wrong, why fine the Corporation? Where is the hardship when some one does a wrong, if he, instead of somebody else, is compelled to pay the penalty?

The proposed ordinance admits, what nobody will deny, that the streets and sidewalks should not be encumbered. Where is the hardship in making the encumberer responsible for his own act? The outcry that has been made against existing ordinances has been directed to the fact that citizens have been required to take out licenses or permits to do what they have a perfect right to do without license, as to receive and deliver goods upon and from their own premises. And to the other fact, that permits are granted to encumber streets, which the authorities have no right to grant, or, at any rate, would have no right to grant if the ordinances were amended in accordance with the provisions of the charter. And these complaints would seem to be well founded.

But that consequently everybody should be allowed to encumber the streets "at his own sweet will" is hardly a conclusion that a legislative body or committee ought to arrive at.

The suggestion of some of the large grocers and provision dealers, that they cannot do their business unless the City will furnish them storage and exhibition room upon the streets and sidewalks rent free, is not worth considering. The poor woman's apple-stand is better entitled to the City's charity. A man will be less likely to obstruct the streets if he is made to pay the penalty of obstruction, than he would be if the City had to pay it. The inconvenience resulting to anybody from a persistent violation of law is not an argument against the law. The Board of Aldermen should not act too hastily in a matter of such importance.

SPURIOUS CONFESSIONS.

The ingenuity of the Western reporter, during periods of "unaccountable dullness" in the news market usually found scope in the rewriting and resetting of the old familiar farce of "The Wild Man of the Woods." But as everything, if too often repeated, eventually "plays out," so has it been with this convenient fiction. It was not, of course, easy to discover a stock piece that would serve for a substitute, and there were many attempts and many failures before success was achieved. A modest genius in the office of a Kansas City (Mo.) newspaper, it seems, was the first to lead the way out of what must have been a very perplexing predicament. At the present time there happens to be a person named JAMES W. McNUTT confined in a Kansas jail under indictment for the murder of one SEVIER in December last. The reporter conceived the brilliant idea of preparing a confession for him, of such a fiendish character that its publication should prove "the biggest sensation of the time." He made the unfortunate McNUTT declare that in company with one WINNER, who, like himself, was by trade a house-painter, he had long thought of cheating an insurance company out of a good round sum. In order to carry the plan into effect, McNUTT was married to a woman with whom he had been living, and all three removed from Kansas City to Wachita, Kan. There they went into business. As orders for jobs began to pour in pretty rapidly, they were soon obliged to procure the services of an assistant. The man SEVIER was engaged for the position. In the meantime McNUTT had insured his own life for $5,000. On the night of SEVIER'S arrival at Wachita, he was met at the railroad station by McNUTT, and taken to the workshop. There he was drugged. While in a state of unconsciousness his face was held over a fire until it was burned beyond recognition. McNUTT then opened a vein in WINNER'S arm and drew a quart of blood. This he sprinkled over the body of SEVIER to make it appear that he had bled a good deal. McNUTT subsequently took off his own vest, emptied his purse, threw both in an open lot at the back of the house, in order to create the impression that he had been robbed and burned by burglars. After having accomplished so much, he took train via Atchinson for Missouri. WINNER later on set fire to the workshop, and reported that he had been robbed, and that McNUTT had been murdered.

This confession was so nearly in accord with the popular belief on the subject that it was immediately accepted, and proved an immense sensation. McNUTT'S denial appeared a few days afterward, accompanied by a corroborative statement from the officer having him in charge. This trifling circumstance, however, was not considered as any detriment to the practical working of the new system, which has already been employed to some purpose in Delaware. A week or so ago it was tried upon JOHN YOUNG, a colored man, residing near Frederica, in Kent County. The imitative reporter prepared and published a confession which purported to have been made by YOUNG on his death-bed. This, in substance, declared that he, YOUNG, had murdered a man several years ago, and that an innocent youth had been tried, convicted, and hanged for the crime. To give the requisite color of truth to the document, the names of two men—JOHN MADDISON and ALFRED CRAIG—were appended to it as witnesses. It now appears that JOHN YOUNG has not only not died, but is sufficiently alive to make it very inconvenient for the person who startled the community with his supposed confession, and for the editor of the paper who published it. This, certainly, would be anything but encouraging to the author of the new system, if it did not appear that he never intended to have it used in a case where the victim had not actually died, or was not in such a position as to be unable either to seek redress in the law, or take the law into his own hands in the shape of a double-barrelled shot-gun. Hereafter we shall, doubtless, have this confession business carried on briskly. It is much more exciting than the one which it has displaced, and if not overdone in the outset, may have as long a run.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

The university boat-race, which, since the year 1856, has been an annual one, will be rowed from Putney to Mortlake to-day, for the thirty-first time. Oxford won the first of these races in 1829, and, till 1870, kept the lead. But Cambridge has won the coveted prize for the last four years, and the score now stands fifteen victories to the credit of each university. The race to-day will, consequently, be one of unusual interest, as, should Cambridge win, it will be the first time since 1860 that she has taken the lead in the number of victories. To judge from the expressed opinions of English boating-men, this result may be confidently anticipated. The betting by the last advices is seven to four on Cambridge, with every probability of its being two to one at the start. Oxford has labored under the serious disadvantage of being compelled to constantly change some of the men in her boat; and, still further to throw her back, Mr. Nicholson, the President of the Oxford University Boat Club, is unable to row, in consequence of severe domestic affliction, and Mr. Harding, of Merton College, who was the only other member of the crew who retained his place (number four) in the boat during term, injured his hand sufficiently to prevent his rowing for the present. The club has an excellent reserve crew of four in training, in case of accident at the last moment. They are being coached by Mr. Frewer, of St. John's College, and have Mr. Courtney, a first-rate oarsman, for their stroke. The weather has been very unfortunate for practice, especially to the Cambridge men, who are accustomed to the smooth, still water of the Cam. But they are reported as having accustomed themselves to the rough water of the Thames with unusual facility, and are said to be rowing in very fine form. Oxford are also said to have improved rapidly, in spite of the disadvantages under which they have labored. The crews, as will be seen from the weights given below, are again heavy, Oxford having been compelled to change her bow-oar in consequence of his excessive weight, over twelve stone. Mr. Darbishire, who was stroke of the Oxford four in the Harvard-Oxford race in 1869, is a tower of strength in himself. He will pull number six oar, and very probably help Oxford to make a better showing than some people are inclined to think possible. One thing is certain, that a few of the knowing ones are quietly backing the Dark Blue. It hardly seems fair, however, to put Mr. Darbishire in the university boat, he having left college some years, and the race being supposedly between undergraduates of the respective universities.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

No.		St.	Lbs.
	P. J. Hibbert, bow, Lady Margaret	11	1½
2.	G. Armytage, Jesus	11	8
3.	James B. Close, First Trinity	11	4
4.	A. Estcourt, Trinity Hall	12	0½
5.	W. Lecky-Browne, Jesus	12	8
6.	J. Aylmer, Trinity Hall	12	12½
7.	C. S. Read, First Trinity	12	11½
	H. E. Rhodes, stroke, Jesus	11	11
	C. H. Candy, coxswain, Caius	7	7

THE OXFORD CREW.

No.		St.	Lbs.
	H. W. Benson, bow, Brasenose	11	4
2.	J. S. Sinclair, Oriel	11	10
3.	P. Williams, Corpus	12	2
4.	R. S. Mitchison, Pembroke	12	7
5.	I. Williams, Lincoln	13	3
6.	S. D. Darbishire, Balliol	12	4
7.	H. J. Stayner, St. John's	12	2
	J. P. Way, stroke, Brasenose	10	8
	W. Lambert, coxswain, Wadham	7	2

THE OXFORD RESERVE FOUR.

No.		St.	Lbs.
	J. E. Bankes, University, bow	11	2
2.	W. White, Brasenose	11	7
3.	A. F. Low, Oriel	13	5
4.	H. McD. Courtney, Pembroke	10	1
	G. E. Frewer, coxswain, St. John's	7	11

A list of the winners of the university race, with other details, for the past ten years, is appended—the course each year being from Putney to Mortlake:

		—Time.—		
Year.	Winner.	Min.	Sec.	Won by
1864	Oxford	32	15	Twenty-six seconds.
1865	Oxford	21	24	Four lengths.
1866	Oxford	25	48	Fifteen seconds.
1867	Oxford	22	39	One-half length.
1868	Oxford	20	51	Four lengths.
1869	Oxford	20	6½	Three & three-fourths lengths.
1870	Cambridge	21	35	Three-fourths of a length.
1871	Cambridge	23	9½	One length.
1872	Cambridge	21	14	One and one-half lengths.
1873	Cambridge	19	36	Three lengths.

PERPLEXED DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic leaders in New-Hampshire, having obtained control of the State Legislature, are now in a sorry predicament over the liquor question. The Concord *Monitor* attempts to explain the diversity of opinion existing, and says: "Here are their ramrod allies professing to deprecate a return to the license system, and to believe that their Democratic brethren will take no backward step. To be sure this is mostly profession, but still it must be taken into the account. Then there are the few Simon-pure prohibition Democrats who will oppose any change in the present law, except to make it stronger. Then there are those who want prohibition and local option; those who want license and local option; those who want a 'stringent' License law in order that they may have a monopoly of the traffic; those who want a loose License law, giving all the faithful an opportunity to engage in the business; those who want 'free rum,' with the restriction that it shall be pure; and, finally, those who want free rum, whether it is 'fourth proof' or 'rot-gut.' This last class is probably the more numerous. An equal diversity of opinion exists among the 'organs.'"

WHEAT IN ALABAMA.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* of March 23 says: "From all parts of the State we hear that the present wheat crop will be the largest for years, and that the yield will be abundant. This is certainly good news, and shows that our people have indeed determined to raise something besides cotton. Now let our planters put in good crops of corn and cultivate them well, then put in sweet potatoes and field peas enough to supply themselves and stock, and when next Winter comes we will see fewer wagons hauling corn to the plantations to feed upon and less will be taken West for grain."

ALBANY.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

THE FRIDAY ADJOURNMENT AND WHO VOTE FOR IT IN THE ASSEMBLY—BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 27, 1874.

The consideration of the Supply bill was resumed this morning in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Miller moved to strike out the appropriation of $300,000 for the State Reformatory at Elmira, and took occasion to vigorously attack the whole system of giving to local commissions control of the work of erecting public buildings—denouncing it as wasteful and extravagant. The motion to strike out was lost. The motion of Mr. Alberger to increase the appropriation for the State Insane Asylum at Buffalo from $10,000 to $150,000, gave rise to considerable debate. A good many members seemed to regard the increase as rather a large one, but the motion, nevertheless, prevailed.

THE SATURDAY ADJOURNMENT—MEMBERS EXPLAINING THEIR VOTES.

The inevitable motion to adjourn over until Monday evening was, as usual, sprung upon the House this afternoon, and with the usual result. Mr. Batcheller pleaded strenuously with the members to hold an evening session and get through with the Supply bill, but his efforts, as well as those of the Speaker who earnestly co-operated with him, proved ineffectual. In speaking upon the subject, Mr. Batcheller declared that the resolution to adjourn was made in order to further the schemes of the lobby, who desired more time to "fix matters" in regard to a certain appropriation which it was desired to smuggle into the Supply bill. This charge brought Mr. Beebe to his feet, who, in strong language repudiated the idea that the members who voted in favor of adjourning were actuated by improper motives. Incidentally Mr. Beebe alluded to THE TIMES, and said, no doubt for the edification of Mr. Lincoln, that he recognized the perfect right of a public journal to examine and criticise his record and his action as a public servant; nor when that criticism was unfavorable did he propose to have recourse for satisfaction to the poor and barren expedient of dragging the offending editor from his *sanctum* before an investigating committee. Mr. Spencer also spoke in defense of his action in voting for an adjournment, and denied that so far as he was concerned, there was an occasion for the insinuations made by Mr. Batcheller. Mr. Batcheller said that nothing was further from his intentions than to attribute anything dishonorable or improper to the gentleman from New-York, Mr. Spencer. The motion to adjourn was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abeel, Allen, Barrow, Beebe, Bennett, Berri, Biglin, Blessing, Bulkley, Coffey, Cauldwell, Cleary, Colahan, Comstock, Coughlin, Daly, Deane, Denniston, Donahue, Eastman, Foote, Griffin, Gurnee, Hayes, Healey, Hiller, Hoag, Houghton, Kirk, Knapp, Kshinka, Lawrence, McAfee, McGroarty, Murray, Nice, Oakley, O'Callaghan, Patten, Petty, Philpot, G. Pope, Quinn, Ryan, Schifferdecker, Shattuck, Simon, J. W. Smith, Snyder, C. S. Spencer, Stephens, Stover, Sullivan, Tewksbury, Townsend, Waehner, Wagstaff, West, Witbeck, Winfield, C. B. Wood, P. Woods, Worth—63.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alberger, Alvord, Badger, Batcheller, Beecher, Blumenthal, Bordwell, Bostwick, Braman, Brown, Burritt, Clark, Dickson, Ely, Farrar, Fish, Goss, Gregory, Hammond, Hardy, Hazleton, Holden, Hussey, Johnson, Jones, Landfield, Lincoln, Lynde, Mackin, McQueen, Melvin, E. Miller, W. Miller, Morey, Parry, Persons, Phillips, S. G. Pope, Prince, Sherwood, Sloan, H. Smith, Speaker, Stacy, Sunderlin, Taylor, Thorp, Vedder, Weed, Wight—51.

THE STREET-CLEANING INVESTIGATION.

The Street-cleaning Investigating Committee will make their report early next week. They favor taking the work from the Police Commission, and creating a special commission of three to take charge of it. It is probable there will be no minority report.

CONSOLIDATION OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The greater part of this morning's session of the Senate was devoted to the discussion of local bills, and no business of general importance was transacted. Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, reported in favor of the bill providing for the appointment of a Municipal Commission to consider and propose a general plan for the consolidation of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Senator Tobey, from the Insurance Committee, to which was referred the charges made against certain officers of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, this morning reported that as the charges had already been investigated and dismissed by the Insurance Department and the Supreme Court, and as the President of the Company had resigned, there was no further business for the committee to transact, and they asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

ELECTION OF CITY MARSHALS.

Senator Fox introduced a bill providing that City Marshals in New-York shall hereafter be elected once in six years, and shall give bonds in the sum of $10,000.

THE MARINE COURT OF NEW-YORK CITY.

The following are the full provisions of a very important bill relating to the Marine Court in the City of New-York, introduced by Senator Gross to-day:

The time of service of all pleadings of every description in said court shall in all cases be six days instead of twenty days, as provided for by the Code of Procedure, unless, at the time of commencing the action, the time to answer be shortened by order to not less than two days, in which case the time to serve such pleadings shall be two days instead of twenty days, as provided for by the code, and in cases of arrest, or where the summons is served by publication, the defendant shall have ten days after such arrest is actually made, or such publication is completed, (in case of publication,) in which to answer the complaint, anything in the summons to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. Actions in said court may be noticed for trial for any day in in the term, and all notices of hearing in said court, (other than on ordinary motions,) whether at Trial or General Term, or before Referee, shall be served five days before the time of such hearing.

SEC. 3. In all cases in which the said court is now authorized by law to issue an attachment, and in which such attachment has or may be issued, and the person on whom the summons is to be served is not a resident, or cannot, after due diligence, be found within the jurisdiction of said court, or is a corporation created or doing business out of, but has property within, such jurisdiction, and such fact shall appear by affidavit, the said court, or any Justice thereof, may grant an order that the service be made by the publication of the summons as provided in subdivision 5 of section 135 of the Code of Procedure, and jurisdiction in all such cases shall be acquired on the allowance of the attachment.

SEC. 4. Any other court of record may, in its discretion, by an order, to be entered on its minutes after the joining of issue, send any action pending therein, or that may hereafter be brought therein, to the said Marine Court for trial; and a certified copy of such order shall be delivered to and filed with the Clerk of the said Marine Court, and be entered by him on its minutes, and thereupon the said Marine Court shall have immediate and exclusive jurisdiction of such action, as full and comprehensive in that particular as that of the court from whence the same proceeds.

SEC. 5. In addition to the jurisdiction now possessed by said court, it shall have the same jurisdiction of all actions for breach of promise to marry now possessed by other courts of record.

SEC. 6. In cases where perishable property shall be levied upon under attachment or execution, the court may, on the application of the officer making the levy, authorize the sale of such property at such time and on such notice as the nature of the case may seem to require.

SEC. 7. In all cases where judgments shall be recovered in said court all proceedings supplementary to execution on said judgments under the provisions of the Code, if had in the City or County of New-York, shall be had and completed in the said Marine Court of the City of New-York, in the same manner and with the like effect in every particular as now allowed by law in other courts of record, and all provisions of law relating to such proceedings shall apply to said Marine Court as fully as they now apply to any other court of record.

SEC. 8. Each of the Justices of said court may in the City of New-York, by virtue of his office, administer oaths, take depositions and acknowledgments of all instruments in writing, and certify the same in like manner and with like effect as any Justice of any other court of record.

SEC. 9. The appeal from the General Term of the Marine Court, prescribed in section 352 of the Code, shall be from an actual determination at such General Term only, and shall be taken within twenty days after written notice of the judgment of such General Term, and an appeal may be taken in like manner from an order granting a new trial, provided the notice of appeal contain an assent on the part of the appellant, that if the order be affirmed, judgment absolute shall be rendered against the appellant, and on the determination of such appeal effect shall be given by the Appellate Court to such stipulation, if necessary.

SEC. 10. The General Term of the said Marine Court may, on the affirmance or reversal of a judgment, in its discretion grant an allowance not exceeding thirty dollars to the successful party on such appeal.

SEC. 11. On appeals from the General Term of the said Marine Court, the Appellate Court, on the reversal of a judgment, may in its discretion award a new trial in the court below, unconditionally, with costs, or to abide the event.

SEC. 12. The appeals authorized by law from the said Marine Court, may be taken to the Court of Appeals direct in cases where any five of the Justices of said Marine Court join in an order allowing the same, which order, if allowed, shall be served with and form part of the notice of appeal.

SEC. 13. Whenever judgment shall be recovered in said Marine Court for twenty-five dollars or over, whether for damages or costs, a transcript thereof may be docketed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and the said judgment shall thereupon have the same effect as a lien, and be enforced in the same manner as any other judgment of said court.

SENATOR GROSS' REDUCTION OF FARE BILL.

At the hearing before the joint Railroad Committees of both houses, yesterday, Mr. F. W. Weiss, an old resident of West Mount Vernon, spoke as follows:

As an original settler of West Mount Vernon, living twenty-one years at this place, carrying on a manufacturing business, I feel very much the burden of the high charges of the Harlem Railroad. Making a calculation on the old and new charges, I find that in the course of fifteen years I sacrificed about $8,000. The present tariff is simply prohibiting the carrying on of any manufacturing business along the Harlem Railroad in Westchester County. Every factory ever started in Westchester County during the past twenty-one years has been entirely broken up. Fourteen factories have thus been driven out of the County by reason of the high charges for freight and passenger fares over the road. From the northern line of the City to Centre street, West Mount Vernon, the freight per 100 pounds is 18 cents; in former years it was 7 cents, a difference of 11 cents. I can ship the same goods from Lake Ontario, 240 miles, to New-York at 27½ cents per 100 pounds. To ship the same goods from Twenty-fourth street, New-York, to Centre street, the freight within the City limits is ten cents lower than from Rochester, 240 miles distant.

THE PRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The special committee appointed by Speaker Husted yesterday have prepared the following to send out:

ALBANY, March —, 1874.

To the Editors and Proprietors of the ——:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Assembly of this State, March 25, 1874, in the following words, to-wit:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
ALBANY, March 25, 1874.

On motion of Mr. Alvord:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of five, who are instructed to invite, solicit, and request the New-York press and all others who desire to substantiate the allegations, insinuations, or charges made in said press against the Railroad Committee of this House to appear before such committee for the purpose of substantiating such charges, allegations, or insinuations, if they so wish to do, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

You are hereby notified that the committee appointed by the Speaker, under the resolution above, are now ready to hear you at any time during the next ten days, except upon Saturdays, at the Delevan House, in Albany, upon the subject of the above resolution, and you are hereby invited to give the committee such information as you may desire, that will tend to impeach the integrity of the Railroad Committee, or that of any member thereof. Please acknowledge receipt of this notice.

By order of the Committee of Investigation.

THOMAS G. ALVORD, Chairman.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate spent the evening considering bills mostly of a local character. An ineffectual effort was made to adjourn over until Monday evening. The bill to confirm the proceedings incorporating the society known as "The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Heavenly Rest" was ordered to a third reading.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lohengrin" was given for the third time this week, at the Academy of Music, last evening. The house was crowded in every part, and the applause more generous, even, than that bestowed upon the first performance of Wagner's massive work. The recital, as may be imagined, gains in smoothness by repetition; last night's, however, did not differ sufficiently from the representation of Wednesday to exact comment. "Lohengrin" will be sung at the matinée to-day, and may be heard again on Monday.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"L'Œil Crevé," an opera bouffe on the absurd libretto of which Hervé has written some delightful music, both in point of melody and harmony, was given at the Lyceum Theatre last evening to the entertainment of a large audience. "L'Œil Crevé" was performed under the direction of Mr. Jacob Grau about five years since, but even with the strong distribution of characters then possible, the work failed to have a long "run," mainly on account of the worthless story to which the score is wedded. Last night's recital was only determined upon, we imagine, to allow Mlle. Aimée a few hours' rest, Mlle. Stani singing *Dindonette*. At the matinée, to-day, "La Grande Duchesse" is to be represented, and this evening Mlle. Aimée may be heard in "La Périchole" and "Bon Soir, Monsieur Choufleury," two pieces which will make up a most amusing programme.

MR. SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE STILL BALLOTING.

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.—The fourth joint ballot for United States Senator, at noon to-day, resulted as follows: Dawes, 95; Hoar, 78; Curtis, 74; Adams, 15; Banks, 7; Ex-Mayor Pierce, 2; Washburn and Whittier, 1 each; absent, 8.

The question of the Senatorship, after one ballot to-day, remains about as it was. The Dawes men are still confident of their ability to carry the election, and the Hoar party are still professing the determination not to yield. It is now thought the vote to-morrow will not be more definite in character, and that the members will generally avail themselves of the intermission which Sunday will afford, to return to their homes for consultation with their constituents. In that event it is believed that the vote on Monday will be more indicative than any which has preceded it, of the probable duration of the contest.

POSSIBLE COALITIONS.

Boston telegrams to the Springfield *Republican*, sent on Thursday night, say: "Rumors of new coalitions are rife to-night, some absurd and some well founded. The Hoar men have asked the Democrats if a union could be effected on Charles Francis Adams, and have been told in reply that, whenever the Hoar leaders can assure the Democrats that all or most of their votes can be thrown for Adams, he can be elected on the next ballot. The most reliable rumors are of such a coalition, and if it can be formed, Mr. Adams' chances are certainly excellent. He has had fifteen votes all along; fifty Democrats, at least, are counted for him sure, and probably sixty would vote for him if he had any show of success. Besides these he needs seventy-two votes, which must be mainly of the Hoar men. Prominent Democrats and Hoar men were in frequent consultation to-night, and the signs indicate such a movement. In such an event the contest may come to be between Adams and Banks. From twenty to twenty-five Democrats are counted for the latter; about twenty Dawes men prefer him to Adams, and a good portion of the Dawes vote might at last be thrown for him out of sheer spite. The Butler men are also said to favor him, and altogether he might get 100 votes, but where the rest are to come from it is hard to see."

SINGULAR SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A singular and mysterious shooting affray occurred in Newark, at a late hour Thursday night. A few days ago a young man named Lawrence Kissler received an anonymous note, requesting him to meet the writer on the corner of Belmont avenue and Spruce street, at 11 o'clock Thursday night, and he would learn something to his advantage. Kissler went to the place at the appointed time, and on arriving there he was accosted by a man who asked him if his name was Lawrence Kissler. On replying in the affirmative the stranger pointed a pistol at him, and saying, "Take that, then," fired, the ball entering Kissler's shoulder. The wounded man, who was not very severely injured, gave information of the affair at Police Head-quarters, and yesterday morning went to St. Michael's Hospital for treatment. He can assign no reason for the attack on him.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW COMMITTEE ON JUDGMENT—THE FIRST FOUR QUESTIONS VOTED ON—THE SUMMONING CHURCHES SUSTAINED.

The Congregational Council, advisory of the Clinton Avenue Church and the Church of the Pilgrims, resumed its sitting in secret session yesterday morning, at the Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn, nearly all the delegates being prompt in attendance at 9 o'clock. After the reading and correction of the minutes of the previous session, a debate was opened in reference to the third question propounded to the council by the summoning churches. On Thursday the council had voted on the two first questions. The first question was divided into two parts, each admitting of a vote "yea" or "nay," as follows:

Is it in accordance with the order and usage of Congregationalism that a member may terminate his membership in a church by absenting himself from its services and communion?

On this subdivision of the question the Council voted "No."

On the second subdivision:

Is a corporate and consenting action on the part of the church necessary to the termination of such membership?

The Council voted "Yes."

The second question was next taken up:

During the voluntary absence of a member from the ordinances, if specific charges of grossly unchristian conduct are presented against him by a brother in the church, to which charges he declines to answer, is it in accordance with the order and usage of Congregationalism that the church shall withhold inquiry as to the alleged wickedness, and in the face of such public assertion of his offenses shall treat him as if still unaccused, dropping his name from its list without reflection upon him?

The council on this question voted "No." The third question was taken up yesterday morning, and after some debate it was divided into two questions, and the informal balloting was resumed. To the first subdivision of this question:

When such a member is charged with having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory of the Christian integrity of the Pastor, and injurious to the reputation of the church; if he be publicly released by the church which he confronts without examination of the facts, and without censure, from all further responsibility to it, has the rule of Christ in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew, concerning the treatment of the trespassing brother as commonly directed in Congregational churches been maintained?

The Council voted "No."

On the second subdivision of this question:

Or is it distinctly disregarded in a case which called for its careful observance?

The Council voted "Yes."

The fourth question was subdivided also, and on the first portion:

Was the action of the Plymouth Church in the case of discipline issued by it, Oct. 31, as presented in the published documents, in accordance with the order and usages of Congregational churches?

The council voted "No."

On the second subdivision:

Or was it an apparent departure from these, tending in the circumstances to injure and offend other churches in fellowship, and warranting apprehensions and remonstrances on our part?

The council voted "Yes."

At this stage of the proceedings in the morning session, a motion was made that a committee of three, consisting of Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New-Haven; Judge C. I. Walker, of Detroit, and Rev. Dr. Quint, of New-Bedford, be appointed to select absolutely without subsequent reference to the council a committee of five, which committee of five should select a committee of seven to draft a report and resolutions to the council embodying its advice and judgment on the questions submitted by the summoning churches. The motion was adopted, and the committee of three above named, comprising the Moderators and Scribe of the Council, appointed as the committee of five the following gentlemen:

Hon. C. G. Hammond, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, of Washington; Prof. H. Meade, of Oberlin College; Hon. J. Russell Bradford, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Kinsley Twining, of Rhode Island.

A motion was subsequently made to reject this committee, but the motion was lost by a vote of 55 to 39.

It was then resolved that the three remaining questions submitted by the churches should be left to the action of the Committee of Seven without any further informal balloting on them by the council, as the questions involved in them sprung out of the preceding four, and would be governed by them.

These questions are as follows:

Fifth—In view of the aforesaid action of Plymouth Church, and in view of the fact that this has been maintained in accordance with its customary policy, what is the duty concerning that church to the churches calling this council? Especially, what is their duty in regard to continuing their fellowship with it?

Sixth—In view of the resolution adopted by Plymouth Church, Dec. 5, in which its rules are interpreted publicly, and with authority, as relieving all other churches from responsibility for the doctrine, order, and discipline of that church, and that church from all responsibility for those of other churches, what is the duty concerning that church of the churches calling the present council? Especially, what action, if any, should they take to relieve themselves from the mutually responsible connection with it in which they have stood before the Christian public?

Seventh—Have the churches calling this council acted, in its judgment, in substantial accordance with the principles of Congregationalism, as set forth in authorized platforms of polity in the remonstrances and requests addressed by them to the Plymouth Church? or in what respect, if any, have they erred toward that church, and departed from these principles in the representations which they have made to it?

At 1 o'clock the council took a recess until 3. Upon reassembling the Committee of Five reported their Committee of Seven, consisting of the following-named delegates:

Hon. J. R. Bradford, of Boston; Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint, of New-Bedford; Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven; Rev. Dr. W. Patton, of Chicago; Prof. E. C. Smyth, of Andover; Rev. Dr. T. M. Post, of St. Louis, and Hon. C. S. Hammond, of Chicago.

The committee then retired to prepare their report and resolutions, and the remainder of the afternoon session was spent in general discussion. The object of the informal balloting was to obtain the general sense of the council on the questions, so that the committee on the report might be guided by these results in the framing of their report and resolutions. Of course the report will, when submitted, be subject to revision, rejection, or acceptance by the council. The committee were requested to present their request, if possible, by 9 o'clock last night, and at 6:15 o'clock the council took a recess until that hour.

At 9 o'clock last night the council reassembled, but the Committee of Seven was not yet ready to report. No formal business was taken up by the council, however, but the delegates passed the intervening time in personal recreation and interchange of courtesies. At 10:15 o'clock the committee were still unprepared, and the council adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. At 11:30 o'clock last night a TIMES reporter called at the vestry door of the church, and on knocking for entrance, found that the committee was still at work on their report, and that they would continue at it until they had completed it, which would probably be about 1 o'clock this A. M. It may be safely concluded from the result of the above ballotings, that the summoning churches will be fully sustained by the council in the position they assumed toward Plymouth Church, and it is very probable that the final report will include some recommendation to the three churches to continue in the bonds of Christian and Congregational fellowship, which formerly characterized them.

THE REGULAR FRIDAY NIGHT PRAYER-MEETING AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The lecture-room of Mr. Beecher's church was crowded last evening. Every aisle and passage-way was thronged by ladies and gentlemen, drawn by the anticipation of some allusion to the National Congregational Council sitting in Clinton Avenue Church. The exercises of the evening were, for the most part, religious. Mr. Beecher delivered a lecture on Biblical illustrations and Christian life as exemplified by Jesus. One or two members took part in this train of thought and asked questions of the Pastor concerning it. Prof. Raymond, however, after asking the congregation's indulgence for departing from the usual custom of the lecture, by breaking in upon the subject under consideration, said that he thought the time was very near when an opportunity would be afforded the members of Plymouth Church to show what kind of religion they possessed. He was sorry to say that during the last few days he had felt like killing somebody, and immediately like burying his face in the dust in penitence for the unchristian spirit. The hearts of all had been grievously wounded by the utterances this week of many whom they had loved and regarded as friends. He thought the church was now passing through the Red Sea and is going to be sorely tried. He feared that its children would be tempted to anger and bitterness against many of their brethren in Brooklyn, but he earnestly begged his friends to pray for peace and Christian humility to endure unswervingly any trial to which they might be subjected. Mr. Beecher said that this was the first, (and he thought it would be the last,) time that any allusion had been made to the subject. For himself, he assured his flock that he possessed peace and soul rest, such as the world could neither give nor take away, and had been in possession of these blessings all through the troubles, so that he had been able to sleep and act comfortably, although he was free to confess that he was troubled "in spots" so to speak, now and then, anent the discord. He urged his congregation not to feel unhappy about the result of the council as God in his own good time despite the judgment of men would set all right. Whenever he felt unsettled he often turned to that portion of the New Testament which directed men to love their enemies and he recommended its perusal to his hearers.

The hymn "The Lord is my Shepherd" was then sung, and, after the benediction, the congregation departed. Several new members joined the church last night.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire occurred in Port Henry, N. Y., on Thursday night, commencing at about 11 o'clock, and was not got under control until a large number of the business places of the village were laid in ruins. The village has no fire apparatus and no water for use on such occasions, which accounts for the extent of the fire. Several persons were injured in their efforts to stay the flames. The losses aggregate $78,200, and the insurances $48,100, so far as at present ascertained. The insurances are in the Ætna of Hartford, Home of New-York, North British and Mercantile, Hartford Fire, Glenn's Falls, Royal, and Insurance Company of North America.

A fire broke out in Albany at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the building No. 44 State street, resulting in the following losses: Wm. G. Weed, law office, $5,000; Waddy's stove-store, $600, and the Catholic *Reflector* newspaper office, $500. Conor & Hoes, tailors, and Wright & McGilligan, poultry-dealers, suffered slight losses. A. E. Brown's loss on the building is about $1,200. The losses are covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The extensive chemical works of Chappel Brothers, on Cross street, near Covington street, Baltimore, on the south side of the basin, consisting of a large three-story brick building, and two frame structures, took fire shortly after 8 o'clock last night, and were completely destroyed. The firm estimate their loss at $150,000; insurance $120,000, but in what company is not known.

A fire in Washington last night destroyed two small frame houses in the southern part of the city, occupied by colored families. Two small children of Myra Campbell, who were asleep in the upper story of one of the houses, were burned to death.

Forest fires have been raging on the Fishkill Highlands, opposite Newburg, N. Y., to-day, and a large surface has been burned over. The flames feed on stunted trees and undergrowth, and spread rapidly.

A fire in Naugatuck, Conn., yesterday morning, destroyed two wooden buildings, causing a loss of $6,000; insurance $1,700.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $309,600.

Mr. Watson, President of the Erie Railway Company, sailed yesterday from London for New-York.

The strike of the Erie employes at Susquehanna Depot is still maintained, and through travel is suspended, or nearly so.

An explosion of gas occurred in a street sewer in Baltimore, Md., yesterday, by which Cornelius Coburn was fatally, and three others were seriously injured.

John Clough, a prominent real estate operator, of Denver, Col., shot himself through the head yesterday, and died within an hour. The deed was committed in a fit of temporary insanity.

Joseph Harrison, Jr., a respected and wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, died yesterday. He was connected with Winans & Eastwick, and made most of his wealth in building railroads, locomotives, and bridges in Russia, under contracts with that Government.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

A CONVENTION OF PROHIBITIONISTS IN TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 27.—The Prohibitionists held a convention yesterday afternoon, and nominated a ticket for city officers, appointed a central and ward committee, and resolved that the abolishment of the liquor traffic is the most important question before the people; that the evil can only be abolished by the power of the people vested in the Government; that such power can only be vested by a political party committed to that work, and inviting all citizens opposed to dram shops to join them in favoring the women's temperance movement and woman suffrage.

LADIES' CRUSADE AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 27.—The ladies to-day inaugurated a prayer crusade against the saloon-keepers, and visited a number of places. At one point a crowd of drunken roughs assembled in the bar-room, sung, yelled, and indulged in blasphemy, completely drowning the voices of the ladies.

THE PRAYING BANDS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The women prayed to-day during 'Change hours, at a saloon next door to the Chamber of Commerce. A great crowd collected, and the Police with great difficulty preserved order. The Board of Aldermen to-day unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce the city ordinance regarding crowds in the streets, which will prevent praying bands from holding street services. The Mayor will probably issue a proclamation to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 28—1 A. M.—North-westerly winds, high barometer and low temperature prevail in the North-west and lake region, and thence to the Missouri and Ohio Valleys, with clear weather, except in the latter section, where cloudy weather and rain exist. Southerly winds, high temperature, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather in the Southern States. Low barometer, south-easterly and south-westerly winds and clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have risen at Yankton, Cairo, and Pittsburg, and fallen at Leavenworth, Nashville, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, south-westerly winds, veering to north-westerly, rising barometer, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and rain on the coast.

For New-England, south-westerly winds, increasing cloudiness, falling temperature, and occasional rain.

For the lakes, and thence to the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, low temperature, partly cloudy and clearing weather, and north-westerly winds.

For the Southern States, rising barometer, colder, cloudy weather, and rain, clearing in the Gulf States in the afternoon.

For the North-west, north-westerly winds, possibly veering to south-easterly, low temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will probably rise at Cairo and Yankton, and fall at Nashville, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

Reports are missing from all the Canadian, and generally from the Trans-Mississippi stations.

BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR HOSPITALS.

The ladies of the State Charities Aid Association in their report recently issued suggested that books, periodicals, and newspapers should be provided for the use of the patients in the various hospitals in the City, and donations of reading matter were selected. Since then a committee on books and papers was appointed to carry out the suggestion contained in the report, and the following is the result of its labors:

The Committee on Books and Papers and other Reading for the Hospitals respectfully reports that it organized on Feb. 1, 1874, since when over 5,000 books and magazines have been distributed, as shown by the accompanying list. With the kind permission of the Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, boxes have been placed in the Thirtieth Street and the Grand Central Depots for the reception of daily newspapers and books, and two boys engaged to collect and distribute the papers in the hospitals. Over 4,000 have been thus received and distributed. The papers received at Thirtieth street are now daily delivered to the patients in Bellevue, and those from the Grand Central Depot in Charity Hospital. With their present means of distribution the committee could supply Bellevue, Charity, Convalescent, Incurable Hospitals, and the Soldiers' Retreat, but double the present number of papers received would be required to accomplish this desirable result. Only those who have seen how eagerly these papers are looked for and accepted can realize the amount of pleasure they afford daily to hundreds of patients. While thanking those passengers who now use these depot-boxes, the committee would invite them to assist in increasing the supply of papers by reminding others that with a little trouble they can do much to alleviate the weariness of the sick and suffering inmates of our public hospitals.

GERTRUDE E. PELL, Chairman.

A COOL THIEF.

Yesterday, about noon, a vagabond, who gave his name as Thomas Brown, called at the residence of Mr. James Edwards, at St. Ronan's Well, Flushing, Long Island, and finding Mrs. Edwards at home alone, insolently insisted that she should provide a dinner for him. Fearing that her non-compliance with his demand might provoke him to violence, Mrs. Edwards gave him a good dinner. Not being satisfied with this, however, after eating his fill, he went up stairs to the family clothes-room, and picking out Mr. Edwards' best suit of clothes, he threw off the dilapidated suit in which he was dressed, and equipped himself anew from head to foot in Mr. Edwards' garments, after which he left. Mr. Edwards soon afterward arrived home, and complaint being made to the Police, the bold thief was soon afterward arrested by Officer Schmidt and locked up to await examination.

OBITUARY.

REV. EDWARD N. KIRK, D. D.

Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D. D., died of apoplexy at his residence, No. 5 Stamford street, in Boston, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. Kirk first settled in Albany, N. Y. From there he went to Boston, and preached for a time in the Park Street Church, afterward refusing a call to that church. He was an able man, and accomplished much good in Boston. He was seventy-one years and seven months old. He had never married.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The following are the mining stocks quotations: Belcher, 82½; Yellow Jacket, 71¾; Crown Point, 93; Chollar, 62; Gould & Curry, 30; Savage, 80; Consolidated Virginia, 79@80; Hale & Norcross, 45; Overman, 46.

A Serious Joke.

A nervous gentleman entered Dr. COLTON'S office in the Cooper Institute to have two teeth extracted, and expressed great fear in regard to the effects of the gas. "Why," said Dr. COLTON, "We have given it to over 72,000 patients, and never had even to call a carriage to send a patient home." "*Carriage!*" exclaimed the gentleman, "I don't mind a *carriage*, if you don't have to send for a *hearse*."—*Advertisement.*

The Opera Toilet is incomplete unless the handkerchief is perfumed with the "PHALON NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." No other genuine. Sold by all druggists. "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR." Try it.—*Advertisement.*

ASTHMA IS RELIEVED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, the fragrant hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I had suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New-York City, I was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the 1st of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease, Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

Post Office Box No. 507, Rochester N. Y.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, and all brown discolorations, ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless, and in every case infallible. Depot No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Spring Hats for Everybody!!

NOW READY!!!

At WARNOCK & CO.'S, No. 519 Broadway.

Wedding Cards. No. 104 Fulton-st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

We have no branch offices.

Adams and Cylinder Presswork, Book and Job Printing, of all kinds, at very low prices, at HOLMAN'S, corner of Centre and White sts., New-York.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm, No. 7 Murray st., applied to your house removes all anxiety about burglary.

For a First-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

COMSTOCK—GROSS.—On Wednesday, March 25, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., CLARENCE A. COMSTOCK to HARRIET, daughter of John C. Gross, all of this City.

HOPKINS—DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, March 26, 1874, by Rev. Albert J. Lyman, BRACE HOPKINS to MARTHA M., daughter of George Davis, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MASON—SWITZER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 25, at the Church of the Savior, by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., and Rev. A. A. Putnam, WM. J. MASON to ELIZABETH S., daughter of Lewis Switzer, all of Brooklyn.

MACDONALD—HARDY.—On Tuesday, March 24, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, CARLOS M. MACDONALD, M. D., of Flatbush, to ALICE M. HARDY, of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

PERKINS—NORTON.—At the residence of Randolph W. Townsend, step-father of the bride, on the 26th day of March, 1874, by Rev. Robert B. Booth, D. D., assisted by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., EDWARD H. PERKINS, Jr., to MARY B. NORTON, daughter of the late Cephas H. Norton.

PERTH—McGAY.—On Wednesday, March 25, 1874, by Rev. David Inglis, LL. D., assisted by Rev. Messrs. David J. Patterson and Robert Armstrong, Rev. ANDREW HENRY, of Perth, Fulton County, N. Y., and Miss MARY J. McGAY, only daughter of Robert T. McGay, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMITH—LUDLAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 24, 1874, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, ISAAC SMITH, of Centre Island, Long Island, to CORNELIA PARISH, daughter of Edward Ludlam, Esq.

DIED.

BUSSING.—On Thursday morning, March 26, KATE BREATH, wife of John S. Bussing, and daughter of Jas. Breath.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 126 West 48th st., on Saturday, March 28, at 2 o'clock.

BICKNELL.—On Wednesday, 25th March, at Riverdale, Westchester County, M. THERESA, wife of Joseph I. Bicknell, and daughter of the late H. B. Pierrepont.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Riverdale Station of the Hudson River Railroad to meet the train which leaves the Forty-second Street Depot at 9:10. Returning, arrive at Thirtieth Street Depot at 12:30 P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery.

BRIDGE.—In Paris, on March 5, PAULINE W., widow of the late Lewis K. Bridge.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

COCK.—At his residence at Locust Valley, on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) March 26, JAMES COCK, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, on First Day, (Sunday,) at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLARK.—On Friday, the 27th inst., WILLIE CAMERON, only son of Capt. Wm. C. and Jessie H. Clark, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 54 10th av.

Little Willie's gone to rest;
Angels bright above
Bore him in their tender arms
To the land of love.

CLIFT.—On Friday, March 27, of pneumonia, EMMA AUGUSTA, wife of Smith Clift.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Monday, 30th inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

DE PEYSTER.—Suddenly, March 27, RICHARD DE PEYSTER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GLAENZER.—In Paris, on the 7th of March, VIRGINIA, wife of Jules Glaenzer, and daughter of the late J. F. Brette, of this City.

☞ Norfolk and New-Orleans papers please copy.

HARRISON.—At his late residence, No. 221 South 18th st., Philadelphia, on the morning of the 27th of March, 1874, JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., in the 64th year of his age.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 19th and Walnut sts.

HETFIELD.—On Wednesday, the 25th inst., JOHN W. HETFIELD.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence [illegible]

HIGGINS.—On Thursday, March 26, FANNIE MILLIE, only child of John H. and Emma L. Higgins, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Central Baptist Church, West 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Friday, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

IRELAND.—At the residence of Stephen H. Ireland, Dutchess County, town of Clinton, MARY (KEIL) IRELAND, on the 11th of March, aged 84 years and 5 months.

LOCKWOOD.—In New-Canaan, Conn., March 27, 1874, MERCY LOCKWOOD, relict of John Lockwood, in the 88th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Monday, March 30, at St. Mark's Church at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 1 P. M., connecting with New-Canaan at Stamford.

SOUTHWORTH.—On Friday, March 27, WILLIAM, only child of Joseph and Cassie Southworth, aged 8 months and 4 days.

Funeral services on Sunday, March 29, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 160 South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TURNBULL.—On Wednesday, March 25, 1874, at his residence, No. 67 West 46th st., JAMES TURNBULL, a native of Dunse, Scotland, and resident of this City forty-three years, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. John Thompson's,) 34th st., near 6th av., Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P.M., without further notice.

WEATHERBY.—On Wednesday, March 25, HANNAH WEATHERBY, widow of Peter Weatherby, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Church, at Sing Sing, on Saturday, March 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of 9:10 train from New-York.

WEEKS.—Wednesday, March 25, JAMES WEEKES, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 328 Herkimer st., Brooklyn, Saturday, March 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEEKS.—On the 19th inst., at his residence in Kingston, N. Y., WHITING WEEKS, in the 65th year of his age.

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Variety performances are the most popular given by theatrical managers in New-York to-day. The five houses permanently devoted to this kind of entertainment are crowded nightly, because at them the lovers of music, vocal or instrumental, tragedy, comedy, farce, ballet, gymnastics, negro minstrelsy, ventriloquism, and the "circle," can find something to interest them. It has been generally believed that "variety shows" are offshoots of negro minstrelsy. They have a much more antique origin—Thespis, the predecessor of Chaerilus, Phrynicus, Epicharmus, and Æschylus.

The history of the drama reaches back almost as far as that of nations. Vestiges and traditions of its existence centuries before the Christian era have been brought to light in the South Sea Islands and China by the researches of travelers. From these it has been discovered that the natives in remote ages loved to witness dancing and exhibitions of mimic life, interspersed with song and combats. These surely were variety entertainments not very much different in generic features from those of the present day. The principle of imitation and the love of spectacle were as much a part of early human nature as they are now. The Indian and African find as great pleasure in watching their variety entertainments, composed of dancing, pantomimic descriptions of famous battles, and their historic events, as our more civilized races do in witnessing ballet, comic opera, song and dance, Indian dramas, farces, and comediettas. The aborigines of to-day, savage and uncultured, are fair types of their primitive ancestry. Still the history of the drama, which has been carefully written, speaks of it more as the representation of tragedy and comedy, acknowledged to have been the creations of the Greeks 700 B. C. In that time Melampus introduced the festivals of Bacchus, whereat was recited the ode composed by the most popular poet of his generation. Then came the "harvest homes," or "comoedia," which signified "villagers' songs." These comprised the recital of comic odes and dances. It has been asserted that this word "comedy" originally signified the whole range of the drama, and was not applied in the distinctive sense now given to it. Thespis, an Icarian, was the founder of the dithyrambic chorus, and invented dances, and a sort of farce to accompany to dialogic recitals. This was in the year 536 B. C. He was the first variety manager on record. That he was one is fair to assume, as it is written of him that he recited the ode or poem, to which the chorus made responses, while simultaneously a sort of ballet farce and gymnastic display went on about him. This portion of the dithyrambics has been retained to this day, and is often seen at the Theatre Comique, the Olympic, and Metropolitan. The other portions of the entertainment are obtained from every walk in the profession—tragedy, comedy, melodrama, farce, pantomime, and negro minstrelsy. All of these, except the last, were founded centuries ago. Æschylus, in 499 B. C., created the drama proper, with all its scenery, costumes, and machinery. Besides these, he gathered and set down the rules of dramatic unity or sequence. Then came Sophocles, who enlarged the action of the drama by introducing more characters into his plays; and fifteen years later Euripides appeared upon the scene and completed the trio of tragic fathers, who have never been surpassed. The drama in Greece, owing to that country's decadence, died, to be resuscitated later by the Roman adaptors—Terence, Plautus, and Seneca. The Tuscans, later, invented farce, and the Romans the gladiatorial circus. The romantic dramas, which also furnish one course in the modern variety *menu*, had birth, so to speak, in the twelfth century. These were known as *entremets*, because they were performed during a royal banquet between the courses. At length, like their descendants, the noble auditors grew weary of the same kind of pieces, and the managers were compelled to look for novelty, which they found in pageants, masks, and mummeries, wherein were united dance, song, gymnastic and acrobatic feats, and a pleasing "variety show." Shakespeare perfected the romantic drama, and, like Æschylus, has never been rivaled.

It would be useless, however, to attempt to follow the various steps of the dramatic history of variety entertainments. They have already been written. But the previous sketch was necessary to show that while many people look down upon and belittle this phase of theatrical amusements, they must not forget that it is merely the result of popular satiety with one class of drama and the love of novelty inherent in human nature. Every dramatic era has its summary in variety entertainments. So that when the people run mad after this class of performance it is fair to assume that the world is on the eve of a new era or dramatic revulsion.

Our varieties are American by birth and support, although, like many more of our institutions, they have benefited by European introductions. Still they are American, and were really begotten by negro minstrelsy in 1857. The occasion of their inception was the popular passion for banjo solos, songs, dances, and plantation scenes, and the overcrowding of the minstrel business with poor performers, who, becoming disengaged when outstripped by more talented rivals, had to earn their bread as well as they could in any place of amusement. Enterprising saloon-keepers foresaw the great advantage of having a few of these popular performers nightly in their saloons at reasonable—very reasonable—salaries. Throngs of boys and youths would be drawn by the low admission fee, which at that time never exceeded six cents, and most of them would grow thirsty between the acts, or, more properly speaking, incidents. The first well-known show of this kind was the "Old Novelty Hall," at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets. It afterward removed to the corner of Canal and Hudson. Here was afforded the broadest and most negro-like entertainment possible. Indeed, from time to time many of our favorites of the "burnt-cork" fraternity, who are now known by the lustre of their diamonds and prefix "Great," laid the foundations of that knowledge which afterward made them the ornaments of their profession on these stages. Any of these embryotic constellations could be seen and heard nightly for the large sum of three or six cents. Indeed, Ex-Senator Mike Norton himself kept order in the gallery of No. 444 for $10 a week. By the way, it is proper to remark here that it was considered a stroke of managerial expediency to charge the large fee at the "box-office," giving each person a check entitling him to a drink. So that six cents became the regular price of admission. This was the uniform rate at Hitchcock's Variety Theatre, in Canal street, near Elizabeth, and afterward at Hibernian Hall, in Prince street. But the first real variety show was started in the same year by R. W. Williams at No. 584 Broadway, and was known the country over as "The Santa Claus." This manager struck out into a new line, and added white performances to his burnt-cork celebrities. It was a sort of piebald entertainment, and found favor with the million. Its life was long and remunerative to its proprietor. It is worthy of mention in connection with these places, that they were enshrouded by an air of pseudo morality derived from the fact that boy waiters only were employed, and "ladies" were not admitted.

But the march of progress was as irresistible in this phase of modern civilization as in any other, and the star of their Santa Claus paled before a new constellation known as the "Art Union." Its owner, Robert W. Butler, the best known as well as the oldest manager in the business, gave it this name to signify to the world that they would find nightly here a unity of every branch of theatrical art to be obtained in this country. This was in 1858. Mr. Butler did not stay long here, however, for observing the growing popularity of "variety shows," he determined to profit by it and open a larger house. He therefore removed from No. 489 Broadway to No. 444. Every New-Yorker has heard of this place, and no doubt most of the men of this generation have visited it at some time or other before it was burned down in 1866. The Salic laws were rigidly enforced in the auditorium, although there were ballet-girls and soubrettes in the company. The tone of the performances at first was not good, but the manager, with a keen eye to business, saw that it paid better to be moral than otherwise, and gradually eliminated objectionable features from the programmes. In a short time variety entertainment became the rival of minstrelsy, and really did more toward driving the legitimate plantation warblers from the City than all other performances together. In 1859 "444" was opened, as was also Frank Rivers' Melodeon, in the Chinese Buildings, on Broadway, near Spring street. Perhaps people will know the location better when told that in the same edifice Mr. Barnum had his second museum.

The next theatre of this kind opened in this City was the "Old Canterbury," in the Stuyvesant Building, on Broadway, above Bleecker street. It was started in 1860 by R. Fox, now a manager of note in Philadelphia. It was afterward burned down. When "444" was destroyed, in 1866, Mr. Butler, who was then the only variety manager in New-York, leased Wallack's Old Broadway Theatre, and also opened with a new company at Mechanics' Hall, long famous as Bryants' Minstrel Hall, No. 472 Broadway. About the same time, or a little later, he found a rival in his own comic singer, Tony Pastor, who leased and opened the Opera-house in the Bowery, which still bears his name. Then came the Theatre Comique, under White & Spencer, who may fairly lay claim to having drawn the first fashionable audiences to a variety show in New-York City. Charley White was a host in himself as a negro delineator, and the company with which he surrounded himself was really an excellent one. There was Lingard with his sketches; Lizzie Wilmore, a soubrette, with a good trans-Atlantic reputation; Alice Dunning, a comedienne of ability; McKee Rankin, Mr. Conway from London, and many others. The house was crowded nightly to witness what might be termed a first-class variety entertainment, made up of good serio-comic and sentimental singing, light comedy, negro delineations, specialties, dancing, instrumental music, and other short acts too numerous to mention now. Lingard made a fortune and left the variety business proper to make up a comedy company of his own. He appeared with it afterward at the Grand Opera-house, under "Jim" Fisk's management, and is now proprietor of a company which is playing "Led Astray," or a version of it, in the provinces. As an indication of the class of performers engaged at this variety house at that time, it would be well to mention that very nearly all of them returned to the first-class houses of the drama since. McKee Rankin is at the Union Square, whither Lizzie Wilmore preceded him some two or three years ago for a season. J. C. Williamson, who was also engaged at the Comique, was afterward engaged as a "character actor" at Wallack's, and is now in California, while many of the other members of the old company are stars in their own lines of business and the possessors of fortunes to-day.

The next establishment devoted to the variety business was the "Union Square" Theatre, under the management of R. W. Butler. The proprietor, Sheridan Shook, made money the very first season, and the best audiences seen up to 1871 at a variety theatre were gathered from time to time in this house. Its character was changed, however, at the commencement of the next season, after the first appearance of the Vokes Family, and it became what it now is, a first-class comedy house.

In this record of variety theatres must not be forgotten Niblo's, at which, although for prudish reasons it was denied, a downright first-class variety show was given during the relations of the tedious "Black Crook" story. It made the success of the piece, which, being called a drama, gave people an excuse for seeing a variety performance, against which a ridiculous prejudice had long existed. After the Union Square enterprise, Mr. Butler opened the Metropolitan, better known as the Old San Francisco Minstrel House, No. 585 Broadway. Simultaneously Mr. Josh Hart conducted the Theatre Comique, and both these establishments have offered to the public some of the best programmes ever played. Indeed, their pecuniary success has been great. Both managements have made fortunes, and during the panic, when all the other theatres except the Union Square were doing little or no business, the Comique and Metropolitan turned people away every night. The prices of admission were at the war rates; but the same scale was adopted at many other houses. The popular bias in favor of this style of evening amusement became so palpable that Mr. Daly devoted the Olympic and Grand Opera-house to it. Certainly the result of his enterprises must be gratifying. The speculations pay.

And now we come down to the details of the business. A variety show "can be run" cheaper than a dramatic. In the first place, the manager is never bored about new pieces and authors' royalties. The performer supplies his piece or sketches for his salary. Then the scenic adjuncts are not necessarily expensive, because few variety performers need more than an ordinary "interior" or "exterior" set as the frame-work of his or her picture. Wardrobe costs the manager little, as most of the artists, being specialists, have their own gear. Machinists, stage help, and supernumeraries are also fewer at the Olympic or Comique under the present régime than they are in any other kind of theatre. The only expenses on the management of moment are the performers' salaries, the orchestra, general help around the house, and advertising. Take, for example, the Metropolitan Theatre, and we find that the orchestra, at $20 a week for each piece and $50 for the leader, costs about $220 a week. The help, including sceneshifters, carpenters, painter, and ushers, draw salaries amounting in the aggregate to $300. The performers' salaries are the heaviest part of the expenses. A comparative statement of what these get will probably be the best indication of the increasing popularity and importance of varieties. To begin, then, song and dance men twelve years ago received from $8 to $10 a week; now they range as high as $75 a week. Comic singers of every class did not receive more then $20 a week at that time, and, indeed, Tony Pastor, who was a very great attraction during the war, thought he was doing well when he received $25 a week. Now, Miss Jenny Hughes and Nully Pieris get $100 a week, and Annie Adams, two years ago, $150. Irish and negro delineators never got more than $25 in the good old times of '62 and '63. Even the famous "Billy O'Neill," esteemed the best Irish low comedian in the business only commanded $25 a week. This season Sam Rickey gets $125 a week at the Metropolitan, John Hart, the negro comedian, $150. He was happy with $20 in Pittsburg, where he was a devoted baker a few years ago. Add Ryman received $40 a week four or five years ago, now he gets $75, and all those great favorites of the local politicians, Dan Shelby, Hughey Dougherty, Slocum and other renowned stump speakers said their smartest and wittiest things for $20 a week. They would not "black up" short of $100 now. Then there are Nelse Seymour and Eph Horn, the veterans, who talk plantation dialect nightly for $85 a week; and the Mulligan Guards, Hart and Harrigan, march across the stage for fifteen or twenty minutes nightly for $150 a week. Master Barney dances or plays an Irish washerwoman's part for the moderate sum of $125 a week, while Johnny Wild, the East-siders' "pet," dashes about the stage for something less than $150 a week. Yet he in 1860 was proud to earn $2 50 a week at the "Art Union," No. 489 Broadway. He has improved since then, and is worth his salary to any manager. Leaving the "delineators," we come to utility men. These never drew more than $10 week in former days. Now they get as much as $60. Light comedians, too, who are really good actors, get $80, and earn more money and reputation than they could in more pretentious establishments. The acrobats and trapezists draw very large salaries. For example, Leona Dare and her husband get $150 a week in New-York, and $200 outside of it; the Jackley Family, $350; Lulu, $1,000; Ala, $150; the Wilsons, $150, and the Matthews Family, $190. At least the last named were engaged in England three years ago by Mr. Butler for $190 a week, and after they made their appearance here he let them out to other managers at $500, making by the transaction over $200 a week himself. The Berger Family of bell-ringers get about $800 a week, and other specialists receive all the way from $100 to $500 weekly.

In the face of these large salaries it may be wondered how the managers make anything for themselves. Well, the only answer to this is found in the crowded houses and short engagements of high-priced specialists, unless they are drawing finely. No manager will swamp himself. It ought not to be forgotten either that the greatest attractions are generally foreigners, who, unfamiliar with the salaries of America, are obtained, like the Matthewses, for long periods at comparatively low salaries, and "farm," like the same people, at an immense profit to the manager. There is as much competition now between the three or four variety managers as there ever has been between the legitimate, and the strife is likely to bring about wonderful results. One word more about the morality of variety shows. It is an established rule in each of these theatres that the performer who uses an immoral or objectionable phrase or gesture on the stage shall be dismissed. The stage manager, too, is held accountable for the utterances of actors or text of farces, comediettas, and sketches. So strictly are these laws now enforced that a well-known variety stage manager lost his position recently because the proprietor thought an act gotten up under the official's supervision verged on vulgarity. Can as much be said for modern society plays?

THE BROOKLYN FIRE MARSHAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Brooklyn Fire Marshal's report for 1873, which has been delayed several months for some unexplained reason, was received yesterday. Following is a brief abstract: The number of fires during the year was 326. Total amount of loss, $746,296; total amount of insurance, $1,882,920. The amount of loss during the last year is more than $1,000,000 less than the loss in 1872. During the year ten persons were arrested for arson. Of these six were discharged, two were convicted and sentenced each to seven years in the State Prison, and two are awaiting trial on a charge of arson in the first degree. Twelve persons were burned to death during the year, nearly all from gross carelessness with, and explosion of, kerosene-oil. One person was killed by jumping from a burning building. Within the past few days three fires occurred in Williamsburg, resulting directly from the explosion of kerosene lamps, and in one case inflicting serious, and it is feared, fatal injuries on a number of persons. Fire Marshal Thorn secured samples of the dangerous fluid in each instance, and has subjected them to a test in the Bureau of Combustibles in New-York. The result was that in one case the fluid was found to be pure naphtha, in another twenty-two degrees below the lowest standard, and in the other case the test has not yet been completed. The Fire Marshal will prosecute his investigation in this direction, and take measures to punish to the full extent of the law all persons discovered selling such vile compounds.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, March 30, 1874: Nos. 145½, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, and 155.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Bakman vs. Helmbold; Rilly vs. Corwin; Stewart vs. Bechtel; motions denied. [illegible] vs. Corwin; Ensell vs. Wilson; [illegible]

Grissler et al. vs. Stuyvesant, &c.; Goldstein vs. Van Alstyne; granted.

Philips vs. McCormack; order granted.

Arnold vs. Hunt; motion granted. (Memorandum.)

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Devoe vs. Barnes; judgment for plaintiff with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Hoes vs. Jarvis; motion denied. See memorandum for counsel.

Dudley, Commissioner, &c., et al. vs. Gottlieb et al.; motion denied with costs to plaintiff to abide event of suit.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Ehringer vs. Ehringer; application dismissed.

Morrison vs. Buddensick; report confirmed, and surplus moneys ordered to be paid to defendant, Bolender.

Inmein vs. Falkenburg; on the papers as presented the motion to vacate order appointing Receiver must be denied.

In the matter, &c., Coleman et al. See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Davis, Daniels, and Donohue.

Meserole vs. Meserole; Grierson vs. Mason; judgment affirmed. Opinions by Daniels, J.

Sinclair vs. Neill et al.; judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Daniels, J.

Kelly et al. vs. Bernheimer; judgment reversed and trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Daniels, J.

By Judges Davis, Daniels, and Westbrook.

Union Manufacturing Company vs. Byington; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Daniels, J.

Getty et al. vs. Spaulding; motion for modification of order granted. Opinion by Daniels, J.

By Judges Davis and Daniels.

Murray vs. Church; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Daniels, J.

By Judges Davis, Daniels, and Lawrence.

Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Lawrence, J.

In the matter, &c., Commissioners of Public Parks; appeal dismissed, for the reason that the order is not appealable.

Griesler et al. vs. Stuyvesant; proceedings and decision affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Lawrence, J.

Same vs. Same; order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Lawrence, J.

Ready et al. vs. Schneider; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Lawrence, J.

The People ex rel. McGowan vs. Havemeyer et al.; orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Daniels, J.

By Judges Davis, Daniels, and Donohue.

Kiernan et al. vs. Abbott; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, P. J.

Innis vs. Purcell (and four other cases;) motion to dismiss appeals from orders granted, with costs.

Froude vs. Froude; order affirmed. Opinion by Daniels, J.

Paine vs. McCarthy; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Donohue, J.

Hays vs. Gormley, Administrator; decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Westbrook, J.

Poor vs. Bohen; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Donohue, J.

The People ex rel. Fullerton vs. Havemeyer et al.; The People ex rel. Dunphy vs. Havemeyer et al.; orders affirmed.

FAMILY MARKETING.

Inferior qualities of fresh Meats rose in price during the past week from 1c.@1½c. ₱ lb., and there was a more perceptible advance in the prices of Poultry and Game. Quotations in fresh Fish declined considerably. Vegetables remained firm. The following were the quotations in Washington Market yesterday:

MEATS.

Porterhouse S'k, lb.	35@	..	Loin, lb.	$ 12@$	25
Sirloin Steak, lb.	25@	26	Pigs' Tongues, lb.	10@	..
Round Steak	20@	..	Beef Tongues	1 00@1	25
Stewing pieces	15@	..	Bacon, lb.	15@	..
Suet	10@	..	Tripe, lb.	8@	..
Mutton hind-q'rs	16@	18	Lard, lb.	15@	..
Mutton Chops	20@	22	Smoked Beef	25@	..
Pickled Hams	15@	..	Smoked Hams, lb.	15@	..

FISH.

Salmon, lb.	35@	40	Pickerel	15@	20
Codfish	10@	15	Salmon Trout	18@	25
Fresh Shad	35@	80	Smelts, lb.	15@	20
Halibut, lb.	15@	20	Striped Bass, lb.	15@	25
Perch	10@	12	Frostfish, lb.	10@	..
Sunfish	10@	..	Blackfish, lb.	12@	16
Whitefish	18@	20	Eels, lb.	18@	20
Flounders	8@	10	Carp, lb.	15@	20
Black Bass	15@	20	Brook Trout, lb.	75@1	25

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, lb.	18@	..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2	00
Dried Cod, lb.	9@	10	Oysters, small, gallon	75@	1 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	20@	..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@	75
Smoked Eels, lb.	25@	..	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@	80
Smoked California Salmon, lb.	18@	20	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	50@	..
Smoked Halifax Salmon, lb.	18@	20	H'rd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@	75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@	25	Sturgeon, lb.	25@	..
Pickled Lobsters, lb.	25@	..			
Smoked Bloat, each	15@	..			
Frissche Bucklings, each	6@	..			

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, lb.	$18@$	22	Prime Wild Turkey, lb.	$ 20@$	25
Spring Chickens, pair	1 50@2	00	English Snipe, dozen	4 00@5	00
Philadelphia Chickens	26@	28	Common Turkey	18@	22
Philadelphia Turkey	20@	25	Rabbits, pair	50@	60
Tamed Squab, dozen	5 00@6	00	Geese, lb.	16@	22
Tame Duck	22@	28	Pigeon, dozen	4 00@4	50
Wild Duck	65@	75	Flight Pig., doz.	4 00@4	50
			Capon, lb.	30@	32
			Brandt	1 50@1	75

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, hf. pk.	$ 10@$	20	Celery, bunch	18@	25
Potatoes	20@	25	Onions, hf. pk.	40@	60
Potatoes, bu.	1 25@	..	Onions, quart	10@	15
Sweet Potatoes, peck	1 20@	..	Lettuce, head	10@	15
Squashes, lb.	7@	9	Beets, hf. pk.	20@	25
Thyme, bunch	2@	5	New Carrots	6@	..
Cabbage, head	10@	12	Sage, bunch	4@	..
Leeks, bunch	8@	10	Water-cresses, quart	20@	..
Parsley, bunch	10@	12			

FRUITS.

Lemons, dozen	25@	..	Malaga Grapes, lb.	20@	25
Pears, dozen	$1 50@$1	95	Prunes, new, lb.	16@	..
Apples, bbl.	6 00@	..	New Dates, lb.	10@	..
Apples, bkt.	1 50@	..	Raisins, lb.	18@	..
Apples, h. pk.	50@	..	Figs, lb.	15@	20
Honey-comb, ₱ lb.	40@	..	Box Figs	35@	1 00
Macaroni, lb.	15@	18	Almonds, lb.	35@	..
Brazil Nuts	20@	..	Cocoanuts	8@	12
English Nuts, lb.	20@	..	Dried Cherries, lb.	20@	30
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@	..	Dried Plums, lb.	25@	..
Black Walnuts, quart	10@	..	Can Peaches	35@	40
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@	..	Can Pears	35@	40
Dried Peaches, lb.	20@	..	Can Pine-apples	35@	..
Dried Apples, lb.	12@	..	Can Plums	30@	..
Dried Pears, lb.	15@	..	Can Quinces	35@	40
Dried Currants, lb.	10@	15	Can Cherries	35@	40
Oranges, doz.	30@	40	Can French Peas	40@	..
Filberts, lb.	25@	..	Can American Peas	35@	..
Prunnels, lb.	25@	..	Can String Beans	25@	..
Seedless	20@	..	Can Tomatoes	22@	..
Cranberries, quart	20@	25	Can Raspb'ry	25@	..

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	40@	45	Eggs	10 for 25@	..
Common Butter	35@	40	Cheese, ₱ lb.	15@	18

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@	25	Onions, quart	25@	..
Mixed pickles, qt.	20@	..	Red Cabbage, quart	20@	..
Cauliflower, quart	25@	..	White Onions, quart	25@	..

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 27, 1874.

The receipts of Beeves yesterday and to-day were 138 cars, or 2,210 head, making 3,335 for the last four days, against 3,625 for the same time last week. Trade was moderately active to the close, and the advance of ¼c. ₱ lb., noted Wednesday was fully sustained. Some very poor Texans were sold at 9c. ₱ lb., to dress 55 lbs. to the gross cwt.; a few poor native Cattle at 10c., to dress 56 lbs.; but generally the range for common to strictly prime Steers was 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., to dress 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the gross cwt., with extra selections at 13¼c.

Arrivals of Veals number 420 for two days, making 784 for four days, against 690 for the same time last week. Trade has been steady at unchanged prices, ranging from 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb. for common to choice, with sales of 40 Jersey Veals, 160 lbs. average, at 11c. ₱ lb.; 27 State do., 120 lbs., at 10c., and 225 Bucks County Veals, 140 lbs., at 10½c.@11c. Hog-dressed Veals were in demand at 9c.@14½c. ₱ lb. for common to extra.

Receipts of Sheep since Wednesday were 44 cars, or 7,603 head, making 11,600 for four days, against 8,737 for the same time last week. A fair business was transacted yesterday at full rates, and ordinary to extra lots were readily sold at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., but the demand fell off to-day, and butchers wanted concessions equal to ¼c. ₱ lb. Failing to get the demanded reduction, the buyers held back, and transactions were limited. Sales effected were at 7¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

The fresh arrivals of Hogs yesterday and to-day were 49 cars, or 6,920 head, all consigned direct to slaughterers. There have been no sales or offerings alive for several days. City Dressed close firm at 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb., and State and Jersey Dressed Pigs are quoted at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

D. G. Culver sold, for Allerton & Co., 169 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt. average, at 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. B. W. Gillett, on his own account, 84 Ohio Steers, 7 and 7¼ cwt., at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., to dress 57 lbs.; 15 do., 8 cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lbs.; and 17 do., scant 6¼ cwt., at 11¼c. Geo. Toffey, for Morris & Co., 37 very poor Texans, 4¾ cwt., at 9c. ₱ lb., to dress 55 lbs.; 34 poor native Cattle, 5½ cwt., at 10½c., to dress 56 lbs.; 15 ordinary do., 6½ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 56 lbs., and 30 coarse Missouri Oxen, 8¼ cwt., at 11c. ₱ lb., to dress 57 lbs., and $1 ₱ head. W. E. Dudley, for Morris & Co., 35 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c.; 49 do., 6¼ cwt., at 11¼c.@11½c.; 16 do., 6 cwt., at 11c.; and 55 Cherokee Cattle, 5½ cwt., at 11c. ₱ lb., to dress 56 lbs. F. Samuels, for Morris & Co., 83 common Missouri Steers, 6¼ cwt., at 11c.@11½c.; 16 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 12¼c., and $1 ₱ head; 13 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12¼c.; and 32 Cattle, 6¼ to 6½ cwt., a mixed lot of Steers, Stags, &c., at 11c., to dress 56 lbs. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 48 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt., at 12¼c. ₱ lb.; 93 do., 7½ to 8 cwt., at 12½c.@12¾c.; 30 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 lbs.; 10 fat Bulls at 5½c. ₱ lb., live weight, and 17 poor do. at 4¾c. ₱ lb., live weight. S. Schuster, for Morris & Co., 65 common Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt. average, at 11¼c.@11½c.; 45 fair do., 6¼ cwt., at scant 12c.; 66 do., 6½ cwt., at 11½c.@11¾c., and 43 prime do., 7¾ cwt., at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., to dress 58 lbs. to the gross cwt. D. Waixel, for Morris, Waixels & Co., 47 Illinois Steers, 7¾ cwt., at 12¾c. ₱ lb., to dress 58 lbs.; 16 coarse do., 7¾ cwt., at 11c., to dress 57 lbs.; 15 fair do., 7¼ cwt., at 12c.; 32 do., 6½c.@6¾c. cwt., at 11¼c., and 16 do., 7½ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 58 lbs. Coon & Thompson, for Morris & Co., 75 Illinois Steers, strong 7¾ cwt., at 12¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., including 41 at 13c., to dress 58 lbs.; 27 at 13¼c. ₱ lb., to dress 58 lbs. and $1 ₱ head, and 61 good to choice do., 7¼ cwt., at 12c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. at. Goldsmith sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 59 Illinois Steers, 8 cwt. average, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., to dress 58 lbs.; 46 do. 7½@7¾ cwt., at 12½c.@12¾c.; 32 do., 6½ cwt., at 11½c.@11¾c., to dress 57 lbs.; 15 do. 7¾ cwt., at 12½c., and 16 do., 6½ cwt., at 11¼c.

Hume & Elliott sold 170 State Sheep, 90½ lbs. average, at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 163 do., 88 lbs., at 8½c.; 82 do., 91½ lbs., at 8c., and 70 Indiana do., 113 lbs., at 9c. James Kirby sold 182 coarse Ohio Sheep, 94 lbs. average, at 8¼c. ₱ lb. Philip Lerch sold 387 Ohio Sheep, 84 lbs. [illegible] 100 lbs., at 9c. Judd & Buckingham sold 137 [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] at 9¼c. J. N. Pidcock sold 217 common Ohio Sheep, 72 lbs. average, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

Ege & Otis sold 40 Jersey Veals, 160 lbs. average, at 11c. ₱ lb. J. V. Thurston & Co. sold 225 Bucks County Veals, 140 lbs. average, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 27 State Veals, 120 lbs., at 10c.; and 64 do., 137 lbs., at 10½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 27.—Cattle—Receipts to day, including one car reported to arrive, 833 head making the total supply for the week thus far 5,763 head, or 339 cars, against 309 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow, notwithstanding the unusual number of Eastern buyers in attendance at this late day of the week. There were not sufficient sales to establish a market. All the stock unsold was shipped East in first hands. The only sales reported were 53 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,032 to 1,150 lbs., at $5 60@$6; 29 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,177 to 1,277 lbs., at $5 60@$5 65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,800 head, against 4,800 head for the same time last week; the market closed firm at $7@$8, with choice lots at higher offers. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,7?0 head, against 20,200 head for the same time last week; the market was slow with a scarcity of good stock; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Flour quiet and weak; lower to sell; small business. Wheat—Spring steady at $1 24 for No. 2 do.; Winter dull; sample lots lower; sales of small lots of inspected No. 3 Red do. at $1 37; No. 2 do. do., $1 5?. Corn steady at 71½c. for No. 2 Mixed on track; 63½c. in elevator. Oats easier at 48c.@49c. for No. 2 on track. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 30@$1 40 for No. 3 Spring. Rye slow at 92c. Whisky firm at 92c. Pork active and firm at $15 65@$15 75. Dry-salted Meats active and higher for futures; most of the sales were private; sales of Clear Rib Sides at Quincy at 8c. cash, Clear Sides at St. Joseph 8¼c., April. Bacon firm and advancing; sales of jobbing and order lots at 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅝c.@9½c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at 9c. Live Hogs firm at $4 80@$5 15 for light; $5 15@$5 30 for medium; $5 40@$5 75 for heavy. Cattle active and firm at $2 75@$4 25 for Texans; $2 75@$4 75 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$4 75 for good to prime Steers; $5 25@$6 25 for choice to extra. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 24½@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring; $1 19⅝ for No. 2 do., regular; $1 20½, fresh, cash; $1 19⅝, April; $1 24⅜, May; No. 3 do., $1 16; Rejected, $1 08½. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed, fresh, at 63⅜c.; April, 63⅜c.; May, 65¼c.; new No. 2 Mixed, 60½c.; Rejected New, 59c. Oats quiet and weak at 45c.@45¼c. for No. 2 Fresh, cash; 46⅞c., May. Rye firm, higher, and scarce at 90c. for No. 2, regular; 92c. for fresh. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 50 for No. 2 Spring; $1 30@$1 35 for No. 3 do. Whisky firm and in fair demand. Pork active and higher at $15, cash or April; $15 25, May. Lard in fair demand and higher at $9 15, cash or April; $9 30, May. Bulk Meats advanced and in fair demand; Shoulders sold at 6½c., seller June, loose; Short Rib Middles, 8⅛c., seller April, loose; Short Clear Middles, $8 45, loose, seller April. Bacon steady and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, and 37,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 27.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 140,000 bushels; Corn, 31,524 bushels; Oats, 32,256 bushels; Barley, 11,025 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 13,600 bushels; Corn, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 25@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9; Wheat in light demand; sales of small lots Canada White at $1 75. Quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 50; do. No. 2, $1 40; Chicago, No. 2 Spring, $1 38; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 75. Corn steady; sales of 5,600 bushels New on the track at 77c.@78c.; Old, 80c. Oats quiet; sales of Blown at 55c.; Western held at 53c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 70@$1 80; Western, $1 75@$1 80. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Wheat quiet. Rye dull. Corn in small supply, and steady. Barley rather easier to buy, No. 2 Canada West having been offered at $1 78 without takers. Oats steady; sales, 1,400 bushels Western, in store, on private terms, and one car White State at 63c. The cattle market opened tame but steady; the supply was equal to that of last week; market quoted ⅛c. off; choice Steers brought $7 25. The market for Milch Cows was dull at a decline of $5 ₱ head; common to fair, $30@$35; fair to extra, $55@$70. Veal Calves—Receipts small and demand moderate at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb. The demand for working oxen was fair at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. for those ranging from 2,400 to 2,800 lbs. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts limited; there was a good Eastern demand, and prices steadily advanced ¼c.@½c.; common to fair, 6½c.@7c.; fair to good, 7c.@8c., and extra, 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Clover-seed, Prime fairly active at $9 75@$11; Timothy steady at $3. Flax-seed, $2 25. Flour very dull; Superfine, $5@$5 62½; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8; high grades, $8 50@$10 25; sales, 2,000 bbls. City Mills on private terms. Wheat in fair demand for choice; other grades neglected; Red, $1 60; Amber, $1 72; White, $1 78@$1 80. Rye firm, at 95c.@96c. Corn looking up; Yellow, 82c.@82½c.; White, 82c.@83c. Oats held firmly at 63c.@64c.; Mixed, 57c.@58c. Groceries—Sales unimportant. Petroleum is quoted at 14⅛c. for Refined; 10⅛c. for Crude. Whisky is quoted at 98c. for Western in iron.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Wool dull, but firm; supply unusually light. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 56c.@57½c.; Extra, 55c.@56c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 50c.@52½c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 62½c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@43c. Canada, Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 35c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@57½c. Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c. Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@23c. Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c. Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c. Texas, Coarse, 21c.@25c. California, Fine and Medium, 26c.@33c. California, Coarse, 25c.@28c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 27.—Flour steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 25 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat in better demand and market unchanged; sales 12,000 bushels White Canada at $1 80; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52, afloat; 1,400 bushels do., in car lots, at $1 56. Corn dull; sales two cars at 80c. Barley dull; sales 3,000 bushels Canada at $1 80. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted and $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 28¼ for No. 1; $1 23¾ for No. 2; April, $1 23⅞; May, $1 27½. Oats steady at 42c. for No. 2, fresh. Corn steady at 63c. for No. 2 Mixed; cash; April, 61½c.; May, 65c.; June, 66c. Rye steady at 88c. for No. 1, fresh. Barley dull and lower, at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring, fresh; $1 40 for No. 3 do., cash or April. Pork, $15 25 bid; Boxed Middles firm at 8¼c.@8½c. Lard—Sales of Kettle at 9¾c.; Steam, 9½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour and 12,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour and 10,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 45; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 55; Extra White Michigan, $1 65; Amber Michigan, $1 48½, spot; $1 49, April; $1 53½, May; $1 56, June; No. 1 Red, $1 56; No. 2 Red, $1 45@$1 45½. Corn steady; High Mixed, 68c., spot; 68½c., April; 70c., May; 70½c., June; Low Mixed, 67c.; no grade, 66c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 49½c. Clover-seeds dull at $5 75. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 43@$1 45. Corn firmer and higher at 65c.@68c. Oats quiet at 45c.@58c. Rye firm at $1 05. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork firm; sales at $16. Lard strong; Steam, 9¼c.; Kettle, 9⅝c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c. spot and April; Clear Sides, 8⅜c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Whisky steady at 91c.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions in fair demand and advanced; Pork sold at $16. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 5⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, $8 15 ₱ cwt.; Clear Sides, $8 40 ₱ cwt. Bacon—Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9¼c.; Keg, 9¾c. Whisky sold at 91c.

DETROIT, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; Extra, $1 62½; No. 1 White, $1 54½. Corn dull and lower at 72c. Oats in good demand at 51½c. Clover-seeds sold at $6. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Red, $1 56; No. 2 Red, $1 46. Corn firm at 70c.@71c. for new Mixed; 71c.@72c. for old. Oats steady at 51c. for No. 1 State; 49c. for No. 2. Petroleum steady and in fair demand.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn and Oats market bare. Pork firm at $16 50. Lard firm at 9½c.@10¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9⅝c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.—Cotton active and higher; Middling, 16⅜c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1,843 bales; gross, 1,930 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,200 bales; to France, 9 bales; coastwise, 1,687 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 263,805 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 17,133 bales; gross, 20,169 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 19,992 bales; to the Continent, 3,947 bales; to France, 1,458 bales; coastwise, 3,628 bales; sales, 43,700 bales.

GALVESTON, March 27.—Cotton—No demand; nominal; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 1,105 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,440 bales; to the Continent, 800 bales; coastwise, 19 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 79,100 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,841 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,320 bales; to the Continent, 2,472 bales; coastwise, 2,843 bales; sales, 11,100 bales.

MOBILE, March 27.—Cotton unchanged; quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 759 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,403; to the Continent, 3,158 bales; coastwise, 79 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 47,672 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,324 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,403 bales; coastwise, 7,885 bales; to the Continent, 3,158 bales; sales, 7,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—Cotton firm and quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 1,266 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,201 bales; coastwise, 153 bales; sales, 1,313 bales; stock, 62,497 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,001 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,072 bales; to the Continent, 1,165 bales; coastwise, 1,577 bales; sales, 6,503 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅞c.@16c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,316 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 39,144 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,442 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,103 bales; to the Continent, 2,385 bales; coastwise, 1,472 bales; sales, 6,200 bales.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 522 bales; gross, 647 bales; exports coastwise, 216 bales; sales, 225 bales, spinners, 60 bales; stock, 10,962 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 522 bales; gross, 1,731 bales; exports coastwise, 1,129 bales; sales, 1,934 bales; spinners, 586 bales.

NORFOLK, March 27.—Cotton firm; in good demand; Low Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 1,837 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,674 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 9,336 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,501 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 952 bales; coastwise, 13,599 bales; sales, 2,170 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 408 bales; sales, 460 bales; stock, 1874, 17,132 bales; 1873, 14,102 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,732 bales; shipments, 2,769 bales; sales, 2,854 bales; consumption, 313 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Low Middling, 14½c.@15¼c.; receipts, 1,050 bales; shipments, 2,826 bales; stock, 1874, 44,341 bales; 1873, 48,283 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 59,511 bales; shipments, 10,928 bales.

COLUMBUS, March 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c. Weekly—Receipts, 284 bales; shipments, 1,053 bales; sales, 1,203 bales; stock 1874, 9,008 bales; 1873, 9,768 bales.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15⅝c.; receipts, 1,527 bales; shipments, 1,488 bales; stock, 14,302 bales; weekly receipts, 4,192 bales; shipments, 6,365 bales; spinners, 100 bales.

MACON, March 27.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 15c. Weekly—Receipts, 478 bales; shipments, 1,530 bales; sales, 1,478 bales; stock, 1874, 8,419 bales; 1873, 10,875 bales.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 14¼c. Weekly—Receipts, 2,781 bales; shipments, 6,017 bales; stock 1874, 7,489 bales; 1873, 12,592 bales.

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Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.

Rev. Bishop Janes is also expected to be present. The President, J. B. Cornell, Esq., will preside. Music under the direction of Prof. G. P. Benjamin. A cordial invitation is extended to the friends of the cause to be present. No collection will be taken.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES SUNDAY, March 29: Bible-class, Dr. Thomson's, 5 o'clock P. M. Service of Song at 7:30 o'clock, evening, followed by an address to young men, by Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., at 8 o'clock. Meetings for young men occur at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, and at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday evening. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M., in lecture-room.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST. —A. A. Wheelock, Inspirational Speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M. The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of Modern Spiritualism takes place on Tuesday, March 31, same hall, consisting of addresses and music at 2:30 P. M., and a grand ball at 9 P. M.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Preaching at 3 o'clock. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, D. D., 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Scarlet Thread in the Window." Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

AT THE BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.—"The True Temperance Issue, Woman's Piety Against Rum's Doings," will be the subject of Rev. W. C. Steel's sermon at 7:30 o'clock. Morning sermon on "The General Rules of the M. E. Church."

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 9:30, 10:30, 3:30, and 7:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at 10:30 and 3:30. In the evening the Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of confirmation.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, March 29, Rev. C. C. Carpenter will preach. Morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45. At evening service all seats free. Communion immediately after morning service.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching March 29, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of evening service.

AT DE GARMO HALL, No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M.—Scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews; 2:30 P. M., spirit communion, facts and phenomena; 7:30 evening, Dr. Charles De Medici, and other speakers. Subject—"The New Dispensation."

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—Preaching Sunday, March 29, in the morning by Rev. Mr. Lowey, a converted Jewish Rabbi, and in the evening the Pastor, Rev. C. E. Harris, will preach. Subject—"The Two Women." Seats free.

AIDS TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS in Fulton Street Chapel every Tuesday afternoon. The international lesson for Sunday, April 5, "The Ten Commandments," will be taught by Ralph Wells on Tuesday, April 1, 4 P. M. All made welcome.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

AT CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene st. Sunday services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school 2 P. M. Rev. David Mitchell, Pastor.

AT SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH—SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M., preaching by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., and at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. W. McAllister. Seats all free.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM R. Williams, D. D., will preach in this church, West 54th st., near 8th av., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

A GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING IN the Allen Street M. E. Church, near Rivington st., this (Saturday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.—Rev. Dio Lewis, Rev. W. C. Steele, and others will address the meeting. Come one, come all.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE will be held in the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, near 8th av., on Sunday afternoon, March 29, at 3 o'clock. Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Rev. W. C. Steele, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Baptism after evening service. Strangers are always welcome to our pews.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. T. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"The Christian's Trials and Triumphs;" evening subject—"Idlers Questioned and Admonished." Scriptural baptism administered. Cordial invitation extended. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Seats free. Sunday, 29th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion and sermon at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) at 4 P. M. Good Friday, services at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. —The Pastor will preach on Sunday, 29th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Anniversary of the Sunday-school Missionary Association at 3:30 P. M.

CHRIST WILL COME AGAIN.—HIS MESsenger will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"Has the Parable of the Ten Virgins Been Fulfilled?" Strangers are invited to attend.

CHAPLAIN C. C. McCABE WILL PREACH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. All welcome.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28th st., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. Dawson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The public invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42D st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Fred. Evans, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of services, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Subject of sermon—"The Mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven in the Parables of Our Lord."

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

DASHIELL, REV. DR. R. L., WILL speak in the Free Tabernacle Church Monday evening. See notice elsewhere.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—REV. GEO. D. Mathews will preach in the Mission Building, on 7th av., corner of 18th st., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Evening service at 7:30 Subject—"A Popular Preacher."

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.— Rev. W. H. Pendleton will preach morning and evening. Baptism at close of evening services. Former members of Sabbath-school are invited to be present at 2 P. M. Revival meetings every night. Uncle John Vassar, the missionary and evangelist, is laboring with us.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Divine service next Sabbath, 29th inst.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss, at 10:30 A. M. Communion of the Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M. Bible-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF THE OLD Brewery,) No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:10 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. The daily average of our school is over 400.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York.—Services at Steinway Hall Sunday morning, March 29, at 10:45 o'clock; Lyric Hall, Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Seat always free at both halls.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, No. 329 West 37th st.—Elder H. N. Dowing, Pastor, will preach on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30. Strangers made welcome.

FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.— Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Barnhart. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M., at which Dr. Dio Lewis is to speak. Seats free.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.— Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH SERVICES, HARVARD Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st.—Rev. Dr. R. S. Moran will preach Sunday, at 10:15 A. M. Preaching every Thursday at 8 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

FISK, GEN. CLINTON B., WILL SPEAK on Monday evening in the Free Tabernacle Church. See extended notice.

FRIENDS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE, AND others are cordially invited to the Thirty-seventh Street M. E. Church, Sunday evening, at 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting after brief discourse. Morning services as usual. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, CONSISTING OF tableaus, solos, and choruses, at the ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, Norfolk st., near Grand, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 1 and 2. Doors open at 6:45; exercises commence at 7:45. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Come early if you want a good seat.

GREAT MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING, at the Allen street M. E. Church, Allen st., near Rivington st.—Charles Meyers, the reconstructed liquor dealer, of Brooklyn, the first trophy of the woman's crusade against whisky; Miss Evans, and Rev. W. C. Steele will speak.

HOLY WEEK.—ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH and 57th sts., west of 8th av.—Sermons every evening at 8 o'clock, as follows: Monday, Dr. Staunton; Tuesday, Dr. H. C. Potter; Wednesday, Bishop Potter, confirmation; Thursday, subject, "Institution of Lord's Supper; Good Friday, the Rector; Saturday, Dr. Beach.

HATFIELD, REV. DR. ROBERT M., at the Free Tabernacle Church on Monday evening. See full notice.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d st., Dr. J. B. Wakeley, Pastor.— Preaching at 10:30 A. M.; subject—"The Final Destiny of Mankind." At 7:30 o'clock; theme—"The Woes Denounced Against the Liquor Traffic."

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Agony of the Son of Man." The Pastor's Bible-class, free to all, meets at 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Rev. H. D. Gause, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The Christian and Reasonable Rule of Total Abstinence; Christ's Example No Warrant for Moderate Drinking."

METHODIST PASTORS AND SUNDAY-school Superintendents are requested to give notice of the Free Tabernacle meeting of the Church Extension Society to be held on Monday evening next, and to urge all who can to attend. See full notice elsewhere.
R. R. SINCLAIR,
Chairman Public Meeting Committee.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Lafayette place, corner 4th st., near Broadway.— Rev. Jas. Lamb will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M. at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 at No. 278 Water by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Theme for the evening, (No. 5 of a series of sermons on the Pilgrim's Progress,) "The Valley of Humiliation." The ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST METHodist Church, on Grand st., between 4th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; subject—"Hope." Evening at 7:30 o'clock; theme—"Christ in the Seasons." Seats free. Lecture Wednesday evening of each week at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM WYLIE (ASSISTANT PASTOR) will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs. (Dr. McLeod's,) on Sabbath evening, March 29, 1874, at 7:45 o'clock. All are invited.

REV. R. M. HATFIELD, D. D., OF Cincinnati, will preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome, and cheerfully provided with seats.

REV. CORNELIUS B. SMITH WILL PREACH the seventh anniversary sermon of "The Children's Fold," in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., on Sunday evening, March 29; services to commence at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF FOURTH Street Methodist P. Church, corner of South 3d st., Williamsburg, will preach, Sunday night at 7:30, a sermon to business men. Union Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Father Bjerring will preach in the English language. The chapel is open to the public.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, in Leight st., corner Varick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Several believers will be baptised after the evening service.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., WILL address young men at Association Hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach in the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5th av.—Free seats Holy Week. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. For deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 7:45 P. M. Good Friday at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.; for deaf mutes at 4 P. M. Easter Even at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach Sunday evening; Rev. Dr. Seymour, Monday evening; Rev. Dr. Cooke, Tuesday evening; Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Wednesday evening; Rev. Mr. Kirkus, Thursday evening, and Rev. Dr. Carter Friday evening.

SEVENTEENTH ST. M. E. CHURCH,
between 1st and 2d aves.
Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor,
will preach on SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M.
Rev. W. McDONALD at 7:30 P. M.
TEMPERANCE PRAYER MEETING at 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—On Palm Sunday, the rite of confirmation will be administered by the Bishop of the diocese. Service commences 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service with sermon at 4 o'clock.

Services in Holy Week: Prayers every evening at 8 o'clock. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, morning service with lecture, at 11 o'clock. Good Friday morning service and sermon, at 11 o'clock. Easter Even evening prayer and lecture, at 5 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, two doors west of Sixth av.—Rev. Robert Cameron will preach morning and evening. This is the closing service, as the building is sold. The congregation will hereafter meet in "Church of the Disciples," 28th st., near Broadway, where Mr. Cameron will preach Sunday evenings.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts, Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday, by Elder F. H. Burbank, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with "The Nature and Destiny of Man." All are cordially invited to hear; seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE CHAPEL OF the hospital will not be open for public divine service on Sunday afternoons until further notice.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN congregation, formerly (and for many years) worshiping in West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs., and more recently in Continental Hall, corner of 8th av. and 34th st., having purchased the Jewish Synagogue in 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs., to be used hereafter as their church edifice, it will be opened for Divine service on to-morrow, (Sabbath,) 29th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The pulpit will be occupied by the Pastor, Rev. A. Stevenson, D. D., in the morning, and Rev. D. Gregg.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Mr. D. Henry Taylor, of the Senior Class Rochester Theological Seminary, will occupy the pulpit on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. All, and especially strangers in the City, are cordially invited to attend.

THE DEDICATION SERVICES AT EMMANuel Chapel, 6th st., between Avenues C and D, will take place on Sunday evening, March 29, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Booth, Rev. Dr. Prentiss, and Rev. Mr. Seymour.

TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING.—A union temperance prayer-meeting is held every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Mission Hall, corner 25th st. and 8th av. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

THE BAPTISTERY, NO 238 WEST 50TH ST.— Service 10:30 morning; 8 o'clock night. Rev. James Chrystal will preach.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by Rev. J. McCreery, on Sabbath, March 29, at 10:30 and 3:30. Strangers cordially invited.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN COCHER FRANCAIS ET SA FEMME, pouvant fournir les meilleurs recommandations, désirent se placer dans une même famille en ville ou à la campagne. S'adresser pour deux jours chez Mme. GOLARD & CO., No. 525 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN THE COUNTRY A person (Protestant) who can teach German, French, and music to children, and who will assist in house-keeping and in caring for children, and to sew; only very moderate wages can be paid, but to one kind, patient and willing this will be found a pleasant home; no one not fond of country life need apply; good references required. Address M. S. A., Box No. 1,290 New-York Post Office.

WANTED, 1ST OF APRIL—TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, at $16 per month; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, at $14; the family a small one, distant about forty-five minutes' drive from Wall st.; require steady, cleanly, and well-conducted girls, possessing good knowledge of their respective situations. Ask for Mrs. B., care of Mrs. SANDERS, No. 49 3d av., 10 to 12 o'clock to-day.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A THOROughly reliable and experienced nursery governess, competent to take entire charge of a small child. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M. on Saturday, at No. [illegible] 5th av.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO GO TWO MILES from the City. Address, with name, [illegible] HUDSON, Box No. 3,[illegible] Post Office, New-York.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SENATOR LOGAN ON THE FINANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit a laboring man to call attention to one of the fallacies in Senator Logan's recent speech, in the columns of the only leading New-York paper that is always just to the laboring class. Alluding to Senator Schurz, he says: "The Senator from Missouri had said that the poor men of this country have 950 millions of money on deposit in the savings banks, a larger amount than there is now in the United States, and sufficient, if a run should be made, to drain every bank and the United States Treasury of every dollar. This will certainly be good news to those who are starving in New-York and other cities, and while this scheme of contraction is before the country, these poor people would do well to look after their money a little."

This is rank demagogism, and unworthy of a Senator of the United States. Such teaching, if the "poor people" were foolish enough to be guided by it, would lead to a general run upon the savings banks all over the country, another financial convulsion, loss to all concerned, particularly the "poor people," and an indefinite postponement of prosperous times.

Allowing that the "poor men of this country have 950 millions of money on deposit in the savings banks," how are they to be benefited by an inflation of the currency? The bulk of this 950 millions—say 800 millions—has passed from the savings banks into mortgages upon real estate, railroad bonds, and other first-class securities. That is, the poor men of this country own, for the purposes of income, 800 million dollars' worth of real estate, railroads, &c., and receive their rents, in the form of interest, through their agents, the savings banks. What would the rich men of the country think of Senator Logan if he should attempt to prove to them that they were in danger because they have invested in real estate, railroads, and other real property an amount of money many times as great as "there is now in the United States?"

Let us see how the poor man who has a little money in a savings bank would be benefited by inflating the currency. J. Smith is a poor man who has saved $1,000 by years of hard labor and deposited it in a savings bank. He intends to use it in procuring a home. At present prices he can purchase a lot convenient to the City for $200, and at present prices for materials and labor he can build a little cottage on it for the remaining $800. But Senator Logan wants to benefit J. Smith, and issues more money, until the price of gold, lots, building materials, and labor, are advanced, say twenty-five per cent. Now, the lot that J. Smith wanted to buy cannot be had for less than $250, and the little cottage that he wanted to build cannot be built for less than $1,000. The savings bank has agreed to pay J. Smith in "lawful money," that is, greenbacks or national bank notes, and the mortgages, &c., upon which the banks have loaned his money, call for the same "lawful money." J. Smith, then, can get only $1,000 in this depreciated "lawful money," which is worth only $714 28 in gold, but was worth, when J. Smith first thought of building, and before Senator Logan "issued more money," $892 85 in gold. There now seems to be nothing for J. Smith to do but to go to work and save, from his hard-earned wages, the $250 necessary to place him where he was, financially, before Senator Logan issued his panacea for the poor man. Laborers like J. Smith, who think they are fortunate when they can manage to live, and save, upon an average, twenty-five cents per day, ought to appreciate such a financial policy.

On the other hand, suppose "this scheme of contraction" against which Senator Logan warns us should be adopted by Congress, even to the extent of bringing us back to specie payments. How would J. Smith fare then? The $1,000 which he has on deposit in the savings bank would be equal to $1,000 in gold, instead of $714 28 in gold under Senator Logan's policy of inflation; and, as prices would shrink proportionately, J. Smith could then buy his lot and build his house, and have left $107 15 in bank notes—equal to gold in value—with which to furnish it.

It may be urged by the friends of inflation that J. Smith would be benefited by an increase of wages in case of inflation. Let us see how this would be. He now gets $2 per day, and spends $1 75 in supporting himself and family. With the increase in wages and prices consequent upon Senator Logan's scheme of inflation he would get $2 50 per day, and spend in supporting himself and family $2 18¾; thus he would save 31¼ cents, instead of 25 cents per day. But there being a general advance in prices of twenty-five per cent., J. Smith's 31¼ cents would purchase no more than his 25 cents would before Senator Logan "issued more money." The only possible way that I can see by which J. Smith could be benefited would be for him to invest his increased savings upon bond and mortgage, and then in due season have Congress return to specie payments, thereby increasing the purchasing power of the depreciated "lawful money" which he had accumulated, and then call in his loan. As whatever benefit he might receive in this way would be at the expense of the party to whom he loaned the money, there would be something about such a proceeding very nearly akin to "legal thieving." S. A. H.

SATURDAY, March 21, 1884.

HORSE-SHOES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the most practical improvements in horse-shoes, and one particularly adapted to the relief of horses in this ever-varying climate, is that presented in the construction of a shoe with removable calks, now on exhibition at the office of "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue.

The calks of this shoe are similar in form to those in ordinary use, and are removable at pleasure, and easily transformed from Winter to Summer calks, or *vice versa* without removing the shoe from the foot of the animal, or taking him from his stall.

At the points in the shoe where the calks are needed mortises are punched, slightly beveled so as to facilitate the removal of the calks, which are made of steel—flat for Summer use, and sharp for Winter. The shank or tenon of the calk fitting accurately into the mortise in the shoe, and firmly secured by means of a strong steel pin, which is free from corrosion or rust. There is no reason why this shoe should not replace the one at present in use. It possesses all the advantages of the old one, while it is susceptible of immediate adaptation to the sudden emergencies of icy and chilled pavements without removal.

A company should be formed and forges established without delay, for there is little doubt that profit as well as convenience and humanity would be assured. HENRY BERGH, President.

OUR STREETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I be allowed to put in a plea for the frequenters of our race-course on Lexington avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth streets? Some six or eight weeks ago an enthusiastic carman dropped a load of cobble-stones and himself also in front of the City College. He was in a hurry, I suppose, and not well balanced, I am told. These stones are not an uncommon sight to the people of New-York, and yet, contrasted as they are with the wood pavement, they have afforded amusement to so many weary public servants that I can hardly find the heart to request their removal. But, Mr. Editor, in the name of all horse-breakers and horse-jockeys, I claim the use of Lexington avenue, from railing to railing, together with the grass plots when accessible, for my new batch of mustangs, and these stones must be removed.

A LOVER OF WILD HORSES.

N. B.—Four of the street-cleaners over eighty years of age stopped to gaze on these stones. I hear that they have not yet caught up with their gang.

THE LEGISLATIVE RAILROAD COMMITTEES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been edified by the pedigree of the Assembly Committee on Railroads, as given in to-day's TIMES, and hope you will follow it with that of the same committee in the Senate. I believe that the majority in both committees are in the interest of railroads, if not openly "railroad men," and that those two committees are likely to grant certain monopolists everything they want, and to smother any legislation asked for in the interest of the people. The day is coming, however, and is not far distant, when public attention will be aroused and the people will demand some representation in committees like these, whose acts are of such vital importance to every CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 23, 1874.

LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A goodly amount of discussion is being had about moities extracted from the merchants, and the sufferers are now showing symptoms of ability to make a fight for their rights. But who, except THE TIMES, will care for the interests of the thousands scattered from Maine to California who are plundered, but unable to protect themselves. I refer to the policy-holders in life insurance companies, who are being despoiled of their property by the enormous compensation paid to officers and agents. I can point you to a prominent company where the President and Actuary have each been receiving $25,000 per annum, and other employes in the same liberal style. But even this was not enough. The kind-hearted Trustees, appreciating the energy with which the venerable gentlemen drew their pay, at the close of the fiscal year generously added twenty-five per cent. to their overgrown salaries, the property of the wards of these Trustees. This is a grave matter, and the question arises whether there is any limit to this plundering. Compare the compensation with that of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. If the compensation, direct and indirect, of each principal officer was required to be published annually, it might have a restraining effect. A SUFFERER.

THE LATE SENATOR SUMNER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The charming reminiscences of the great Senator, by your accomplished correspondent, "Grace Greenwood," published in your impression of the 18th inst., were read by me, and, I am sure, by all who take THE TIMES, with deep and tender interest. Indeed, there seems to be a mournful and pathetic attraction attaching to every incident, great or small, that is related in regard to the lamented dead.

Every letter of Mr. Sumner's that has recently seen the light, and even the last will and testament of the deceased, breathe alike the spirit of a good as well as great man. See, for example, how he bequeathed $2,000 to the daughters of Messrs. Longfellow, Howe, and Furness, in token of his gratitude for the friendship their parents had shown him. In making a bequest to the library of Harvard College, he says: "I am governed by the consideration that all my life I have been a user of books, and, having few of my own, I have relied on the libraries of friends and on public libraries; so that what I now do is only a return for what I have freely received." Then, how touching that brief letter written only a year ago from his sick chamber to a dear friend who had shown him a kindness! Especially so the last words: "There is one satisfaction which cannot be taken from me; I have tried to do my duty, and to advance humanity, keeping Massachusetts foremost in what is just and magnanimous. When I am dead this will not be denied." Truly, now that he has gone forever from earth, we may repeat that statement with redoubled emphasis, and declare that in all things he labored for the triumph of justice, freedom, and equal rights.

A glory has indeed departed from the Senate Chamber in the disappearance of that towering form and noble face, in the silencing of that deep and sonorous voice. And, oh! how sudden was his taking off! On Tuesday afternoon at his accustomed post in the councils of the nation, that evening entertaining friends at his hospitable board, and the next day at 3 P. M. his magnificent frame still and pulseless in death.

I find in my scrap-book an editorial from the London *Morning Star*, published just after the reception of the tidings of the Brooks assault. Let me give one brief extract from that long article:

"We have no words of commiseration to offer to Mr. Sumner. God grant only that a life so valuable may be spared, and he will occupy in the estimation of all men, at home and abroad, whose judgment he would value, a prouder position than he ever occupied before. He stood in the vanguard of freedom, and the marks of the ruffianly outrage inflicted on him, which he will probably bear to the grave, he will wear as more honorable scars than ever warrior brought from the battle-field."

It is interesting to recall the impressive words with which he introduced his speech on the "Barbarism of Slavery," upon his return to the seat so long left vacant by his search for health in Europe:

"MR. PRESIDENT: Undertaking now, after a silence of more than four years, to address the Senate on this important subject, I should suppress the emotions natural to such an occasion if I did not declare on the threshold my gratitude to that Supreme Being through whose benign care I am enabled, after much suffering and many changes, once again to resume my duties here, and to speak for the cause which is so near my heart. * * * * When last I entered into this debate, it became my duty to expose the crime against Kansas, and to insist upon the immediate admission of that Territory as a State of this Union, with a Constitution forbidding slavery. Time has passed, but the question remains. Resuming the discussion precisely where I left it, I am happy to avow that rule of moderation which, it is said, may venture to fix the boundaries of wisdom itself. I have no personal griefs to utter; only a barbarous egotism could intrude these into this chamber. I have no personal wrongs to avenge; only a barbarous nature could attempt to wield that vengeance which belongs to the Lord. The years that have intervened and the tombs that have been opened since I spoke have their voices too, which I cannot fail to hear. Besides, what am I, what is any man among the living or among the dead, compared with the question before us? It is this alone which I shall discuss, and I open the argument with that easy victory which is found in charity."

If, Mr. Editor, you will have the kindness to publish these extracts, it will be a pleasure to me to feel that I have been permitted to lay my humble tribute upon the honored grave of Charles Sumner.

IN MEMORIAM.

MILFORD, Conn., Monday, March 23, 1874.

A POINT OF BEGINNING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent editorial you noticed a plan submitted by a banker to the Banking and Currency Committee of the United States House of Representatives for a gradual retirement of bank and legal-tender notes.

A plan somewhat similar in its objects, especially recognizing the impolicy of disturbing the financial status by extreme measures, submitted by myself to the committee, I think, ante-dates the one you notice favorably. It may be worth while to give it prominence as offering a possible means of solving the financial problem. On this presumption I take the liberty of presenting it briefly in this communication. It is as follows:

Let Congress enact that after a certain day in the future, say Jan. 1, 1875 no note shall be a legal tender for five or less dollars; that on a more remote day, say July 1, 1875, the $10 notes shall cease to be legal tender; that on a day still more remote, say Jan. 1, 1876, the $20 notes shall cease to be legal tender, and so on until each class of notes ceases to be a legal tender.

This process will make the legal tenders redeemable; it will also make national bank notes redeemable in gradual stages. The Government and banks will consequently have to provide coin for redemptions. The notes will not necessarily be returned rapidly; but the issuers will have to be ready for them with the usual percentages of coin. The legal tenders should be destroyed as taken in, but in their stead it may possibly be necessary for the Government to use its credit by the issue of notes not legal tender, except to the Government, but redeemable at Sub-Treasuries and certain designated national banks. As the legal tenders are retired there should be provision that national banks, under a Free-Banking law, may issue their notes, on a gold basis, in the proportions, or at the rate that business interests may require.

The feature of this plan which is most commendable is, that it places the currency question, by simplest and most natural processes, under the control of the business interests of the country—which alone are competent to determine how much currency at any time may be necessary. This plan of retiring the greenbacks in classes should apply also to the fractional currency. A beginning should be made by reducing the fifty-cent pieces, substituting for them, as far as possible, one-dollar notes, and at the same time retiring the ten-cent pieces by substituting silver dimes. Of course the premium on silver would have to fall to about seven per cent. before this could proceed with absolute safety; but that decline would doubtless follow a provision for the redemption of the small legal-tender notes. It is not necessary to follow the suggestion of this plan by an explanation in detail of its operation. Any one in the habit of reflecting on the subject can readily see how it will probably work. If an unfavorable criticism upon the plan can be honestly made, I have yet to hear it, and I am fully persuaded that if the Government credit is ever restored otherwise than by a severe revulsion, some such process as I have indicated will be the means of bringing it about. G.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 17, 1874.

A PERVERSE FATHER.

A marriage occurred in Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday, which the *Free Press* thus describes: "There was a marriage in the Ninth Ward yesterday, the groom being a hard-working mechanic, and the bride the daughter of respectable parents. The father of the girl was opposed to the match and was determined that it should not come off, but the mother was convinced that it was all right. When the clergyman and the guests began to arrive the father began to get angry, and he would have overturned all the plans but for the pluck of the opposing parties, who sent for a policeman, doubled up their fists, and ordered the preacher to go ahead. The father undertook to seize the bride, but some of the crowd ran him out doors, and he went across the street and sat down on the curb-stone and cried while the twain were being made one."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Fanny King pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Frank Gorman pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to seven months in the Penitentiary. ....Joseph McIlwain pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Charles Clarkson pleaded guilty to an attempted petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John McGettrich pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union...	81¾	100	St. Paul Pref.....	65
1000	do..........	82	100	C., C. & I. C......	31⅝
1200	do..........	82⅛	200	do..........	31¾
100	do..........	81	100	do..........	32
600	do..........	81⅞	100	do..........	31⅞
500	do..........	81¾	100	do.......b3.	31¾
800	do..........	81⅝	300	do.......c.	31⅝
500	do..........	81½	300	Atl. & Pac. Pref...	17
600	do..........	81⅝	200	do..........	16⅞
1000	do..........	81¾	100	do.......b3.	17
1300	do..........	81⅝	100	do.......c.	16¾
500	do..........	81⅝	100	do..........	16⅞
1600	do..........	81¼	1000	Tol. & Wabash..	48
700	do..........	81⅛	500	do..........	47⅞
1000	do..........	81	500	do..........	47¾
400	do..........	81⅛	1100	do..........	47⅝
200	do..........	81¼	500	do..........	47½
1400	do..........	81⅜	40	do.......c.	47⅝
1900	do..........	81½	1100	do..........	47½
400	do.......b3.	81⅝	1000	Lake Shore....	82
800	Pacific Mail..	49½	2000	do..........	81½
300	do..........	49⅝	1500	do..........	81¾
400	do..........	49¼	500	do..........	81⅞
200	do..........	49½	600	do..........	81¾
1300	do..........	49	1000	do..........	81⅝
300	do..........	48¾	2000	do..........	82
200	do..........	48⅝	1200	do..........	81⅝
700	do.......c.	48½	2000	do..........	81⅜
600	do..........	48⅝	2000	do..........	81⅜
200	do..........	48¾	1000	do..........	81½
1300	do..........	48⅞	2900	do..........	81⅝
15	do..........	48½	500	do.......s3.	81½
200	do.......c.	48½	200	do..........	81⅝
400	do..........	48⅝	2500	do.......s3.	81¾
600	do..........	48¾	100	North-west. Pref.	74¼
200	do..........	48⅝	100	do..........	74½
500	do..........	48⅞	200	do.......c.	74¾
200	do..........	48⅝	200	do..........	74⅞
300	St. Paul...	46	1000	North-western..	58
400	do..........	45½	100	do.......b3.	58⅛
200	do..........	45⅛	400	do..........	58
400	do..........	45½	600	do..........	57¾
500	do..........	45⅜	600	do..........	57½
2200	do..........	45¼	500	do..........	57¼
300	do..........	45⅜	1000	do..........	57⅝
600	do..........	45½	400	do..........	57½
200	do..........	45⅝	600	do..........	57¼
400	Erie Railway....	41	3600	do..........	57
500	do..........	40¾	900	do..........	57⅛
500	do..........	40½	1000	do..........	57⅜
800	do..........	40¼	1200	do..........	57⅝
200	do..........	40⅜	1000	do..........	57½
200	do..........	40⅝	300	do..........	57⅜
900	do..........	40½	100	do.......c.	57⅝
1000	do..........	40¼	100	do..........	57¾
200	do..........	40⅜	3000	Union Pacific..	36¾
400	do..........	40⅛	4000	do..........	36⅝
1000	N. Y. C. & H...	101¾	500	do.......s3.	36½
500	do..........	101⅞	1000	do..........	36⅜
500	do..........	101¾	500	do..........	36½
1000	do..........	101⅝	1100	do..........	36¾
800	do..........	101½	800	do..........	36⅝
300	Han. & St. Jo.	32½	50	do..........	36¼
50	do..........	32	800	do..........	36¾
100	do..........	32¼	700	do..........	36⅞
1200	Rock Island...	108	500	Ohio & Miss.	32
200	do..........	107⅞	100	do..........	31⅞
200	do..........	107¾	900	do..........	31¾
200	do..........	107½	100	do..........	31⅝
400	do..........	107⅜	400	do..........	31⅞
200	do..........	107⅝	300	do..........	31¾
700	do..........	107½	200	do..........	31⅝
400	do..........	107⅝	500	do..........	31½
500	do..........	107¾	100	do.......b3.	31

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,000	U.S.6s,'81,R'g.119¾	$2,00	U.S.5-20,R'64.119½
6,000	U.S.6s,'81,C'p.120½	5,000	U.S.5-20 Reg. '65, New....119
25,000	do..b.c.s3.121	1,000	do..........119¼
53,500	U.S.5-20C.'62.118	2,400	do..........119
10,000	do..........118	2,000	U.S.5s,10-40R.114¾
19,500	U.S.5s,10-40 C.115	35,000	U.S.5-20 C.'67.120¼
2,000	U.S.5-20,R.'65.119¾	2,000	do.......12.120⅜
1,500	U.S.5-20 Coup. '65, New..12.119	500	U.S.5-20 Coup. '68.......12.120
15,000	do..........119⅜	20,000	do..........120⅛
500	do.....small.118¾	2,500	U.S.5-20R.'67.119¾
11,500	U.S.5-20 Coup. '64......b3.120	5000	U.S.5s,'81,Reg.116⅛
1,500	do..........120	1,500	U. S. 6s, Cur..117

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	N. Y. C. 6s,'83.	95½	400	Erie Railway.b. c.	40½
5,000	A. & S. 1st....	103½	100	do..........	40⅝
1,000	A. & S., 2d.....	100	1000	do..........	40⅞
20,000	L. Shore C.C..	97	100	do.......b3.	40¾
10,000	C. P. G. Bds..	94	100	do..........	40⅝
61,000	U. P. R., 1st...	86	200	do.......c.	40⅞
5,000	do..........	86¼	200	C. & A. Pref. b. c.	107¼
15,000	U. P. 7s., L. G.	84½	21	L. S. & M. So. R.	81¾
1,000	do..........	84¾	2700	do.......b. c.	81⅝
2,000	do..........	84⅞	200	do.......s3.	81⅝
3,000	U. P. 10s, I....	88¾	507	do..........	81½
15,000	do..........	88½	1200	do..........	81⅜
1,000	do..........	88⅝	1700	do..........	81⅝
2,000	do.......b. c.	88¾	100	do..........	81¾
100,000	C. & N. W. C. G. Bds..	88	900	do..........	81¾
			300	do..........	81⅝
11,000	do..........	88	600	do..........	81½
10,000	do..........	88⅛	500	Un. Pac. R...b. c.	36⅞
1,300	H.&St.J.8s...c.	81	100	do.......b3.	37
9,000	T. &W. 1st, St. Louis Div...	86	100	do..........	36⅞
			1000	do.......b3.	37
4,000	Tol & W.C.G.	72	500	do..........	37
5,000	do..........	73	200	do..........	36⅞
1,000	D., L. & W., 2d.	104	1100	do..........	36⅞
5,000	Gt. W. 1st,'88.	93	1000	do..........	36¾
4,000	N. J. C....	102	1100	do..........	36¾
3,000	P.Ft.W.&C.2d.	101½	300	do..........	36⅞
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div...	89½	700	do.......b3.	37
			600	C. & R. I. R...b. c.	107⅛
1,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	90⅞	200	do..........	107½
10,000	do..........	91	600	do..........	107¾
1,000	Cin., L.&C.1st.	82½	300	do..........	107⅞
78,000	M.C.7s,...b. c.	98½	600	do.......b3.	108
14	Bank of Com...	119½	500	Del., L. & W. R...	110⅛
25	Phœnix Bk..b. c.	100	100	do.......b. c.	110¼
25	Grocers' Bank....	100	650	do..........	110⅛
15	Fourth Nat. Bk..	105½	200	C. & N. W. R.b. c.	57⅝
100	Am. Dis. Tel....	59	800	do..........	57½
100	do.......b3.	59	200	do..........	57⅜
100	Harlem R....b. c.	131⅞	200	do.......s3.	57¼
200	do.......b3.	132	200	do..........	57¼
5	U. S. Express....	70	200	do..........	57⅜
65	do..........	71	200	do..........	57⅜
100	Am. Express....	63	600	do..........	54½
11	do.......b. c.	64	100	do.......s3.	57⅜
100	do..........	62¾	400	do..........	57¼
700	Wes. U. Tel..b. c.	81½	200	do.......s3.	57½
200	do.......s3.	81½	200	do..........	57⅜
300	do..........	81⅝	100	do.......b3.	57⅝
800	do..........	81⅜	200	do.......c.	56⅝
800	do..........	81⅜	100	N. J. Cen. R.....	106⅜
300	do.......s3.	81¼	50	do.......b. c.	106¼
300	do..........	81¼	200	do..........	106½
200	do.......c.	81⅛	100	C.M.&St.P.R...b. c.	45⅞
600	do..........	81⅜	500	do..........	45¾
100	do.......s3.	81⅜	500	do..........	45⅝
200	do..........	81¼	300	do..........	45½
400	do..........	81⅜	650	do.......c.	45¾
1200	do..........	81½	500	do..........	45⅝
400	do.......b3.	81⅝	200	do..........	45¾
200	do.......s3.	81⅝	500	do..........	45⅞
500	do..........	81⅜	400	Chic., M. & S. P'l. Pr....b. c. b3.	65
900	do.......s3.	81⅜			
100	do.......s60.	81¾	300	Ohio & M. R...b. c.	31⅞
450	do..........	81⅜	400	do..........	31¾
1200	do..........	81½	300	do.......b3.	31⅞
33	Del. & H. Canal...	117¾	600	Tol. W. & W.b. c.	47⅝
100	do..........	117⅞	300	do..........	47¾
100	do..........	118	200	do..........	47⅝
100	Panama R.b.c.b3.	116	700	do..........	47½
70	Ill. Cen. R...b. c.	105	300	do..........	47⅜
30	C. C. C. & I. R.b.c.	76	100	do.......b3.	47⅝
1000	P. M. S. S. C.b. c.	49	100	do.......s3.	47⅝
500	do..........	48⅞	300	do..........	47¾
1300	do..........	48¾	100	do..........	47⅞
600	do..........	48⅝	300	H. & St. J. R.b. c.	32
400	do.......c.	48⅝	300	do..........	32⅛
400	do.......s3.	48⅝	100	do..........	32¼
200	do..........	48½	100	do..........	32⅜
200	do..........	48⅜	300	do.......b3.	42½
200	do..........	48¼	100	do..........	32
100	do..........	48⅜	200	H.&St.J.R.Pr.b. c.	39¾
1200	do..........	48½	100	do.......b3.	40
100	do..........	48⅜	100	do.......b3.	39⅞
200	N. Y. C. & H...c.	101⅞	200	do..........	40
1000	do.......b3.	101⅞	200	do.......b3.	40¼
2300	do.......b3.	102	100	do..........	40½
2500	do..........	102	200	C.C.&I.C.R.b. c. c	31⅝
800	do..........	101⅞	500	do.......b3	31¾
1000	do.......s3.	102	100	do.......b3	31¾
500	do..........	102⅛	300	do.......s3.	31⅝
500	do.......b3.	102¼	500	do.......s3.	31⅞
500	do..........	102¼	100	do..........	31⅞
4000	do..........	102⅜	1000	do.......b3.	32
2600	do..........	102½	1400	do..........	32
900	do..........	102⅜			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

10,000	N.W.con.coup. gold bds....	88	500	Rock Island...b3.	108
500	West Union....	81⅝	400	do..........	107⅞
800	do..........	81½	200	do.......s3.	107¾
400	do.......s3.	81½	100	Union Pacific...s4.	36⅞
600	do..........	81⅜	1000	do.......b3.	37
1200	do.......s3.	81¼	2500	do..........	37
100	do..........	81¼	1000	do.......b3.	37⅛
600	do..........	81⅜	1000	do..........	37¼
500	do..........	81¼	100	do.......s3.	37¼
200	Erie Railway....	40½	1000	do..........	37⅜
100	do.......c.	40⅞	1800	do..........	37½
200	do..........	41	1000	do..........	37⅝
200	do..........	41⅛	500	do..........	37¾
200	do..........	41	1500	do..........	37⅝
500	Pacific Mail...b3.	48½	3200	do.......b3.	37½
400	do..........	48½	800	do..........	37¼
100	do.......b3.	48¾	800	do..........	37⅛
1400	do..........	48¾	1300	do..........	37
200	do..........	48⅞	600	do.......b3.	37¼
200	do.......s3.	48¾	200	North-west....	57¾
600	do..........	48¾	400	do..........	57⅝
100	do..........	48⅞	600	do..........	57⅞
100	do..........	48½	200	do..........	57¾
100	do..........	48¼	100	do..........	57⅝
200	do..........	48¼	700	do..........	57½
1500	do..........	48	200	do.......c.	57⅝
100	do..........	48⅛	100	North-west. Pf...	74¾
900	do..........	48¼	100	do.......c.	74½
1100	do..........	48⅜	200	Tol. & Wab....	47¾
400	do..........	48¼	500	do..........	47⅝
50	American Ex....	62½	100	do..........	47½
5	do..........	63½	200	St. Paul....	45⅞
2000	N. Y. C. Hud....	102⅝	100	do.......b3.	46
500	do.......b3.	102⅝	200	do..........	45⅞
2300	do..........	102½	700	do..........	45¾
1300	do..........	102⅜	500	do..........	45⅞
100	do..........	102¼	200	do..........	45½
200	do..........	102⅛	400	do..........	45⅜
300	do.......b3.	102¼	200	St. Paul Pf....b3.	65
200	do.......s3.	102¼	196	St. Paul Scrip....	78
100	do.......b3.	102¼	500	Ohio & Miss....b3.	32
400	do..........	102⅛	100	do.......s3.	31¾
200	do.......b3.	102⅛	100	do..........	31⅞
100	Mich. Cen....b3.	88	100	do.......s3.	31⅞
1500	Lake Shore...b3.	81⅞	400	do.......c.	31¾
2500	do.......b3.	82	400	Chi., B. & Q....	104
1500	do..........	81¾	100	Han & St. Jo....	32½
3000	do..........	81⅞	100	do..........	32⅝
100	do.......c.	81⅝	600	do.......s3.	32¾
500	do..........	81⅝	200	do..........	32¾
200	do.......s3.	81⅝	200	do..........	32⅞
700	do..........	81⅝	200	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	41
200	do.......c.	81½	100	do.......s3.	41
400	do.......s3.	81½	200	C., C. & I. C.	31⅞
100	N. J. Central....	106½	100	do..........	32
200	Del., L. & W....	110⅜	200	At. & Pac. Pf...	16¾
13	do..........	110⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......118¼	$22,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......120
17,500	U.S.5-20C.'65.120⅛	3,500	do..........120⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......119⅜	1,100	U. S. 5-20 C., '68......small.119½
5,000	do..........119¼	30,000	U. S. 10-40 R., b. c.......115⅛
500	do..........119½		
30,000	do.......b. c.119½	40,000	U. S. 10-40 C., b. c.......115⅜
25,000	U.S.5-20C.'67.120¼		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, old..	90½	1300	Erie Railw'y.b. c.	40⅜
16,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	90¼	1400	do..........	40⅞
20,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	69¾	1600	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	81⅜
21,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	94⅛	1000	do.......s3.	81⅜
11,000	do..........	94	700	do..........	81⅜
12,000	Union Pac. 1st.	86¼	300	do..........	81½
3,000	do..........	86⅜	900	do..........	81⅜
15,000	do..........	86	2200	do..........	81⅝
5,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	84⅝	300	Mich. Central....	87
5,000	do..........	84½	100	do.......b. c.	87¼
10,000	Un. P. 10s, In..	89	600	Union Pac....b. c.	37¼
4,000	do..........	88¾	100	do.......b3.	37⅜
10,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	30	8	Clev. & P. G.b. c.	89½
10,000	C. C. & I. C. 2d	88	200	do.......b3.	89¼
19,000	M. & St. P. C. & M. Div....	81	200	Ch.&N.W..b. s.s3.	57¼
8,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	102½	100	do..........	57¼
500	West. Un. T...b. c.	81⅜	100	do.......b3.	57¼
100	do..........	81¼	200	Ch.&N.W.Pf.b. c.	73¾
500	do..........	81⅛	200	C.,M.&St.P.b. c.b3.	45¾
100	do..........	81	200	do..........	45⅝
300	do..........	81¼	500	do..........	45½
1300	do..........	81⅛	23	New-Jer. Cen. R....	106¾
300	do.......c.	81⅛	300	do.......b. c.	106⅜
1000	do.......s3.	81	500	do..........	106¼
1000	do..........	81	40	do..........	106¾
800	do..........	81⅛	200	Chi. & Rock Isl....	107¾
8	Adams Express..	99	400	do.......b. c.	107½
100	American Ex.b. c.	62⅞	300	do..........	107¾
500	Pacific Mail..b. c.	48¼	300	do..........	107⅞
300	do.......s3.	48⅜	100	do..........	107⅞
400	do..........	48⅛	200	Del., L. & W.b. c.	110⅞
400	do.......s3.	48	600	do.......b3.	110½
200	do..........	48	100	do..........	110⅝
400	do.......c.	48	1000	do..........	110¾
600	do.......s3.	43¼	200	do..........	111⅛
100	do..........	48¼	500	do..........	111¼
300	do..........	48	50	do..........	111⅛
300	do..........	47⅞	200	Tol., W. & W.b. c.	48⅛
200	do..........	48	100	do..........	47⅞
400	do..........	48⅛	100	Chi. & Alton R....	106
200	Panama Railroad.	115½	25	do..........	105½
210	Del. & Hud. Can...	118	9	Morris & Essex R.	93¾
100	do..........	118⅛	60	do..........	93½
100	N.Y.C.&H.R..b. c.	102⅛	200	St. L. & I. M.b. c.	54½
1400	do..........	102	400	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	31⅜
600	do..........	101⅞	100	do.......s3.	31¾
300	do.......b3.	102	600	Col.,C. & I. C.b. c.	31¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

800	Western Union...	81⅛	100	Panama....	115¼
200	do.......b3.	81¼	100	do..........	115
300	do.......s3.	81⅛	500	Union Pacific.s3.	37⅛
300	do.......s3.	81	500	do..........	37¼
400	do..........	81	500	do.......b3.	37¼
700	do..........	80⅞	100	do.......s3.	37¼
100	do..........	81	100	do..........	37⅛
1200	do..........	80⅞	100	do..........	37⅛
500	do..........	80¾	100	do.......b30.	37
200	do.......b3.	80⅞	1250	do..........	37
800	do..........	80⅞	1200	do..........	36⅞
400	do..........	81	500	do..........	37
600	do..........	80⅞	500	do..........	36⅞
100	do.......b3.	80⅞	600	do..........	36¾
300	do..........	80¾	100	North-west.....c.	57⅞
20	U. S. Express...	72	500	do..........	58⅛
300	Pac. Mail....s3.	48	500	do.......b3.	57⅞
2500	do..........	48	500	do..........	57½
800	do..........	47⅞	1200	do..........	57⅛
200	do..........	47¾	100	do.......b3.	57⅛
200	do..........	47⅝	600	do.......s3.	57
400	do..........	47¾	700	do..........	57
200	do.......s3.	47⅝	200	do..........	56⅞
400	do.......s3.	47⅞	300	do..........	57
200	do..........	47¾	300	Del., L. & W....	111½
300	do..........	47⅝	50	do..........	111⅛
400	do..........	47¾	700	do..........	111¼
200	Mich. Cen.......	88	600	Tol. & Wab....	47¼
900	N. Y. C. & Hud...	101⅞	100	do.......s30.	47⅛
1200	do..........	101¾	800	do.......s3.	47⅛
200	Erie Railway....	40⅜	600	do..........	46⅞
200	do..........	40⅝	100	do.......s3.	46⅜
300	do..........	40½	800	do..........	46⅝
100	do.......s10.	40¼	200	do..........	46½
400	do..........	40⅜	400	do..........	46⅜
1000	do..........	40⅝	700	do..........	46¼
130	do.......s10.	40⅛	100	do..........	46⅛
200	Rock Island....	107⅛	100	do..........	46¼
200	do..........	107⅜	600	do..........	46⅜
200	do.......b3.	107⅜	400	do..........	46½
100	Lake Shore....s3.	81⅜	700	do..........	46⅜
200	do.......b3.	81⅛	100	do..........	46¼
2000	do..........	81⅛	400	St. Paul....	45½
1700	do..........	81¼	1000	do..........	45⅜
360	do.......b3.	81¼	100	do.......s3.	45¼
1000	do.......s3.	81⅛	100	do.......b3.	45⅜
1400	do..........	81⅛	500	do..........	45⅛
270	do.......s3.	81	200	C., C. & I. C....	31⅝
1000	do..........	81¼	100	do.......b3.	31⅜
240	do.......b3.	81¼	200	do..........	31½
1900	do..........	81⅛	200	Ohio & Miss....	31⅝
400	At. & Pac. Pf.	16¾	500	do..........	32⅛
1100	Han. & St. Jo....	32½			

FRIDAY, March 27—P. M.

The settlement of the Greenback question in Congress yesterday gave additional confidence to the Wall Street markets to-day. It has also imparted a better feeling on the Produce Exchange and in the Cotton market. There was a rise of ½@⅝ ₱ cent. in the Gold Room on the pretext that the restoration of the Greenback Circulation to its proper limits, as fixed by the Acts of 1863-64, and confirmed by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, amounts to "inflation." But there is no probability that an advance in Gold, based on any such calculation, will amount to much, unless our trade and financial relations abroad should call for the active export of Gold this Spring. The talk of "inflation" because the Greenbacks are restored by any new Act of Congress to the same total already authorized by law and confirmed by the Supreme Court and recognized by the President and Secretary of the Treasury in their treatment of the $44,000,000 reserves, is simply ridiculous. It is really questionable whether $400,000,000 in the conduct of the business of the country amounts to as much now as $356,000,000 two or three years ago. It is certain that $400,000,000 amounts to less than the $356,000,000 in January, 1868, when the unfortunate contraction of Secretary McCulloch of $4,000,000 per month was arrested by Act of Congress.

The sales of Gold were at 113⅛@113¼@113⅛ ₱ cent. The demand was wholly speculative, as the Foreign Exchanges were the same as yesterday, or a shade weaker on actual transactions for the steamers of Saturday. London 60 days' was done at $4 84½ to the £ Sterling, while the standard rate was nominally $4 85.

The buoyancy and large business of the Stock Exchange have partially stiffened the price for Money on Call loan, and 5 ₱ cent. was the rule to-day on most new transactions. The settlement of the Greenback question in Congress has undoubtedly set free a better confidence on the Exchange than has been known since the assembling of Congress in December—usually the first point to feel the effect of good or ill news financially, and it has already produced and diffused a cheerful spirit among business people generally.

There was another very large business done at the Stock Exchange. The demand was strong and the advance rapid through the early dealings—1@1½@2 ₱ cent. in many instances over the last prices of Thursday on the Share List, and ¾@1@1½ ₱ cent. on some of the Railroad Bonds. The Public Funds, in sympathy with Gold, were ½ ₱ cent. higher on the Coupon Bonds suitable for the markets abroad, and stronger also on the Registered Stocks. On the Share speculation, the business spread over the entire list of New-York and Western Roads, and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. Near the close of 'Change hours the disposition among fortunate holders at lower prices to realize their profits caused a pressure to sell, and the quotations gave way, from the best sales of the forenoon, ½@¾, and in some instances 1 ₱ cent., closing as follows, compared with Thursday night:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 27.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States new 5s	115⅛	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¼	120¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¾	120½
American Gold	112⅝	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson	101½	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107⅜
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47⅞
St. Paul Common	44½	45⅜
Western Union	80⅝	80¾
Union Pacific	35⅞	36⅞
Lake Shore	80½	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	46⅞	46¼
Harlem	131	132
North-west	56½	57
North-west Preferred	73½	73¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	31½	31⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	109½	111¼
Central New-Jersey	105¾	106¾
Panama	115⅛	115½
Erie	40⅞	40⅜
Atlantic and Pacific	16⅜	16⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31¼	31½

The Sub-Treasury received to-day in Gold $444,000 for Customs, and paid out $30,000 Gold Interest. The Office redeemed $2,000 Principal of the Public Debt.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...	119⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..	119⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..	120⅞	5-20 reg., '67.....	119⅞
5-20 reg., '62.....	118	5-20 coup., '67.....	120⅛
5-20 coup., '62.....	118⅛	5-20 coup., '68.....	120
5-20 reg., '64.....	119½	10-40 reg.....	114⅜
5-20 coup., '64.....	120	10-40 coup.....	115
5-20 reg., '65.....	119⅜	5s, coup., '81.....	115½
5-20 coup., '65.....	120⅜	6s, currency.....	117
5-20 reg., n. i., '65..	119⅛		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	94¼	Del., L. & W. 1st....	104¼
N. Y. C. 1st, Coup...	105	Del., L. & W. 2d....	103½
Erie 1st, Ext.....	104	Del., L. & W 7s, Con.	104½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83....	98	T. & W. 1st, S. L. D.	86
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.....	100	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	72½
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77.	89	Q. & Tol. 1s, '90....	88½
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	103	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....	83½
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75....	102	Galena & Chic. Ex..	102
Harlem 1st, 7s....	105	Galena & Chic. 2d....	99
Albany & Susq. 2d..	99¾	Chic., R. I. & Pac....	105
M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902...	98½	Morris & Essex 1st.	106¾
M. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82...	108½	Morris & Essex 2d...	99⅝
M. So. 7 ₱ ct 2d....	101¾	N. J. Cen. 1st, N....	106½
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7₱ct.	105	N. J. Central Conv..	102
Clev. & Toledo S. F..	103	P., Ft. W. & C.1st...	106½
Clev. & Toledo N. B.	98	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..	101½
Clev., P. & A. O. B..	98¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...	94
Clev., P. & A. N. B.	97	C. & P. Con. S. F....	98
Detroit, Mon. & Tol.	97½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....	100½
Buffalo & Erie N. B..	98	Chic. & Alton S. F...	100
Lake Shore Div. B...	97	Chicago & Alton 1st.	102
Lake Shore Con.C.B.	96½	Ohio & Miss. Con....	91¾
Lake Shore C. 2d, C.	90	Ohio & Miss. 2d, C....	81
Pac. 8s, Gd. by Mo..	98½	Dub. & SiouxCity1st	93
Cen. Pacific G. Bds..	93⅞	St. Louis & I. M. 1st.	95½
Western Pacific.....	87⅛	M. & St. P.1st, 7 3-10 P. D....	95½
Union Pacific 1st....	86		
Union Pac. 7s, L. G..	84½	M. & St. P. 1st, M, I. & M. D....	81
Union Pac. 10s, Inc..	88¾		
B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s....	96	M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M....	80¾
Alton & T. H. 1st....	100		
Alton & T. H.2d,Pf..	85½	M. & St. P. 2d....	81
Chic. & N. W. S. F..	102	Chic. & Mil. 1st....	94
Chic. & N. W. Int.B.	99	Joliet & Chicago 1st.	104
Chic. & N. W. C. B..	92	Col., Chic. & I. 1st..	91
Chic. & N. W. Ex.B.	91	Tol., P. & W., E. D..	80
Chic. & N. W. 1st....	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	101
Chic. & N. W.C.G.B.	88	Boston, H. & E 1st..	29¾
C., C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F	103	Cedar F. & Minn.1st.	75
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100	B., C. R.&M.1st,7s,G.	64
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C..	81		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103⅜	103½
Camden and Amboy	121	121¼
Pennsylvania Central	104½	104¾
Reading	117½	117¾
Lehigh Valley	61⅜	61½
Catawissa Preferred	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	21	21¼
Northern Central	38½	38¾
Lehigh Navigation	91¼	91½
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,587,487; amount marketed, $2,909,483.

Messrs. Turner Brothers will pay the coupons of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway first mortgage seven ₱ cent. gold bonds, and also those of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company, on and after April 1.

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway during the third week in March were $39,761 91; same week in 1873, $26,675 06; increase, $13,086 85.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. The plan of the committee for reorganization has been modified to meet the views expressed by many of the bondholders. It now provides for funding the First Mortgage Bonds in an issue of new Firsts of $30,000 per mile, subject to the priority of $1,500,000 Preferred Bonds for aiding in discharging Receiver's Certificates, in completing railroad, &c.

Subsequent Bonds and claims to be funded in securities in the order of their priority, but not bearing any interest charge unless the same is earned.

An agreement embodying this plan has been prepared for signature, and can be executed at the office of

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
Apply to
W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
VERMONT DIVISION
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
with
TRAFFIC GUARANTY
of
EASTERN RAILROAD OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Safe and conservative New-England investment. The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile, and has a basis of a cash capital stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par. A limited amount remain unsold. Bonds issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.

For sale by
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk st., Boston;
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
Financial Agents.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company prior to the 15th April, and receive in exchange trust certificates entitling them to representation by the Committee of the United Foreign and Resident First Mortgage Bondholders. For further particulars apply to HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 27, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	9	Hides, No.	272
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Hides, bdls.	200
Copper, bbls.	14	Leather, sides	8,471
Cotton, bales	1,822	Grease, pks.	85
Broom corn, bales	43	Tallow, pks.	247
Dried Fruit, pks.	8	Stearine, pks.	203
Eggs, bbls.	3,481	Pork, pks.	199
Flour, bbls.	6,277	Cut-meats, pks.	1,267
Meal, bbls.	43	Lard, tcs.	1,400
Meal, bags	180	Lard, kegs	297
Wheat, bushels	30,160	Butter, pks.	2,332
Corn, bushels	24,000	Pea-nuts, bags	70
Oats, bushels	18,2[illegible]5	Cheese, pks.	446
Barley, bushels	2,000	Starch, pks.	525
Peas, bushels	600	Tobacco, hhds.	420
Seed, bags	262	Tobacco, pks.	943
Beans, bbls.	21	Wool, bales	9
Hops, bales	70	Whisky, bbls.	511

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the ship Hope, for Liverpool—1,128 Handspikes, 500 Oars, 100 hhds. Tallow, 200 tcs. Beef, 837 bxs. Bacon, 63 pks. Stearine, 300 bales Cotton, 616 tcs. Lard, 100 bbls. Wax, 675 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Arragon, from Bristol—21 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,600 bushels Wheat, 1,666 bags Oil-cake, 767 sacks Oil-cake, 15,206 bushels Corn, 150 bxs. Cheese, 102 bxs. Bacon.

By the bark F. Cilento, for Cadiz—96,600 Staves.

By the steamer Donau, for Glasgow—500 bags Oil-cake, 215 hhds. Tallow, 26,100 bushels Corn.

By the bark Sandy Hook, for Cardenas—765 Empty Hogsheads.

By the bark Blandina P., for Antwerp—40,800 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Jas. A. Berland, for Gibraltar—191 hhds. Tobacco, 13 cases Oysters, 88 cases Tobacco, 5 cases Salt, 500 cases Naphtha, 12,600 Staves, 474 Hides, 150 cases Petroleum, 425 bbls. Tallow, 450 bbls. Alcohol, 44 pieces Logwood, 300 bbls. Flour.

By the schooner Kocheko, for Vigo—8,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 19,400 Staves.

By the schooner A. H. Brown, for Aux Cayes—200 bbls. Pork, 150 bbls. Flour, 310 pks. Fish, 6 bxs. Butter, 500 bxs. Soap, 10 bxs. Sugar, 30 bbls. Tobacco, 100 bags Rice, 415 pieces Lumber, 12 cases Lard.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Manufacturers of the finer qualities of stock report quite satisfactorily as to business, having as much as they can conveniently do to meet the orders from their customers, on a steady basis as to values. Apart from this the reports from wholesale firms, as also from the jobbing houses, are of a comparatively moderate call for supplies, mainly for small amounts, to meet urgent wants and keep up assortments, though responsible buyers hav any existing advantage as to values. The auction sales have lacked spirit, most goods marketed in this way passing into distributing channels only at low and unremunerative rates.

COFFEE—There has been a fair inquiry for Rio and Santos at the reduced figures last noted; the market reported as closing with rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 397 bags Rio, by the Redowa, on private terms; 3,303 bags Santos, to arrive, at 23c.; 636 bags Rio, by the Alice, at Baltimore, at 24c., and 4,472 bags Rio, by S. C. Evans, at ports, reported at 23c., gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds in moderate request within the previous range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 21¼c.@21½c.; fair, 22½c.@22¾c.; good, 23½c.@23¾c.; prime, 24¼c.@24½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 21¼c.@25½c., gold; Java, 26c.@29c., Maracaibo, 23½c.@25¾c.; Porto Rico, 23c.@24½c.; Savanilla, 24c.@25½c.; Costa Rica, 24c.@25½c.; Mexican, 23c.@24½c.; San Domingo, 20c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 24½c.@25¾c., and Jamaica, 21c.@23c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery at an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb., closing tamely and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,286 bales, including 1,192 bales to shippers, 284 bales to spinners, and 810 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the market has been unusually active, opening at an advance of ¼c.@5-16c. ₱ lb., but closing a trifle lower, and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on last evening, and 38,100 bales to-day,) with 5,100 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 16c.@16 1-32c.; April, 16 1-16c.; May, 16 17-32c.; June, 17 1-32c.@17 1-16c.; July, 17 15-32c.; August, 17¾c.; September at 17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,822 bales, including 1,039 bales from Norfolk, 129 bales from Baltimore, and 654 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 9,517 bales, and for the week 63,026 bales, against 66,711 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,359,790 bales, against 3,000,657 bales the preceding season. Consolidated—(six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 46,369 bales; to the Continent, 14,811 bales. Stock in New-York, 1 971 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 670,960 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅜

COOPERAGE STOCK—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for supplies, with White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted steady within the range of $100@$210; do., pipe, $140@$265; do., bbl., $90@$125; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 36 and 38 inches, $2@$2 50; Hoop, $40@$50.

COAL—Has been in fair demand since our last at firm rates. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6, ₱ ton.

EGGS—Have been in good request at from 15c.@18c. for fresh, chiefly at 16c.@17c., ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Foreign has been sparingly dealt in, with prices quoted unsettled. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 60@$2 65; 100 lots Currants at 6c.@6¼c., and 53 casks Turkey Prunes at 12c.@12¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better demand, and quoted a shade firmer in price. The inquiry for shipping extras has been brisker, chiefly for brands, in lines, available at from $6 40, for fair, to $6 85, for very choice, within which range about 4,100 bbls. have been disposed of, mainly at $6 40@$6 45 for fair, and $6 75@$6 85 for very choice. Fancy shipping extras (City Mill product) have been in fair request for the West Indies at full rates. No. 2 stock has been quoted much stronger in price, having been more sought after and offered less freely. Superfine has been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, at the current quotations, with the better qualities rather scarce. Trade and family extras show steadiness as to values, though not active. The sales reported since our last have been 11,150 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 35@$5 65, chiefly at $5 15@$5 65; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 15, chiefly at $5 85@$6; inferior to good Extra State at $6 20@$6 65, mainly at $6 40@$6 45; very good to fancy do. at $6 65@$7 65, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 65, chiefly at $6 35@$6 45; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75; low-grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 35@$5 65
Sour Flour	3 50@ 5 90
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 15
Extra State	6 20@ 7 65
Extra City, shipping brands	6 25@ 7 65
Extra City, trade and family brands	7 75@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@10 50

Southern Flour has been quiet, but without material change as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 760 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$7 50 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour quite dull and nominal, within the range of $6 75@$9 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 50@$5 75 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been quiet but steady within the range of from $3 50@$4 35 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50, chiefly at $4 40, for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 475 bbls. The better grades of Western stock are scarce....Bag-meal has been in rather slack demand within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Coarse; $1 65@$1 70 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 80 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $2 75@$3 10 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter for fancy, ₱ 100 lbs....Oatmeal at from $6 75@$8 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, the demand having been mostly for prime No. 2 stock, for shipment, with prices quoted early in the day fully 2c. a bushel dearer, influenced, in part, by the rise in gold, but closing about 1c. a bushel off the highest figures, the rise in ocean freights operating, to some extent, against the export movement. There has been a very slow trade noted in Winter Wheat, the inquiry having been mostly for odd lots, for milling purposes, within the previous range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 86,500 bushels at $1 59@$1 60 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring odd lots; $1 57@$1 58 for No. 1 Iowa and Minnesota do.; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 1 Chicago do., car stock; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at about $1 55 for prime samples; $1 53@$1 54 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 50@$1 53 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 45@$1 57 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 70 for Amber Western and Pennsylvania, and $1 80 for White Michigan....Corn has been quoted a shade higher on lighter offerings, and a fair inquiry, in good, part for export, but closes dull and rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 74,000 bushels at 89c.@93c. for inferior to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 91c.@92c. for fair to prime samples; 92c.@93c. for new Yellow do.; 92c.@93c. for old Mixed do.; 92c.@93c. for White Western; 94c.@95c., mainly at 94c. for choice White Southern....Rye dull within the range of 97c.@$1 03 ₱ bushel....Barley quiet and irregular: small lots of mixed stock were reported sold on private terms.... Barley-malt inactive at about former figures. Small lots of two-rowed State were reported sold at $1 75 ₱ bushel....Oats have been very quiet, with prices, especially of the poorer grades, quoted less firm. Sales, 37,500 bushels at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western; 63½c.@65c. for White do.; and 59c.@59½c. for Black State, from track....Feed moderately sought after and quoted at from $26@$33 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally quiet, with Bags at 13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Bagging, 12¼c.@12½c. Further sales of 900 rolls Domestic Cloth have been reported on private terms.

HAY AND STRAW—A moderate trade has been noted, with values quoted steady. Bale Hay quoted at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 65c.@85c.; Oat Straw, 80c@90c.; Wheat do., 60c.@70c., ₱ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $25@$26; fair to good Timothy, $21@$23; shipping grade, $19@$20; good Clover, $17@$18. Straw—No. 1 Rye, $14@$15; No. 2 Rye, $10@$12; No. 1 Oat, $15@$17, ₱ ton.

HEMP—Has been in quite limited demand, with American quoted steady at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $185@$225 for Dressed ₱ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@10c.; Sisal, 8¼c.@8½c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c.@2 5-16c., currency; Jute rejections at 3½c. ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—A fair inquiry prevails for supplies, with prices quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 4,937 Buenos Ayres, 300 Wet-salted Southern, 1,500 Dry Southern, 1,800 Texas, and 1,900 City Slaughters on private terms.

HOPS—Have been extremely dull, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@35c.; American, new, low to fair, 15c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 30c.@35c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 25c.@30c.; English, 30c.@34c.; Belgians, 25c.@30c.; California, 35c.@40c. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures, on time. The week's receipts of domestic have been 243 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 18,946 bales, against 20,755 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign, 362 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 12,950 bales, against 20,159 bales same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks that "35c. is the outside cash price for best State and Western Hops. Low grades have been selling at all sorts of prices, ranging from 15c.@30c. Choice Californians are scarce and command the best figures. The last of the renowned 'Willow Grove' (Bates) growth was closed out this week; there is nothing remaining of California growth that will bring over 40c. cash. The importations from Europe this week exceed the domestic receipts by over 100 bales."

LEATHER—The receipts of stock have been gaining on the distribution, and some accumulation is noted, which tends to give buyers the advantage as to values. Holders of the better grades, however, have been generally firm in their views, and not disposed to press supplies on the market. Hemlock tannages of Sole have met with a comparatively ready sale, at generally full previous rates, the market rather favoring sellers in this instance. Oak tannages of Sole have been in moderate request at steady figures. There has been a fair average trade noted in Union Crop at unchanged quotations. Upper stock has been moderately dealt at about former rates; the finer grades have been in rather limited supply, while most other kinds have been offered with more freedom. The movements in harness stock have been fair in strictly fine City, but quite light in most other descriptions, within the previous range as to prices. Morocco Leather has been held with confidence, though only the better qualities have met with much inquiry. We quote Sole, thus: Hemlock tannages, 27c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 20c.@25½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@25c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.

METALS—There has been a livelier business reported in Copper since our last, with prices quoted higher; 400,000 lbs. Ingot sold at 24½c.@24¾c., closing at 25c.; new Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22½c.@25c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Iron has been difficult to sell in other than small lots, and prices have been ruling weak; sales have been reported of 200 tons No. 1 Crane at $35, and 100 tons No. 1 Thomas at $35. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $37; Glengarnock, $38@$39; Coltness, $41; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $35; No. 2 do. at $31@$33; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42 50....Pig-lead has been dull and weak, with foreign quoted at 6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6¼c.@6½c., gold; sales 75 tons domestic at $6 12½@$6 20, gold. Bar quoted at 9c. Sheet and Pipe, 9c.; Spelter has been inactive and somewhat nominal at 6¾c.@7c., gold, for foreign, and 7¼c.@11c. for domestic. Pig-tin has been inactive and heavy. Straits closed at 24c.@24½c., gold; English at 21½c.; Refined do., 23½c.@23¼c., and Banca at 28c....Tin Plates have been offered at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 250 bxs. Charcoal at $10 25, gold, and 250 bxs. Coke at $8 do. We quote: Charcoal Plates about nominal at $10 25@$10 50; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 75; Coke, $7 75@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8...Zinc very quiet at 8¼c.@8⅝c., gold.

MOLASSES—The demand for foreign has been fair, but the offerings have been quite moderate, checking business; 40 hhds. Caibarien sold to refiners at 40c., and 90 puncheons Demerara, in job lots, at full rates. Of the recent arrivals, a cargo of 248 hhds. Aguadilla, another of 373 puncheons and 23 tcs. Mayaguez, another of 341 puncheons, 35 hhds. and 70 bbls. Barbados, and a lot of 45 hhds. St. Croix, and another of 50 hhds. Cardenas have been brought on the market, but not yet reported sold. A cargo of 493 hhds. and 59 tcs. Matanzas, another of Cienfuegos, and another of 513 hhds. and 64 tcs. Cardenas were reported as imported direct for refining. New-Orleans has been selling in a jobbing way at former rates. We quote about as before: Cuba Muscovado, Refining, 31c.@35c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 33c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@65c. the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@73c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has favored sellers, on a fair inquiry: sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2 50@$2 55; and 1,000 bbls. good do., at $2 55@$2 70, the latter rate for small packages....Tar quiet at $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 104 bbls. at 47½c. for merchantable, and 48½c. for New-York pks.; market firm.

OILS—Have been quite moderately dealt in, in most instances, yet have been without material change as to values. Crude Whale quoted at 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85; Bleached at $1 90; Lard-oil at 80c.@82½c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.; Linseed-oil at from 95c.@97c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15, in cks.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 46c.@47c.; Yellow do. at 52c.@53c.; White do. at 60c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 8c.@9c.

PETROLEUM—Has been decidedly more active and quoted much stronger. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at 7⅛c. on the spot, and 7¼c. for April; 2,000 bbls. Refined, on the spot, at 15⅛c.; 5,000 bbls. do., at 15¼c.; 5,000 bbls. do., for first half of April, at 15¼c.; 21,000 bbls. do., for last half of April, at 15½c., and 43,000 bbls. do., for May delivery, at 16c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 20c.@20½c.; Naphtha at 9c. At Philadelphia, sales have been made of 5,000 bbls. Refined, for first half of April, at 15¼c., 5,000 bbls. do., for May, at 16c., and 5,000 bbls. do., for June, at 16c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very good demand at full and buoyant prices; sales, for early delivery, embrace 775 bbls. New Western Mess at $16 60@$16 75; 450 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $15 12½@$15 25; 400 bbls. Extra Prime, at $14 12½@$14 37½, the latter rate for choice; forward deliveries quiet, with New Western Mess quoted at $16 60 for April; and $16 80@$16 90 for June....Dressed Hogs in demand at 7⅜c. for City....Cut-meats in moderate request at firm rates; sales, 25 tcs. Clear Bellies 11 lbs. at 10¼c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 8¼c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 11½c.@12½c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 7c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 11c., and sundry lots of Bellies, in bulk, at full prices....Bacon is fairly active, and quoted firmer, with sales ... of 3[illegible]0 bxs. Western Long Clear at [illegible]; [illegible] bxs. Short Clear at 9½c.; 2,250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, part at 9¾c., and 150 bxs. Short Rib at [illegible] Lard has been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. dearer, on a more confident inquiry, largely speculative. Sales for early delivery embrace 1,300 tcs. Western Steam at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; 160 tcs. City do. at 9¾c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 9½c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of from 9¾c.@10⅛c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., March options, at 9⅝c.; 3,250 tcs. do., April, at 9¾c.; 1,750 tcs., May, at 9 15-16c.@10c.; and 500 tcs. June, at 10⅛c. And of Western Kettle 1,500 tcs., April option, at 9⅞c.@7⅞c....Beef in fairly active demand at full rates; sales 350 bbls. We quote from $9 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in moderate demand at $20@$24 50 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern; sales, 150 bbls....Butter has been generally inactive, with firkins and tubs quoted at from 34c.@46c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 45c.@48c. for prime to choice; 42c.@48c. for fair to choice do. pails; 31c.@39c. for Western; 34c.@38c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 33c.@42c. ₱ lb. New-made State stock, 30c.@45c.... There has been a good demand reported for Cheese, chiefly on export account, at full rates. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted firm at 10½c.@17c., chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11½c.@16½c.; Western product at 12½c.@16½c.; for fair to very choice Factory; Skimmed stock, 5c.@14c. ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate demand, mostly for home use, at 9¾c.@10¾c. for old and new Pennsylvania, Western, and State. Other kinds have been inactive, with Rough Flax quoted at $2 70@$2 80 ₱ bushel....Timothy at $3@$3 25 ₱ bushel....Calcutta Linseed at $2 55@$2 60, gold, ₱ 56 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good demand, especially for refining purposes, at very firm and buoyant prices, some holders claiming a further advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been made to-day of 2,047 hhds. and 641 bxs., including 519 hhds. Refining Muscovado at 7 11-16c.@8c., the latter for very choice; 400 hhds. do. at 7½c.@7¾c.; 639 hhds. fully fair to prime Refining do. at 7½c.@7¾c.; 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 50 bxs. Muscovado at 7 9-16c.; 591 bxs. do. at 8⅛c.@8 11-16c.; 31 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7c.; 158 hhds. do. at 7 3-16c. And last evening, 650 hhds. and 520 bxs. Refining stock at full rates. We now quote: Fair Refining very firm at 7⅜c.; Good do., 7⅝c.; Prime do., 7¾c.; Fair to Choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 7⅞c.@8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅝c.; Manila, bags, 6⅞c.@7⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7⅛c. Refined Sugars have been more active, with Crushed quoted up to 10⅛c.; Powdered at 10⅛c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; A's, 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; Yellow, 8c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 115,000 lbs. at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; market firm....Of Stearine, 30 tcs. sold at 10c., with best samples quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c. And of White Grease, 143 bbls. at 8c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 700 half-chests Japan, and 550 half-chests Green, on private terms.

TOBACCO—There has been a light business, mainly from the local trade, with prices unchanged; sales have been reported of 250 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 4½c.@11c.; 323 cases Ohio Seed-leaf at 6½c.@8½c.; 200 cases Connecticut, 1870 crop do., at 5c.@7c.; 17 cases State, 1872 crop, on private terms; 46 cases, 1872 crop, Wisconsin, on private terms, and 300 bales Havana, at 80c.@95c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand on the firm basis of 98c.; sales equal to 200 bbls, in lots, at this rate.

WOOL—Holders of most kinds of stock have been firm in their views and not urgent in their offerings at the current quotations. The demand has been comparatively brisk, as manufacturers have been purchasing more freely; and the trade call has been rather more animated. Sales have been reported during the week of 91,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 40c.@55c.; 38,500 lbs. Unwashed stock at 34c.@40c.; 24,500 lbs. Tub-washed, part at 58c.; 48,500 lbs. Scoured at 55c.@90c., mainly at 68½c.@75c.; 2,000 lbs. choice Western Scoured Pulled at $1 14; 23,500 lbs. Combing, part at 63c.; 15,000 lbs. Pickiock at 60c.; 920 pks. and 115,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 32½c.@51c., chiefly at 44c.@48c.; 12,000 lbs. Shearlings on private terms; 479,000 lbs. Texas at 18c.@37½c., chiefly at 20c.@24c.; 812 pks. and 184,000 lbs. California Fall at 18c.@25½c.; 42,000 lbs. California Spring at 28½c.@34c.; 12,500 lbs. Mexican, part at 21½c.; 4,000 lbs. Oregon, mainly at 35c.@38c.; 5,000 lbs. California Lambs at 30c.; 600 lbs. low Noils at 30c.; 429 bales and 13,000 lbs. Australian, part at 47c.; 50 bales New-Zealand at 45c.@48c.; 40,000 lbs. South American at 33c.; 35,000 lbs. unwashed Greek, 10,000 lbs. Montevideo, and 25 bales Cape Pulled, on private terms; 230 bales and 29,000 lbs. Cape at 35c.@38c.; 45,000 lbs. East Indian and China stock at 18c.@25c.; 16,500 lbs. Mestiza Pulled, part at 70c., and equal to 195,000 lbs. Mestiza on private terms. The reports from San Francisco relative to the Spring Clip are of considerable early arrivals there, where the current quotations were from 21c.@25c. ₱ lb., gold, within which range sales were made of some of the first receipts. The prospect is of a good average clip. The offerings, in a few weeks, will be on a much more liberal scale.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown more firmness in the line of berth freights, with a fairly active demand noted for Grain room, in good part for forward shipment. The chartering movement has been somewhat brisker. Vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades have been more sought after at the low current quotations, with somewhat less urgency on the part of ship-owners toward the close to place tonnage....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 48,000 bushels Grain, shipment by steamer of April 11, at 7d. for Corn, and 7½d. for Wheat; 4,000 bushels Grain, early shipment, at 7½d. ₱ standard bushel; 420 bxs. Bacon, part at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. Also, a German ship, 1,200 tons, with Deals, from St. John, on private terms; quoted at 95s.@100s.; and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 9-16d. ₱ lb....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms, with Grain quoted at about 7½d.@8d. ₱ bushel; 250 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 150 tons do. at 25s. ₱ ton. Also, a Norwegian bark, 513 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl. And a British bark, 388 tons, hence, with Oil-cake at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 7½d.; 36,000 bushels Corn (through freight) at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 bbls. Flour (also through freight) at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 2,500 bxs. Bacon at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Falmouth and orders, a Spanish bark, with sugar, reported from Havana, at 50s., and a British bark, with do., from Matanzas, at 50s.@55s....For the United Kingdom, a ship, with Timber, reported from Pensacola, at 55s.; and another, with do., from Pascagoula, at 58s. ....For Cork, and orders, an Italian brig, 548 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter; and a Norwegian bark, 511 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For a French port, direct, a British bark, 640 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₱ lb....For Bremen, by sail, 250 bxs. Bacon, at 35s. ₱ ton; 500 bbls. Resin, at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs.; 60 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, at 45s.; Also, a German bark, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported loading on owner's account....For Antwerp, by sail, 47 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d.; an American bark, 723 tons, with about 4,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 378 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Stettin or Danzig, a Norwegian bark, 487 tons, hence with Provisions and Resin, on private terms, quoted at 37s. 6d.@40s., and 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d....For Stockholm, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin, (to complete cargo,) at 5s. ₱ 280 lbs....For Cronstadt, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 21-32d ₱ lb....For Cadiz and Seville, an American brig, 226 tons, hence with about 5,000 cases Petroleum at 36c., and light Pipe Staves, to complete cargo, at $35....For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton reported from New-Orleans at 1⅜c....For Windsor or Yarmouth, N. S., a schooner, 147 tons, with Hewn Timber from Charleston at $12, gold....For St. John, N. F., a British brig, 169 tons, with general cargo on the basis of 55c.@60c....For Rio Janeiro, a German brig, 223 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $26 net, and primage....For Cienfuegos, and back to New-York, a British brig, 270 tons, at 47½c....For ports north of Hatteras, an American brig, 313 tons, with Molasses, reported from Havana, at $4; two American barks 450 and 440 tons, five brigs and two schooners with Sugar, from Matanzas, at $5 50@$6; a British brig, 315 tons, with Molasses from do., at $3 50; two brigs, 315 and 233 tons, with Sugar from Caibarien, at $5 25@$5 50; a British schooner, with Molasses from do., at $3 25; two schooners, with Sugar from Cardenas, at $6 25; and a schooner, with Molasses from do., at $3 75....For Philadelphia, a brig, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas at $6; and a schooner, 348 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $4....For New-York, two brigs, with Sugar, reported from Havana, at $5 50; two brigs with do., from Matanzas, at $6; a bark, with Melado, from do., at $5 50; and a British brig, 213 tons, with Sugar, from Cardenas, at $6.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 27—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 35¼@35½.

12:45 P. M.—The market for Erie Railway Shares is active, with sharp fluctuations; last sales at 36.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36¼.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 85c.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36@36¼.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36¼.

5:30 P. M.—Erie preferred, 61. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 94,000 bales, of which 13,000 were taken for export and 11,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 701,000 bales, including 347,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 67,000 bales, including 51,000 American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, including 18,000 American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 518,000 bales, including 328,000 American. Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable March, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,200 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is firmer. Wheat, 11s. 11d.@12s. 3d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 10s. 10d.@11s. 6d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 38s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 43s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, higher; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middlings, shipped February, at 8 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 5-16d. Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, March 27.—Refined Petroleum, 11½d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 37s. 9d.@38s. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 3d.@63s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. ₱ ton. Linseed-oil, £29 ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 9d.@33s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 27.—Petroleum, 33½f. for fine Pale American.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Flour unchanged, dull and steady. Wheat dull at $1 80@$1 85 for choice White; $1 60@$1 75 for fair to prime do.; choice Amber, $1 82@$1 85; good to prime Red, $1 70@$1 80; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 65; Pennsylvania do., $1 70@$1 73; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 50@$1 60; Western Spring, $1 48@$1 60. Corn firmer; Southern White, 80c.@83c.; do. Yellow, 80c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 83c. Oats firmer; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Western, 60c.@65c. Rye dull at 85c.@88c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firmer. Mess Pork, $16 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.@8½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard, 9½c. Western Butter steady and unchanged, with moderate demand. Coffee steady, with more inquiry, at 24½c. Whisky nominal and quiet at 96c.@97c.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

THE NEW-YORK

LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY

NO. 229 BROADWAY
(Opposite New Post Office.)

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Allow interest on deposits, subject to check, payable at the counter or through the Clearing-house. Accounts of merchants, bankers, and individuals solicited.

W. H. FOSTER, President.
J. T. BANKER, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

N. Y. & O. Midland R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

We urge the holders of the small balance that have not yet communicated with us to send addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will expedite matters.

Other parties have modified the plans they had presented, but they are not yet such as the first mortgage holders can safely accept.

In due course, we believe, a plan acceptable to all will be found. Nothing has been lost by waiting.

D. B. HALSTED, GERRIT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Of Com. of First Mortgage Bondholders.

FYSHE & COMINGS,
STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 31 Wall st., New-York.
STOCKS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
LOANS NEGOTIATED,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

THOS. FYSHE,
Late one of the agents of the Bank of British North America.
W. L. COMINGS,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co's., No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, April 3, 1874, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, April 4, 1874, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 31 bonds, numbered as follows: 233, 463, 345, 465, 138, 261, 462, 223, 457, 530, 257, 203, 83, 334, 220, 123, 429, 392, 562, 105, 44, 513, 389, 514, 48, 515, 301, 45, 11, 598, 475, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1874.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Bankers and Merchants. Banking office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, on favorable terms. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co." dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company offers par and a premium of one per cent. (101 per cent.) with accrued interest for any of its Construction Mortgage Bonds presented for prepayment prior to July 1, 1874, at its office in New-York.

The outstanding balance of its Construction Mortgage debt is about $3,000,000. These bonds mature April 1, 1875.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on the 23d day of April next, at 12 M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order, A. HEGEWISCH, A. Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will close, for the next annual election for Directors, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, and will re-open on Thursday the 7th day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Company, constituting the second class, will be held at this office on Tuesday, the 7th day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. HAXTUN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS been declared on the stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on on the 15th of April next to holders registered as such at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 16th of April next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, April 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared payable on and after the 27th day of April, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th day of April next.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall st., New-York.

W. RANNEY, Secretary.

BEAVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid April 5, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5, inclusive.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1874, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from March 24 to May 1, 1874.

AND. H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, March 16, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the International Railroad Company, maturing April 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, 52 Wall st.

THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874.—A Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF ($2\frac{1}{2}$) PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of this company, payable on and after 20th April. Transfer-books will be closed from 31st March until 21st April.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL ON CONsolidated Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY coupons, due April 1, 1874, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, of New-York.

WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.

Present rate of interest SIX per cent.

Interest commences the first of the month following the day of deposit.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.

Bank books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Summer term will commence on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.

For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWton, Sussex County, N. J.—A boarding-school for males and females. The interests of Blair Academy (now closed) are removed to this institution. All branches to fit for college, for business, or for teaching, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting are thoroughly taught; direct access by railroad; terms moderate. Next session commences April 7, when there will be several vacancies. Send for circular. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL school for young boys, Hartford, Conn., number limited to twenty; the Spring sessions begin April 10. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT, Dr. GEORGE E. ABBOTT, Principals.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Stockbridge, Mass.—Term opens April 7. For particulars address ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Associate Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Boys fitted for college and scientific school. JOSHUA KENDALL.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE BOARDING School for boys; room for one more. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TUTORSHIP IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a gentleman educated in Europe; qualifications, full university course, together with the French and German languages; best City references. Address B. D., No. 42 West 16th st.

A LADY REQUESTS AN ENGAGEMENT AS governess; acquirements, English in all its branches, French, German, Italian, drawing, painting, good music and singing; thorough translator; highest testimonials. Address A. F., No. 220 2d av.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos. SPECIALTY for a few days: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

A NEW 7 1-4 OCTAVE PIANO FOR $225—Good City make, fine finish, full guarantee. Pianos to rent cheap. C. A. MUNGER, No. 23 Union square.

FOR SALE, $150.—A ROSEWOOD SIX-OCTAVE piano, at No. 115 East 26th st., until March 31, inclusive.

DRY GOODS.

R. BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,

has an attractive stock of
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH BANDS, &c.,
all new and cheap.

PARIS.—NOUVEAUTES.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed, noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, FROM THE CELEBRATED FABRICS OF BONNET, PONSON, &c., THE VERY FIRST NOVELTIES OF FANCY SILKS, INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, CONFECTIONS FOR LADIES, FURS, COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS. ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York.

SPRING FASHIONS.—Beautiful changes in walking toilets and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT dress ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; mailed for two stamps extra. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost in a day.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR in great variety for sale below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer. Great bargains. No. 21 Astor place.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33d to 34th sts., and No. 282 9th av., the oldest and most extensive establishments of the line in the business. Storage for furniture, baggage, goods and wares of every description in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receives goods at all hours.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, Wasting, and Indigestion, are SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner; appetite, also strength and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE, (Chemists to the Queen, her Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, his Highness, the Khedive of Egypt, &c.,) No. 143 Bond st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States and Canadas. Note.—Name and trademark on each bottle.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 4, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.
Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	*Russia, Wed'day, April 22
Java, Wednesday, April 1	China, Saturday, April 25
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE........ROUSSAN........Saturday....April 4
EUROPE........LEMARIE........Saturday....April 18
ST. LAURENT........LACHESNEZ........Saturday....May 2
PEREIRE........SURMONT........Saturday, May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125........Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

RED STAR LINE.—APPOINTED TO CARRY THE United States and Belgian mails.

FOR ANTWERP.

From New-York.		From Philadelphia.	
CYBELE	April 4	VADERLAND	April 18
SWITZERLAND	May 11	CYBELE	May 25

FROM ANTWERP.

For New-York.		For Philadelphia.	
CYBELE	March 11	VADERLAND	March 25
SWITZERLAND	April 15	CYBELE	April 29

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin	$90
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, Philadelphia.
B. VON DER BECKE, Gen'l European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........SATURDAY, April 4
STATE OF GEORGIA........SATURDAY, April 18

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD........March 31, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE........April 21, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE........April 28, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE........May 5, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt..Sat., Mar. 28, 2 P. M. | Italy..Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M.
Greece.Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M. | Spain.Wed., Apr. 25, 12 M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND. SIMPSON........Tuesday, April 7, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 28.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, April 1.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship OHIO, Capt. K. v. EMSTER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, March 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH........April 3
CLARIBEL........April 24
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS........April 10
ETNA........April 28

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, March 31.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........April 2
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)........April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)........April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)........April 16

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct Line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL will make her first trip from New-York on TUESDAY, March 24, and the JAMES W. BALDWIN on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., and will run regularly thereafter, leaving foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE FLUSHING WATER WORKS, FLUSHING, N. Y., March 28, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the village of Flushing until the 14th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing cast-iron main-pipe and laying same from Douglass Pond to Parsons av., in the village of Flushing; also for constructing brick engine-house and filtering wells.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineers, Messrs. Rossi and Frame, Main st., Flushing, Long Island, where blank forms of proposals may be had.

The right is hereby reserved to reject any and all bids which may be deemed prejudicial to the village of Flushing.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals to furnish and lay main-pipe for the Flushing Water Works," and "Proposals to build brick engine-house and filtering wells Flushing Water Works," and addressed to CHAS. W. BROWN, Chairman Committee on Water Works, Flushing, Long Island.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR PLANKING VESEY STREET PIER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the material and replanking with yellow-pine plank and timber the northerly half of the pier at the foot of Vesey st., extending from West st., to the head of the pier.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GAS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 1 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, for furnishing illuminating gas for illuminating certain public buildings, structures, and offices from April 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD E. HATCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Richard E. Hatch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON RAPP, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

JOHN J. BONIFACE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY L. WINGERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Mary L. Wingert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1874.

ARTHUR J. CONWAY, Assignee,
mh21-1aw3wS* No. 49 Walker st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction on the 7th day of April, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store No. 341 Grand street, in the City of New-York, the store, fixtures, and entire stock of merchandise, consisting of millinery, &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupts, now contained in said store.—Dated March 27, 1874.

THOMAS D. ADAMS,
Assignee of said Bankrupts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—At the United States District Court for said district, the 5th day of March, A. D., 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LESLIE G. SLOCUM and SUTCLIFFE RUSHWORTH, Bankrupts, forming the firm of L. G. Slocum & Co., of the City of New-York, in County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

D. L. BANNING, Assignee.
mh21-1aw3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MICHAEL DONNELLY, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh21-1aw3wS* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JULIUS HAHNE and ADAM BLOCK, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh14-1aw3wS* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time
Send for circular

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY, WILLIAM K. MAJOR, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
d6-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
f14-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS, MOSES DE WOLF, } Administrators.
ja3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

n22-1aw6mSa* SUSAN B. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.

SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-1aw6mS* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P. CHILD,
f21-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-1aw6mS* MARTIN PABST Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

o18-1aw6mS* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.
ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 4 Jauncey court, Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

THATCHER M. ADAMS,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
mh28-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS, FRANKLIN BROWN, HENRY COLTON, } Executors.
ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
d20-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
n22-1aw6mS Executors, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL,
m28-1aw6mS* Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ELLEN S. AUCHMUTY, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. JONES and Harriet G. Jones, his wife, The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, and The Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 18th February, 1874.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.
f28-1aw6wS*

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-1aw6mS*

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

TURKISH PRUNES AT AUCTION.

BURDETT & DENNIS will sell on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl st., Hanover square, for account whom it may concern: 75 CASKS PRIME TURKISH PRUNES, slightly damaged.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 28, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Richard Pearce. Can be seen on Pier No. 15 East River.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, March 27, and on the street nothing occurred worthy of note. In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold at auction, by order of Mr. McGrath, owner, fifty lots located in the Eighth Ward of the city for $13,475 in aggregate, as see detailed report appended. Regarding the other sales held in Brooklyn on the same day, no reports have reached us.

Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 12 Pine street, report having sold, at private contract, eight lots of the Dyckman estate, located on the south-west corner of Seaman avenue and Hawthorn street, the plot being 100 by 200, for $7,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, two sales are noticed, viz.:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, north side, 329.2 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on east Fifty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

10 lots, 4th av., corner 53d and 52d sts.; E. T. Hunt	$3,500
5 lots, 53d st., 100 ft. from 4th av.; J. R. Lee	1,175
1 lot, 53d st., adjoining; J. Thompson	225
2 lots, 53d st., adjoining; M. Regan	470
6 lots, 53d st., adjoining; John J. Drake	1,350
5 lots, 53d st., adjoining; C. Hughs	1,140
6 lots, 53d st., adjoining; C. Woodhead	1,350
5 lots, 53d st., corner 5th av.; John Guermerhoff	1,550
4 lots, 53d st., corner 4th av.; P. Murphy	1,400
1 lot, 4th av., adjoining; E. T. Hunt	350
2 lots, 53d st., rear of above; M. Regan	490
3 lots, 53d st., adjoining; John Guermerhoff	675

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 26.

All real estate and property of every kind, and wherever located, now or to become the property of the grantor, as an heir of Edward Barker, late of Richmond County	$50,000
Bassford place, w. s., lots Nos. 24 and 33, Mount Pleasant, 50x234.6, to Slocum av.	1,600
Cherry st., No. 98, n. w. corner Oliver st., No. 81, 24.9x98.6	25,000
Evelyn place, n. e. corner Grand av., 125x100, West Farms	6,000
Mulberry st., No. 112, e. s., 200 ft. s. of Hester st., 25x100	30,000
13th st., s. s., 320.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 21.5x103.3	19,500
38th st., n. s., 165.2 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.5x98.9	26,000
79th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 14.4x102.2	3,500
114th st., s. s. 140 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11	8,146
Avenue C, e. s., 23.4 ft. s. of 10th st., 20.10x83, strip of n. s. of lot 60 ft. e. of Avenue C, 0.4x23	17,000
2d av., s. w. corner 117th st., 58.5x90	80,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Pearl st., No. 506	$14,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Dutch st., No. 12; two upper front stories, 4 years, per year	$1,800
Elizabeth st., No. 24, 2 years, per year	2,600
West st., southerly corner Morton st., 50x28, 3 years, per year	1,800
27th st., No. 132 East, 3 years, per year	1,600
71st st., No. 407, 3 years, per year	240

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE four-story high stoop house, 20x60, on Lexington av., near Central Park, between 55th and 56th sts.; house new; lower part elegant cabinet finish; all modern improvements; with furniture, if desired; terms moderate. Apply to WM. J. HARDING, Room No. 36, fourth story, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE EXTRA-sized house No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av.; the house is 32x65, has fourteen sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house; it will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years; $40,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot in West 22d st., near 6th av.

Four-story brick house and lot, East 24th st., near 2d av.

Brown-stone house and lot in West 38th st., near 7th av.

Store and lot in Water st., near Wall st.

Two houses and lots in Crosby st., near Broome st.

Three-story brick house and large lot in Cherry st., near Catherine st. House and lot in Chrystie st., near Grand st. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, 35 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE AND SUBSTANTIALLY-built first-class house No. 34 West 17th st., midway between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 28 by 90 feet, including extension (three rooms deep) very conveniently arranged for a large family; has back staircase, and windows on each side. The premises are in perfect order throughout. Possession 1st June. For permit and other particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—THREE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, all hard wood finish, West 62d st. 184 feet west of Boulevard; corner, $27,000; other two $23,000; also a first-class four-story brown-stone at the Park entrance, No. 308 West 58th st. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st., builder and owner.

FOR SALE—WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., north side, a full-front brown-stone high-stoop house, built in the best manner, in perfect order throughout, frescoed and painted, hard wood finish; a most desirable house and in a splendid neighborhood. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE OR TO Rent.—No. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store. Lot 23x100. Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run. Possession. Price asked, $60,000. Half may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TWO BUILDING LOTS, FACING CENTRAL Park, 59th st., half way between the superb 5th av. plaza and Broadway circle entrance into Central Park, commanding two and a half miles of magnificent views through Park; cheap.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

J. E. LEAYCRAFT.

REAL ESTATE, NO. 668 8TH AV.

Selling, Renting, and Collecting carefully attended to. Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 56th st., near Lexington av.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price, fully and beautifully furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $22,000.

B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th, Nos. 1, 19 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 130 West 42d st., near 6th av.; immediate possession; house in fine order; terms to suit. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

MUST BE SOLD—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone medium-size house on 45th st., near 5th av.; in complete order. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE.—TWO [illegible]EE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses; [illegible]s. 53 and 55 East 123d st., near Mount Morris square; terms easy.

SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

I HAVE SEVERAL FRAME, BRICK, AND BROWN-stone houses, bought under foreclosure, from $2,000 to $10,000 each, good location, at a great sacrifice. Inquire immediately of WM. E. CHAPMAN, foot of Rodney st., Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND, a beautiful country residence, two miles from the depot of the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad, and four hours from the City of New-York. This is one of the most desirable residences on the south side of Long Island, possessing every convenience for a large family. The house fronts on the main avenue, and is within ten minutes' walk of the ocean. The bathing, fishing, and gunning are unsurpassed. Quogue is a fashionable watering-place, very healthy, and the air is as pure as that of Newport. The place contains 100 acres of upland under the highest state of cultivation, and about twenty acres of meadow and beach. The property extends from the main avenue to the beach. For further particulars apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MRS. Henshaw, situated at Orienta, Delancey Point, township of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, having a wide frontage on Long Island Sound and the main road; one hour's ride only from Grand Central Depot, New-York, by New-Haven Railroad. The place contains over ten acres of land finely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees. The buildings consist of fine mansion-house, stables, out-houses, &c. Good bathing, boating, and fishing. This is a very desirable place in every respect; good neighborhood, and surroundings all right. It will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—FOR SALE or to rent, a place of 36 acres with first-class improvements; a delightful site; abundance of fruit, and just outside the city limits. The house and furniture with garden will be rented for the Summer if desired. Address EDWARD MERRITT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Refers to R. P. Merritt, No. 97 Gold st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, pleasantly located, with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy.

D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH ample grounds, filled with fruit and shrubbery, stable and outhouses, 163d st., (West Morrisania,) five minutes' walk from depot; will be sold at a bargain.

D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND, ON Main st., near the Great South Bay, a good dwelling-house, (and store if desired,) with half acre of improved land. Terms very favorable. Apply to T. M. GRIFFING, Patchogue, Long Island.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER FRONT RESIdence at Rye, four and a half acres, two houses, stable, bath-house, &c., in one, two, or three lots. Apply to F. J. HALE, No. 83 Pearl st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A LARGE NEW RESIdence with ample grounds, overlooking the Hudson River, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to [illegible], No. [illegible] Wall st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.6x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 225x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to

JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—FOR SALE AT a sacrifice, or to exchange for good City or country property, a Summer residence situated upon an island in the centre of one of the most beautiful lakes in the country; this place is peculiarly adapted for a first-class hotel for Summer tourists; it comprises, besides building, ninety acres of land, one-half in a high state of cultivation; is the centre of a most healthy and romantic region, has every convenience, and is remarkably attractive from its proximity to the sporting fields of the Adirondacks, and the popular route from New-York to Montreal; it would be impossible to find a better locality for a first-class Summer resort; with little expense it could be made ready for boarders for the coming season. JAS. E. MONTGOMERY, 202 Broadway.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GAR-DEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN THE finest part of Pittsfield, Mass., very central, two stories high, with an L and French roof. Grounds handsomely laid out and well stocked with choice fruit-trees. The house is lighted by gas, heated by steam, and replete with all modern conveniences. A good barn on the premises. Built for the owner's occupancy, in the best manner, and cheap at $27,500, it is yet offered at a great sacrifice, the owner having removed to Boston. Pittsfield is one and a half hours from Albany, and but five or six from New-York. Apply to J. N. DUNHAM & CO., Pittsfield, Mass.

If not sold it will be rented as a furnished house for three or four months, from June 1, at $250 per month.

DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU TRY

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; R. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT IN Westchester County, one hour from the City, ten minutes from depot; elegant house, numerous outbuildings, abundance of fruit, extensive water view, and in every respect a remarkably attractive and desirable place; price of entire property of fifty-five acres, $65,000, or house and four acres, $20,000, or house and ten acres, $30,000, or house and thirty acres, (twenty-six acres being farm land, pear orchard, vineyard, &c.,) $35,000; terms easy; or will exchange for good Brooklyn and Harlem property, lightly encumbered. SAYRE & HALSTED, No. 162 Broadway.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities.

Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, a COMMODIOUS and very ATTACTIVE COTTAGE on Knickerbocker road, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., with STABLE and TWO ACRES of land, less than one mile from depot. Price, $16,500. Rent for the year, $1,500, or for SUMMER MONTHS, $1,000. Apply to

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys,
No. 20 Nassau st., New-York.

AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, FOUR miles from the Battery, New-York, thirty minutes by ferry direct, or by horse cars every fifteen minutes from all the Brooklyn ferries, the most beautiful, accessible, and improving locality near the City, to let or for sale; villas, with view of or fronting on the bay; each nine, ten, fourteen, and nineteen rooms; all improvements; also, one double house of ten rooms, with two stores on first floor; plots for sale, with building loan. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT MELVILLE, LONG ISLAND, A FARM of forty-five acres in good order; house, barn, and wagon-house; plenty of fruit, good well, cistern, and fence; school three-quarters of a mile, church about one mile; two and a half miles from South-side Railroad, and three and a half miles from the North-side Railroad; price, $6,500; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for two years. WM. L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 25th st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, N. Y., handsomely-furnished cottage, with outbuildings and three to four acres of ground, with good water front, an extensive view of the Sound and adjacent country. Also, several building sites for sale adjoining the above. Inquire of J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, N. Y., or R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., AN ELEGANT mansion on Otsego Lake, (scene of Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales,") cost $80,000; several picturesque tracts on same, two miles north, at $200 and upward per acre; three residences in village, $2,500 to $6,000, to rent, if not sold, and sundry building lots, are all offered very low, by H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown, N. Y., who will send pamphlets descriptive of either, on request.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT mansion and out-buildings, with twenty-five acres of splendid land, beautifully located on the Passaic River, at Belleville, N. J., seven miles from New-York City; land admirably suited for laying out in building sites; only $45,000; easy terms; or will exchange for Brooklyn, New-York, or Jersey City real estate.

J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—AT LAKEVILLE, NEAR GREAT NECK, Long Island, a splendid farm of seventy-four acres, with about 1,000 feet front, on a beautiful lake, with plenty of fishing, gunning, and boating; price moderate. Apply to WM. STEVENSON, No. 196 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FACTORY FOR SALE—TO RENT, OR TO ENgage in business, at junction of two railroads, twenty-eight miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; twenty-horse water-power, and accommodations for more if required; building new. Address T. I. HILL, Fourth National Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE country house, near markets and railroads, ample buildings, upon high ground; 230 acres productive land, suitably arranged for two good farms; free from incumbrance; also furniture and stock. Address Box No. 428 Collinsville, Hartford County, Conn.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT IN SCARSDALE, Westchester County, twenty-two acres of land; all high ground; beautiful and extended prospects; modern house, built by City mechanics; perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes. For full particulars and photographs, call on ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson, an elegant furnished villa, with all modern improvements; three minutes from Mansfield av. Station; one hour from the City; cottages and lots for sale. Address CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 27 Park place, or L. & I. MANSFIELD, Nyack.

FARM FOR SALE—102 ACRES, IN GOOD CULtivation, 3½ miles from Richmond, Va.; new house and barn, two young horses, two cows, fowls, &c. Price, $6,000; $2,000 cash. Must be sold on account of death of the owner. For further particulars apply to

F. WISSLER, No. 12 Broome st.

WHERE AND HOW TO LIVE.—IMPORTANT to all contemplating country homes. Pamphlets sent free; villas and cottages built; also for sale or to let. Address HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, No. 194 Broadway, or call on P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUILDING WITH FOUR acres of land suitable for a seminary or Summer hotel, one-quarter of a mile from the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad, near Cobleskill, N. Y.

Apply to A. M., Schenectady, N. Y.,
Post Office Box No. 581.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2; or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, (SPECIALTY.)—Variety of property for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished. I. H. GERRY, No. 89 Nassau st., or Orange, N. J.

ELEGANT HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, ONE IN Elizabeth, $4,000 below their value; great bargains to quick buyers; great sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—NO. 55 MORTON ST., NO. 145 EAST 8th st., No. 18 West 4th st. Apply to

ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent,
Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house on 45th st., near Broadway; rent $2,000; also, one on Lexington av., near 56th st.; rent $1,400.

B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

NO. 31 WEST 33D ST.—TO RENT FOR ONE OR more years; four-story house, 25x60, with extension. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, No. 109 East 29th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 10 East 12th st., near 5th av. 22 feet wide, twelve rooms; rent $2,000.

D. M. [illegible], No. 14 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET BY HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.:

No. 16 East 42d st.
No. 52 West 11th st.
No. 74 Clinton place.
No. 21 East 20th st.
No. 232 East 23d st.
Nos. 100 and 118 W. 49th st.
Nos. 25 and 23 E. 44th st.
No. 24 West 30th st.
No. 26 East 38th st.
No. 16 East 30th st.
485 and 682 Lexington av.
No. 153 West 23d st.
No. 30 East 21st st.
No. 16 East 9th st.
No. 33 West 55th st.
No. 385 Lexington av.
No. 444 Lexington av.
No. 47 West Washington pl.
No. 112 East 29th st.
Nos. 32 and 38 East 33d st.
Nos. 19 and 47 W. 16th st.
No. 31 West 32d st.
No. 112 East 37th st.
No. 32 West 9th st.
77, 101, and 103 Clinton pl.
No. 51 East 23d st.
No. 109 East 29th st.
208, 209, and 240 W. 14th st.

And many others, furnished and unfurnished.
Complete list can be had on application.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

ROCKLAND LAKE.

To let—A good house, barn, carriage-house, hennery, stables, &c.; two acres of land, with fruit, &c.; view unsurpassed for extent and beauty in Rockland County; within a stone's throw of the lake, and seventy-five feet above it; dock on lake; good fishing, boating, and sailing; twelve minutes' walk to steam-boat landing; two and one-half miles to cars; will rent furnished or for sale.

D. S. BRUEN,
No. 586 Grand st., New-York City.

TO LET.—IN THE PLEASANTEST PART OF Brooklyn, the neat three-story, basement, and sub-cellar house, No. 225 Washington av., third door north-east of Willoughby av., containing twelve rooms, store-room, &c., and the modern improvements. The Greenpoint and Myrtle avenue cars pass the corner every three minutes. For particulars and permits to see the house, inquire of JOHN W. AMERMAN, in the adjoining building, No. 227, or at No. 47 Cedar st., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER, AN ELEgant and handsomely furnished Summer and Winter residence, containing all the modern improvements, with from ten to eighteen acres in lawn and shade, situated on Broadway, in close proximity to Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers' Stations; plenty of fruit, and stabling for five horses. To a private family, only $2,500 a year. Address E. B., Yonkers, N. Y., or to LEWIS J. BINSSE, No. 407 East 9th st., New-York City.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' walk of the railroad depot in the village of Portchester, one hour from Grand Central Depot, a large and modern-built residence, partly furnished if required; eighteen rooms, fine stable, coach-house, &c., garden, and seven acres of land; great abundance of flowers, fruit, and shade-trees; a splendid view of the Sound. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, A VERY HANDsome four-story high-stoop house on Madison av., near the square; full size, with extension of two stories; all modern conveniences, and everything in perfect order and repair. The owner, who is going abroad, is desirous of securing an unexceptionable tenant, to whom he would rent at a reasonable figure. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIFTH AV., CORNER 58TH ST., WITH HOUSE adjoining, to let.—Finest location in City; splendid view of Central Park; rooms of extra size, house being forty feet front; nearly ready for occupancy, and improvements made to suit tenants. Also, inside house on 5th av.; size, 20x70x100; all improvements. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, the first-class four-story brown-stone private residence of the late Wm. Chauncey, No. 23 Lafayette place. Contains two parlors, dining-room, and fourteen bedrooms above basement; fully and handsomely furnished. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME DWELLING-HOUSE, barn, and eighteen lots of ground on Maspeth av., Newtown, Long Island, about one and a half miles from railroad depot at Winfield and three miles from Williamsburg Ferries; rent, to a satisfactory tenant, $300. Apply to C. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Mount Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth, or W. GREEN, No. 185 4th st., Williamsburg.

A BEAUTIFUL STONE HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, to let, on Broadway, West New-Brighton, Staten Island; three acres in lawn and garden; half mile from landing; fruit, grapes, berries, and shade-trees; barn, stable, &c.; fine prospect; very healthy. Apply to THOS. ROBJOHN, on the premises.

CRANFORD, N. J.—TO LET—A COTTAGE FARM-house, containing eight rooms, large barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c.; ten acres of land; plenty of shade and fruit trees; pleasantly situated, three-quarters of a mile from station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; rent, $300.

N. G. FOSTER, Architect, No. 111 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT OR SELL, AT Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson—A large brick store, with dwelling; stable attached; plenty of room for any kind of business; rent $300. Will exchange for real estate or personal property. Address the owner, JAS. EMSLIE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JAMES F. Birdsall at Purchase, five miles from Rye, three from White Plains; good buildings, orchards, and garden, with from two to forty-six acres. Apply on premises or to ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE known as Ashland Hall, an hour from the City; two minutes' walk from the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Depot, Montclair, N. J.; partly furnished. Apply on the premises, or address ASHLAND HALL, Montclair, N. J.

TO RENT—AT NISSEQUAGUE, ON NORTH SHORE of Long Island, cottage, with grounds; furnished; fine beach and scenery; stabling; perfectly healthy and retired; can be reached in three hours or less from Wall st. CALEB T. SMITH, No. 102 Front st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NYACK—A LARGE and fully furnished house; very large stable and outbuildings, and two acres of land beautifully laid out; house has eighteen room, and contains all the modern improvements.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS OF GROUND to rent on 152d st., between 11th and 12th avs., $1,000 per annum; also several furnished houses in that locality. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, UPper part of private house No. 371 West 56th st.; all improvements; possession immediately, if desired; rent moderate.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER MONTH, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

ASTORIA.—TO LET, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, the large house opposite steam-boat landing, suitable for first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. F. WRIGHT.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 222 WEST 10th st., near Bleecker; rent $200 a month. Address V. L. B., No. 96 Warren st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

TO RENT.—NO. 84 BROADWAY, THE LARGE banking-room, first floor and basement, now occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co.

TO LET—The first-class banking-room No. 84 Broadway, close to Wall st., level with walk, already fitted up with costly black-walnut furniture, and in first-rate order; large Director's room; large vaults, with safety (inner) vault in light basement. Possession May 1, 1874.

Also to rent, offices on second and third floors.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.—STORES NO. 590 BROADWAY, NO. 18 Mercer st., No. 59 Duane st., and No. 6 Leroy place, Bleecker st., near Broadway. Apply to

ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent,
Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS OR RESIdence, plot of ground 200x400 feet on the river, with dock at Lower Ravenswood, opposite 60th st., with cottage and stable. Inquire of

HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE BUILDING CORNER CHATHAM AND Mulberry sts., now occupied by Mellen & Co. Apply to

W. L. SKIDMORE,
No. 90 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to

JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam power. Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

DOCK PROPERTY TO LEASE.—APPLY TO H. B. SCHOLES, No. 28 Rodney st., Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON, AND PEKIN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF
EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS
ON

GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,

AND
TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON
10TH AV.,
76TH AND 77TH STS.,
BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property, being the estate of Hugh Maxwell, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement;

SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. JOHN E. PARSONS AND MR. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Executors.

No. 17 BEDFORD STREET—Between West Houston and Downing sts., four-story brick building, recently enlarged and rebuilt. Building about 19x38.1, with rear yard, somewhat irregular, over 37 feet deep.

No. 100 WATER STREET—Near Wall st., lot about 21.1 x84.9, and four-story brick store, over 71 feet deep, with one-story extension. Rented for one year from May 1, 1874, at $4,500 and Croton water rates.

NOS. 25 AND 27 CEDAR STREET, BETWEEN WILLIAM AND PEARL STREETS—Lot 30.10¼ front, 30.5½ rear, by about 57.3 deep, and four-story and attic brick building, 54.4 deep. Rented for one year from May 1, 1874, at $3,000 and water rates.

No. 28 CEDAR STREET, BETWEEN WILLIAM AND PEARL STREETS—Lot 25.11¾ front, 23.9¾ rear, by over 40 feet deep, and four-story and attic brick building, covering lot. Rented from May 1, 1874, for one year at $2,000 and Croton water tax.

No. 2 LIBERTY STREET, NEAR WILLIAM STREET—Lot 30 front, 30.3½ rear, by 76.3 deep, and six brick buildings, 68 feet deep. Rented for two years from May 1, 1874, at $4,250 a year and Croton water rates.

No. 210 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE—Lot about 24x98.9, and two-story brick building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water tax.

No. 212 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, ADJOINING—Lot about 24x98.9, and one-story brick building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water tax.

No. 205 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE—Lot about 24.10x98.9, and two-story brick and rear frame building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water rates.

No. 207 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, ADJOINING—Lot 24x89.9, and two-story brick and rear frame building. Rented for three years from May 1, 1874, at $750 a year and Croton water rent.

NOS. 204 AND 206 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Lots together 48.4½x98.2, with two-story brick and rear frame buildings. Rented three years from May 1, 1874, at $1,000 a year and Croton water rents.

NOS. 327 AND 329 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREETS—Lots together 49.3x97.7, with three-story brick buildings and coal-yard in rear. Leased for three years from May 1, 1874, at $1,200 a year and taxes.

TERMS OF SALE.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Usual executors' deeds will be given.

For book, maps, and full particulars, apply to the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 16 EAST 73D ST. AT auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of 73d st., between 5th and Madison avs., and known as No. 16 East 73d st. House contains all modern improvements, in prime order, and is complete in all respects. Lot 22.7 by 102.2. House can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL AND CHERRY STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, the following desirable property in the First and Fourth Wards, viz.:

WALL STREET—Three-story brick building and plot Nos. 73 and 75 Wall st., south-west corner Pearl st., size 40.4 front on Wall st., 40.10 rear, by 6.8 and 4.4 deep.

CHERRY STREET—Premises No. 15 Cherry st., south side, near Dover st., size 25 feet front by 65.6 and 73 feet deep.

N. B.—The above property, which has been adjourned several times, WILL NOW BE POSITIVELY SOLD.

Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1,

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE.

At 12 M., Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 4-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 14 EAST 28TH ST., south side, between 5th and Madison avs.; size, 21.6x80; contains all modern improvements and in perfect order. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF A BRICK STABLE. —A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction,

On MONDAY, March 30, at 12 M.,
At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
under the direction of Stephen J. Bedlack, Esq., Referee.

WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET—Three-story brick stable, plot No. 134 West 49th st., south side, 450 feet west of 6th av.; size 25 by 100, and building covers nearly the entire lot. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-PROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—DINGEE, PORTER & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, five elegant brown-stone houses, Nos. 302, 304, 306, East 120th st., 19.5x45x 100.11; also, south side of 116th st., 254.2 West 3d av., 15.10x46x100.11; 356 East 124th st., 18.6x50x98; three-story brick, south side of 113th st., 110 feet east of 2d av.; Twenty-third Ward, three-story frame, south side of 136th st., 196 feet east of Alexander av., 20x40x 100, and three lots north-west corner of Southern Boulevard and Lincoln av. Dwellings contain gas-fixtures and improvements. For maps and particulars apply to Office, No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.

HUGH N. CAMP, auctioneer, will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Geo. A. Black, Esq., Referee:

SECOND AVENUE.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on east side of 2d av., between 36th and 37th sts., and known as No. 668.

Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND lot No. 160 East 61st st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 160 East 61st st., south side, between 3d and Lexington avs.; lot 19x100.5.

H. N. CAMP WILL SELL 2D APRIL, ORDER Supreme Court, the well-built four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 26 West 49th st.; Columbia College lease; $320 ground rent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately. Call and see.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid and nurse; a first-class chamber-maid; has had experience with children; kind, honest, willing, and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 454 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, with best City references from former employer; is neat and obliging, a good chamber-maid, and quick waitress. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH girl for chamber-work or waiting; has excellent reference; is neat, quick, and handy; willing to be useful and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant chamber-maid; has always filled the place of a regular first-class house-maid; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., branch office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO do chamber-work and sewing, or general house-work in a small family; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d st., Room No. 20.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, WHO THOROUGHly understands cooking; meat, bread, pastry, jellies, cream, &c.; wants a permanent place either in City or country; willing to assist with washing; is strictly temperate, and does not quarrel as to religion or color. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, friends; one as first-class plain cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the washing in a small family; good City references. Call at M. Lindquist's, No. 105 East 27th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED MARES, 15½ hands, dark bays, full sisters, coming five and six years; thoroughly broken, single and double, and perfectly sound; remarkably handy and pleasant animals. Any gentleman wanting a fine family team, or a pair for his own use, cannot fail to be pleased with them. Can be seen at any time. Address Box No. 309 Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE MADE BY Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; price $700. Can be seen at Morrell's storage warehouse, corner 32d st. and 4th av.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE, OVER 15.3; GENtle in any harness, double or single. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, owning a large first-class handsomely-furnished brown-stone house in one of the pleasantest locations in South Brooklyn, will board gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Parties seeking a quiet, comfortable home will please address H., Box No. 475 Post Office.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE,

Near 5th av.—Second floor, six rooms; third floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—FINE rooms and permanent board can be had with a small family for a gentleman and wife; four minutes from Wall st. or Fulton Ferries. Apply to G. T. SUTTON, Esq., No. 77 Fulton st., or No. 56 Willow st.

DESIRABLE THIRD STORY SUITE OF apartments to let at Haight House, corner of 5th av. and 15th st., parlor and dining-room on 5th av., front. Furniture for sale; dealers need not apply. Can be seen daily after 12 o'clock.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET parlors and rooms, en suite, to small genteel families, with private table only; all conveniences; references.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS—BOARD if desired; small select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; no moving; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties. No. 10 East 28th st.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room to let to a gentleman without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

WE OFFER, AT MODERATE PRICES A number of elegantly-furnished rooms, Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; first-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH ST.

Handsome, well-furnished rooms, with board, will be vacated about April 1; good reference required.

NO. 63 PARK AV.

Desirable rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—A THIRD STORY HALL room, with board, for single gentleman; reference.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS (AND A SERVant) desire to arrange for rooms and board in a pleasant, convenient location, below 42d st.; three large chambers and large parlor wanted; a private family preferred, and if can be suited will arrange for a year; want the accommodations from about last of April. Address, with terms and particulars, (no other answers noticed,) E. O. G., Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1, BOARD IN COUNTRY, within twenty miles of New-York, for family of five adults; three bedrooms required. Address, with full particulars and terms, FAMILY, Box No. 105 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG married woman, within an hour from New-York by rail; a family where she could receive lessons in music preferred. Address, stating terms and particulars, T. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish woman, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good pastry cook; will do the coarse washing if desired; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, aged twenty-six; is a first-class cook, and thoroughly understands her work; is willing to assist with the coarse washing; best testimonials; wages $20. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH WOMAN, OR as housekeeper; understands all house-work well and thoroughly; has best of reference. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress, or Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By very neat, competent young girls, sisters, with good reference. Can be seen at the agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—City or country, by a neat, industrious girl, a respectful, intelligent, and trustworthy servant; good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO WASHING; does not mind the matter of wages, but will not, cannot, wash; has good City references; will go to the country with a City family. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, HIGHLY RECommended, in a small family where they keep no man servant. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; WILL DO coarse washing; has three years' good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker and seamstress; cuts and fits; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go as lady's maid; no objection to travel; four years' verbal references. Apply at No. 222 West 18th st., Room No. 1.

ENGLAND.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN WOULD give her services, for passage, to attend a lady or children; excellent City references. Call or address M. B., No. 3 Whitehall st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL FOR general work, or cooking, washing, and ironing; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; is a good laundress; is obliging, good-tempered, and kind to children; wishes a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, not long in the country; understands her work, and is obliging; prefers a German family; good reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADIES' DIRECTORY, BROADWAY, CORNER of 45th st.—Faithful, capable servants for City and country. This directory is conducted by LADIES; its object is a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

GOOD SERVANTS WANTED in every capacity; come neatly dressed, prepared to give reference. False hair and jewelry not allowed.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant maid and seamstress, or will wait on grown children. Can be seen with references at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who understands her business in every branch; can flute, puff, polish, &c.; is in every respect a first-class family laundress; no objection to the country; can furnish best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; can give four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing or ironing or house-cleaning; best City reference. Apply at No. 426 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs, first floor, back room.

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

FRENCH NURSE—WHO SPEAKS NO ENGLISH; has been two years with her present employer. Any one wishing the services of a faithful servant may address G. W. T. Lord, No. 901 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, to take care of a baby and make herself generally useful; willing and obliging. Call at No. 446 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN A private family, to mind growing up children and do plain sewing or waiting. Address A. C., No. 11 Prince st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT LADIES' AND children's dresses; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; best City reference given. Address Coddington's book store, No. 366 Bowery.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress; is strictly first-class, and has first-class references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

WANTED—A POSITION FOR A LITTLE GIRL fourteen years of age as companion to a lady, to do light work, where she will have good home influence. Address HOME, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND INDOOR SERVANT— Cook, Washer, and Ironer.—Will go separate; by a man and wife, aged twenty-eight years; no children; man is a good coachman and groom; can also wait on table, tend door, build fires, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GRAND
CHARITY OPERATIC CONCERT,
for the benefit of the
DISTRESSED POOR OF NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

THIS MONSTER MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT presents the most imposing array of talent ever concentrated at one establishment, including the greatest musical artists in America, (who have generously volunteered in aid of this greatest of charities,) and forming a programme which, in point of attraction and character, is without precedent.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

a. OVERTURE, "Oberon,"....Weber
b. GRAND FANTAISIE, "Il Profeta,"....Meyerbeer
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
Under the direction of Mr. P. S. GILMORE.

PART II.

1. OVERTURE, "Zampa,"....Herold
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
2. ARIA from "Betly,"....Donizetti
Mlle. ALICE MARESI.
3. VIOLIN SOLO, "Air Variee,"....Vieuxtemps
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
4. ARIA, "Sweet the Angelus,"....Operti
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.
5. ROMANZA, from "Dinorah,"....Meyerbeer
Signor DEL PUENTE.
6. RONDO, "No, no, no," from "Les Huguenots,"....Meyerbeer
Miss A. L. CARY.
7. PIANO SOLO, Paraphrase de Concert, Russian Hymn....Pattison
Mr. J. N. PATTISON.

PART III.

1. CHORUSES, { a. "Mignon"....N. Nagiller / b. "The Water-lily"....F. Abt }
THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Mr. A. PAUR.
2. INVOCAZIONE, from "Robert le Diable,"....Meyerbeer
Signor NANNETTI.
3. POLACCA, from "Mignon,"....Thomas
Miss C. L. KELLOGG.
4. ROMANZA, "M'appari," from "Martha,"....Flotow
Signor ITALO CAMPANINI.
5. DUET, from "Le Nozze di Figaro,"....Mozart
Mme. LUCCA and Miss KELLOGG.
6. TURKISH MARCH....Mozart
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

MUSICAL DIRECTORS AND CONDUCTORS....{ Signor E. Muzio / Mr. S. Behrens }
ACCOMPANIST....M. L. Rembielinski

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

General admission tickets	$2
Secured seats, parquet, and balcony	5
Secured seats, family circle	3

Tickets of admission, secured seats, and private boxes may be procured at Steinway's and Weber's Piano rooms, Somerville Art Gallery, (5th av. and 14th st.,) at Delmonico's Café, Broad st., and at the Academy of Music on evening of performance, and also of the ladies under whose patronage the concert is given.

Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
TWENTY-SECOND WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

In the afternoon at 1:30; also in the evening at 8, will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama in five acts, entitled

CENTRAL PARK,

with new scenery and appointments, and the following distribution of characters:

WYNDHAM OTIS....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
(His original character.)
Mr. KERR FLAMBERRY....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
ROBERT CRUTCH....Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Mr. MYRTLE....Mr. J. W. CARROLL
HARRY DURNFORD....Mr. W. J. FERGUSON
SKEESICKS....Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
BAYLEY....Mr. W. J. LEONARD
FLORA MYRTLE....Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS
Mrs. KERR FLAMBERRY....Miss EFFIE GERMON
BRIDGET TOOLIGAN....Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
MITTENS....Miss ESTELLE ROWE

In active preparation for speedy and elaborate reproduction, Mr. Lester Wallack's military drama of

THE VETERAN,
which will be presented with
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY AND ACCESSORIES.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

109th to 116th

PERFORMANCE AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no
DIMINUTION
in the interest
of the
public in this
MOST CHARMING
PLAY,
the house being
crowded to the
doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, March 28, at 1:30,

—

7TH MATINEE

—

OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Proprietor and Manager

CHARITY!!

EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity,
Under the sun!
O! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home she had none.

Dr. Athelney....Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney, a chip of nature....Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey....Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Fred Smailey....Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington....Mr. JAS. LEWIS
Mr. Skinner, a shepherd of the fold....Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler....Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh, with a history....Miss ADA DYAS
Eve, her daughter....Miss SARAH JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett, a tramp....Miss FANNY DAVENPORT

FOURTH WEEK and UNWAVERING SUCCESS of this most FASCINATING PLAY; received nightly with alternate laughter, tears, and enthusiasm.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD, NOW OPEN AT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COACHMAN, FARMER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a man and wife, no children; man can care and drive horses, do farm-work, milk, plain gardening, &c.; wife all branches of house-work, care dairy, poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-four years, who can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do good gardening, edge walks, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, who perfectly understands his business; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; very good City references. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT in City or country; first-class references from his employers, to whom he can refer; sober, willing, and obliging. Address J. H., No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st., Brewster & Co.'s.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN that has been with his last employer for the past four years as coachman and gardener; is accustomed to the general charge of a gentleman's place; is married, one child. Address T. C., Post Office, Inglewood, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man; married, one child; is a good driver; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good references from present employer. Address S. W., Rutherford Park, Bergen County, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is a single man and a Protestant, with best of references, and understands his business in everything connected with horses. Call on or address W. E., private stable, No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT MAN as coachman, in either City or country. Address Clergyman, No. 321 East 53d st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; COMpetent to take charge of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies; best of references; has been employed in the most extensive places in the country. Address M. C., seed store, No. 9 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; FIRST-class; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, &c.; first-class recommendations from last employer. Address C. H., Seedsman, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, on the 1st of April; has four years' reference from present employer. Address Gardener, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

FARMER—EXPERIENCED.—BY AN AMERICAN married man, brought up on Long Island, aged forty-six years, one son seventeen years; man understands all branches, including working machines, sowing seeds, breeding cattle, &c.; would take charge of a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

FARMER.—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN DEsires a position as superintendent of a large farm, ranch, or market garden; excellent references. Address Agriculture, Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

NURSE TO AN INVALID GENTLEMAN.—BY A man who has had ten years' experience; can show first-class City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 45 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

VALET AND NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, who has had ten years' experience in taking care of and traveling with invalids; has first-class City references. Address G. L., Box No. 61 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE COLORED man, with City reference, as waiter in a private family or first-class hotel; knows his business thoroughly, and is obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER AND WIFE; man first class; wife first-class cook, with the best of City reference. Can be seen at French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A PROTestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at 843 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation requests merchants, and all parties wanting book-keepers, dairy clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, cashiers, &c., to apply at corner 23d st. and 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. LOHENGRIN [illegible]

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF THE
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
This SATURDAY, MARCH 28, at [illegible]
Doors open at [illegible]
And also on MONDAY, March 30, at [illegible]

LAST TIMES. { LOHENGRIN. [illegible] / LOHENGRIN. [illegible] }

ELSA....[illegible]
ORTRUD....Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
LOHENGRIN....[illegible]
FREDERICK....[illegible]
HENRY (the King)....[illegible]
THE KING'S HERALD....[illegible]

Entirely new scenery, superb new costumes, appointments, &c., augmented chorus, increased orchestra, &c. The entire work produced under the direction of Signor EMANUEL MUZIO.

Scenery by RICHARD LEWIS.
New properties by Signor ABBIATI.
New dresses and appointments by Signor BRUCHI and Signor BIAGGIO.
Stage Manager....[illegible]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
one night only of the distinguished
Prima Donna, in connection with the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA in
LA FAVORITA.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA....[illegible]
Signors CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock,
Last night prior to departure,
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.

Seats for all the above now at the Academy box-office, also, No. 701 (Schirmer's,) and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. [illegible]

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH very respectfully announce that they have succeeded in engaging for a few representations the eminent prima donna,

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,

who will make her first appearance (this season) here in Donizetti's favorite opera,

LA FAVORITA,

on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8, which will be presented with the following brilliant cast:

LEONORA....Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
FERNANDO....Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
ALPHONZO....Signor DEL PUENTE
BALTHAZAR....Signor NANNETTI

Grand chorus and powerful orchestra.
Signor Emanuel Muzio, Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats now at Academy, also 701 and 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST NIGHT
of the ENGAGEMENT of the
DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIST AND ACTOR,
DION BOUCICAULT,
WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 AS
"MYLES NA COPPALEEN,"
In his own beautiful drama in three acts, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
OR THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1874,
Engagement of the Peerless
LOTTA,
Who will appear for the FIRST TIME in this City in her new play of
ZIP, OR POINT LYNDE LIGHT.

Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.

EIGHTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

Besides the performances by WIENIAWSKI, Europe's greatest Violinist, and GILMORE'S FULL TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, Rossini's immortal master-work,

STABAT MATER,

will be given with a

GRAND OPERATIC CHORUS OF 200 MALE AND FEMALE VOICES!

Assisted by the New-York Maennerchor.

, Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday at box-office.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st. and 6th av.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr....Lessee and Manager
The Manager announces that he has succeeded in making arrangements for one more week of the
AIMEE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA....Director
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, March 28,
LA PERICHOLE and Mons. CHOUFLEURI.
STANI AS LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
MONDAY, March 30,
LE PETIT FAUST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.

LAST
MATINEE
AT
2.

Last times of the
GREAT MORAL DRAMA
entitled
RUM;
Or, THE CRUSADE
OF TEMPERANCE,
concluding with
the sensation of
NICK WHIFFLES,
THE TRAPPER GUIDE.

LAST
NIGHT
AT
8.

MONDAY, the new drama, LITTLE RIFLE.

PARK THEATRE.

MR. STUART
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE WILL
OPEN THE
PARK THEATRE,
22D ST. AND BROADWAY,
BETWEEN
MADISON PARK AND UNION PARK,
ON
APRIL 6,
WITH A NEW DRAMA, IN WHICH
CHARLES FECHTER
WILL APPEAR.

OLYMPIC.

ADMISSION, 30 and 50 Cents.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE,
AND FAMILY VARIETIES.
GRAND COMBINATION OF WONDERS.
Novelty, Song, Dance, Character and Specialty Stars, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

[illegible]

GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT
at the

Brooklyn Tabernacle,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

Mme. Pauline Lucca,

The greatest Lyric Artist in the world.
GILMORE'S 22ND REGIMENT BAND,
Under the leadership and direction of P. S. GILMORE
(Projector and Director of the great Boston Peace Jubilee,)
Consisting of sixty-five performers, including the eminent soloists:
M. ARBUCKLE, Cornet,
E. A. LEFEBRE, Saxophone,
Herr LETSCH, Trombone.

GEO. W. MORGAN, (unequaled as an Organist in this country,) will preside at the Great Organ. A combination of Musical Talent never before offered in Brooklyn. To secure seats application should be made immediately at

SLADE'S, NO. 605 FULTON ST.; BOLLES', NO. 344 FULTON ST., and office E. R. CORWIN, NO. 213 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Admission, $1 50.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

Tyrolean music by the PRAGER FAMILY.
Grand historical painting by MATT. MORGAN.
MYRIAD MARVELS OF THE PROMENADE.
Open from 1 to 5 and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission $1. No extras.

ASSOCIATION HALL. CONCERT.

THE CAROLINA SINGERS,

(All formerly slaves in South Carolina.)
WILL GIVE A CONCERT AT
ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.
Tickets, to all parts of the house, 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

THIRD WEEK.
The brilliant young American Comedian,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in the beautiful Idyl of Western Life,
DAVY CROCKETT.
"A companion picture to Rip Van Winkle."
Miss ROSA RAND....as....ELEANOR VAUGHN
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.

MR. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S
farewell course on Astronomy.
(Prof. PROCTOR sails for England on April 8.)
APRIL 2, 2 P. M.—"The Past and Future of the World."
APRIL 4, 2 P. M.—"Other Worlds than Ours."
APRIL 6, 2 P. M.—"Other Suns than Ours."
APRIL 7, 8 P. M.—"The Infinites Around Us."

These lectures are supplementary to those of the former course. In them the lecturer will deal with "THE PROBABLE FUTURE OF THE WORLD;" will give in detail his new theory of "LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS," and "LIFE IN WORLDS ATTENDING ON OTHER SUNS," and will discuss the most wonderful aspect of the curious questions which have been raised respecting the "INFINITIES OF SPACE, MATTER, TIME, EVENTS, ENERGY, AND LIFE." All the lectures will be freely illustrated. Course tickets, with reserved seats, $3. For sale at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway; Gurley's, 23d st., corner 4th av., and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

GILMORE'S MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS,

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14th st., near 6th av.
The most interesting programme of the season,
MONDAY EVENING NEXT.
Full particulars in Sunday and Monday papers.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, [illegible], Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. [illegible]

ITALIAN OPERA.
ILMA DI MURSKA.
EASTER MONDAY, April 6.
POPULAR PRICES.
Full particulars in Tuesday's papers.

"WALLACK'S" CHARITY [illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, March [illegible] [illegible] Assembly Rooms, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] George H. Watson & [illegible] will be given to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lester Wallack [illegible] E. J. [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DISORDERLY-HOUSE NUISANCE.

A NUMBER OF THE OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS ARRESTED—PROBABLE INDICTMENT OF A TAMMANY MAGNATE.

The investigation of the Grand Jury into the existence of the nuisance caused by the presence of many houses of ill-fame in the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards has borne its fruit, and six of the most prominent keepers of dens in the locality were yesterday indicted. On the previous day, it will be remembered, Police Commissioner Gardner, Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, and a number of citizens who had on a previous occasion testified before the Board of Education, gave evidence as to the existence of houses of ill-fame in the two wards, and stated, in the most unequivocal manner, that they were an injury to the property-owners in the locality, and considerably depreciated the value of the property in the neighborhood. When questioned specifically as to the effect of those dens of infamy on the morals of children who were compelled to attend the public schools in the locality, the witnesses testified that houses of ill-fame, both in the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards, were kept so openly, and so much in defiance of public opinion, that no one passing through certain streets could fail to be struck by their numbers and peculiarities. One witness testified to the existence of certain houses where he had heard obscene language used, and where he had observed improper conduct. He gave the names and numbers of these houses. Another witness testified to the existence of houses of ill-fame in the immediate vicinity of Clark Street School, and also School No. 10 in Wooster street, School No. 8 in Grand street, and the colored school in South Fifth avenue. These houses, the witness testified, were so near the schools that the children were obliged to pass them in going in and out of school, so that they were brought into immediate contact with vice and debauchery, and early familiarized with the worst forms of both. Other witnesses testified that their children in these schools spoke of what they had seen in the objectionable houses, and showed that they had noticed them. The children also in the privacy of their homes innocently gave utterance to sayings only heard from the lips of the depraved and debauched, and when reprimanded and corrected by their parents, frankly admitted, child-like, that they had heard them while walking to and from school through the polluted streets of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards. In this respect it does not seem out of place to say a word in regard to the manner in which the Police of the Eighth and Fifteenth Districts discharge their duty. Let any decent person walk through the streets of these precincts at any hour of day or night, and he will witness exhibitions of immorality and profanity which are simply disgusting. In the daytime, the windows of the houses along the route traversed by the Broadway cars present scenes of open disregard for all decency which would not be tolerated in any other city in the world, while at night the condition of the streets, even within a stone's throw of the Eighth Precinct Station-house, are too debased and disgusting to be noticed. Yet the Captain of this Precinct, when requested by the Board of Education to furnish them a list of the owners and occupiers of houses of ill-fame in his district, positively refused, and answered in an insolent tone the questions addressed to him. On his examination before the Grand Jury, however, Capt. Williams seems to have repented of his insolence, and answered the interrogations addressed to him with promptness and clearness. He gave a list of the houses of ill-fame in his precinct, which he said was correct as to the numbers, the occupants, the lessees, and the owners of the property. He said there had been some abatement of the nuisance of late, but that there were still over eighty of these places in his precinct, besides a number where only part of a house was occupied for illicit purposes and the remainder was respectable.

Police Commissioner Gardner was also examined. He admitted that those houses did exist in large numbers in the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards; but explained that it was difficult to detect the proprietors of them in any act which could possibly be construed into a breaking of the peace. A great many of these houses existed; but he could not say how many; and they were held responsible to the Police for any violations of law. Mr. Gardner explained the circumstance of the Board of Education being refused the names of the owners and occupiers of houses of ill-fame in the locality under inquiry by stating, that it was not considered that the action of that body would be of any practical value in abating the nuisance.

After hearing the several witnesses, the Grand Jury yesterday indicted the following keepers of houses of ill-fame in the Eighth Precinct: Sarah E. Meyer, (two indictments,) Mary Davis, Juno Beebe, Lizzie Price, Fanny Reilly, and Sarah Thompson. The landlords of those houses are jointly indicted with the occupants, but inasmuch as many of them are respectable citizens and reputable members of society, and had, unconsciously, through unscrupulous house agents, become the innocent proprietors of houses of the very worst character in the City, the District Attorney is of the opinion that it is proper to withhold their names in order to see whether they are willing to abate the nuisance. Mr. Phelps is anxious to give those landlords who have, unknown to themselves, become the proprietors of houses of ill-fame in the City the opportunity to abate the nuisance before the matter comes before the public, and with this object has caused them to be notified of the action of the Grand Jury. Should they, however, persist in renting their houses for these nefarious purposes, the indictments will be put in force, and they will be arraigned in public court. It is but fair to say, in this respect, that many of the property owners, on learning of the disreputable uses to which their houses had been put, expressed their determination to rid the community of their presence, at any sacrifice.

Bench warrants for the arrest of the owners and occupants of the disorderly houses who have been indicted were last night delivered to Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, for execution, and the parties so arrested will be brought to the District Attorney's office to-day to give bail for their appearance.

The Grand Jury will continue to-day their investigations, and will, undoubtedly, order a number of additional indictments, founded on the information in their possession. They have under consideration, and will unquestionably indict, an Ex-Tammany Assistant Alderman from the Eighth Ward, who lives in what is called in "Ring" phraseology, the "political block," in Charlton street, between Varick and Macdougal streets. This spotless magnate of Tammany, who boasts that he "runs" the Fifth Assembly District, and "runs" one or two rum-holes in the ward in addition, now appears in a new rôle, namely, as the proprietor of two of the most notorious houses of ill-fame in the ward. One is situated on the corner of Thompson and Bleecker streets, and is said by its owner to be capable of "accommodating" over 150 persons; the other, which is even a more disreputable den, is situated at Prince and Thompson streets, and is the resort of the vilest and most abandoned colored women in the locality. The proprietor of these dens in question, however, with an effrontery only possessed by a corrupt politician of the most debased kind, openly boasts that he will not be disturbed in his nefarious business, having, in his own words, "fixed" the Captain of the precinct. It remains to be seen whether this alleged "fixing" of the Police Captain will blind the eyes of the Grand Jury and the residents of the locality in question to the enormity of the nuisance existing in one of the most populous districts in the City.

A BLACK-MAILER PERSONATING A DETECTIVE.

Edward Cox, alias Edwards, a fraudulent "private detective," was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with extortion. John E. Williams, the complainant, who is a clerk in the employ of William E. Armstrong, druggist, No. 28 Fulton street, stated that on the 4th of February he saw the prisoner come into the store and converse with his employer. Next day he met the prisoner in Hughes' drug store, on Hudson street, and was informed by him (Cox) that he was a private watchman, and had been employed by Hiram N[illegible], Mr. Armstrong's business predecessor, to "shadow" the complainant, who, he alleged, was suspected of embezzling $10 per day. Cox asked Williams what he would be willing to pay for having the matter agreeably disposed of, and the latter mentioned the sum of $100. The prisoner treated this offer with levity, and demanded $250, but, after some discussion, agreed to accept $200, which Williams promised to pay him next day at the corner of Sixth avenue and Waverley place. The complainant, according to his statement, believed Cox to be a swindler, and arranged for the presence of a police officer at the meeting with Cox. Williams kept the appointment, but instead of delivering to Cox the amount stipulated, gave him only $50 in small bills in a bulk roll, which the prisoner took without counting, and, after advising Williams to leave the City until the affair had blown over, went away. He was immediately arrested, however, by the officer in attendance, and the $50 roll of bills was found on his person. Mr. Armstrong testified that he had never employed Cox to "shadow" Williams. The jury without leaving their seats found the prisoner guilty. District Attorney Rollins then informed the court that Cox had only just come out of State Prison at the time the offense of which he had been convicted was committed. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to one year in the Penitentiary.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.

The Managers of the Children's Fold, No. 437 East Fifty-eighth street, have issued their seventh annual report, showing the affairs of that institution to be in a state of prosperity. In consequence of the absence of one of the managers, no report was published in 1872, and the report submitted includes the receipts and expenditures for the two years ending Jan. 1, 1874. Total amount received was $8,108 53; total amount expended, $7,838 53. The number of children supported was 117, eighteen of whom were in charge of the institution during the two years. The daily average was thirty-four. Number of children under the care of the fold for the entire seven years of its existence was 279; annual cost, $116 per capita. The health of the children has been uniformly good, while they have made very laudable progress in their studies. By an arrangement with the Board of Education, all the children who are old enough attend the public school, thus saving to the institution the expense of the room and salary for a teacher. A sermon will be preached on behalf of this charity to-morrow evening, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison avenue, corner Forty-fourth street.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

Last evening a reception was held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the occasion being the presentation to the museum of thirty-eight paintings by the late John F. Kensett, and of three by the late Thomas Cole, the former being donated by Mr. Thomas Kensett, and the latter by Mr. Vincent Colyer.

The works of Mr. Kensett are, in one sense at least, a valuable addition to the art treasures of the museum. The merits of his pictures have been too often discussed to permit of more than a passing reference to them being made here. The thirty-eight exhibited last night are said to be "his last Summer's work," and consequently they are examples of his most matured style, exhibiting all his felicity of execution and charm of color. It is true that Mr. Kensett never painted what can be properly termed a great picture, but, on the other hand, he never turned out a poor one, or, at least, none such ever passed from his studio while the artist lived. He had his failures, like other men, but these he carefully kept from the public eye, well knowing how seriously an artist's reputation is injured by one really poor work. It is true that Mr. Kensett's imagination never carried him very far, and that his compositions may be said to betray some poverty of combination. There is a certain family likeness about all his works. His seas are always blue, and always calm, and his rocks and sands are of the most conventional type; yet there is, notwithstanding, an indefinable charm in these, as in all his works, due perhaps, in a great measure, to artistic distribution of color. It is, at least, a pleasure to know that his latest and best works have been placed in the keeping of an institution where they can be studied by those who may most profit by them.

The three other works exhibited last evening are entitled "The Cross and the World," and are no doubt tolerably well known to the public already. Allegorical pictures must, it would seem, necessarily be more or less disappointing, and Mr. Cole's works are certainly no exception to the rule. Greater artists than he have attempted to place abstract ideas on canvas and have failed lamentably, and modern painters have now almost entirely given up the vain effort to paint what cannot be painted. Brion's "Creation," which attracted some attention here a year or two ago, was a notable failure of this kind. The Creator was represented as a venerable man, with an imposing display of beard, seated on some rather substantial-looking clouds, and surveying the newly-born world beneath. No one, of course, knew what it meant until they were told, and then some turned away from the picture with a smile at the artist's delusion, while others felt somewhat offended at his audacity. Mr. Cole's three paintings are certainly not equal to Brion's in any respect, nor are they as good as "The Voyage of Life," in which the somewhat conventional idea of comparing human life to a river is carried out, and in which Cole's skill as a landscape painter had full play. Such as they are, however, they are now the property of the museum, and it is to be hoped that the fact of these donations of the works of American artists having been made will lead other possessors of pictures of this school to enrich the museum by further additions. Specimens of West, Alston, Peele, Stuart, and others, it is hoped, will ere long be forthcoming.

It should be remembered by those who desire to visit the museum that the price of admission is merely nominal, and that on Mondays no fee is charged. There is certainly no public exhibition in this City which presents, at the present time, greater attractions than the museum, none more easily accessible, and none where a pleasanter hour or two can be spent than here.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS FOR APRIL.

The European, West Indian, and South Pacific mails from New-York during the month of April next will be conveyed by the following-named lines and on the dates specified: April 1, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Cunard, for Queenstown. April 2, Hamburg-American Packet Company, for Cherbourg, Plymouth, and Hamburg; New-York and Mexican Mail, for Havana; Bermuda, for Bermuda; New-York and West India, for Port-au-Prince. April 3, Atlas Steam-ship Company, for Port-au-Prince. April 4, White Star, for Queenstown; North German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen; New-York and Mexican Mail, for Havana; French, for Brest and Havre. April 7, Williams & Guion, for Queenstown; Clyde, for Havana. April 8, Cunard, for Queenstown; North German Lloyd for Bremen. April 9, Hamburg Packet Company, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; New-York and Mexican Mail, for Havana. April 10, Atlas Steam-ship Company, for Kingston. April 11, White Star, for Queenstown; North German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen; Pacific Mail, for Aspinwall. April 14, Williams & Guion, for Queenstown; Clyde, for Havana. April 15, Cunard for Queenstown; North German Lloyd for Bremen; New-York and West India Company, for Port-au-Prince. April 16, Hamburg Packet Company, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Bermuda, for Bermuda; New-York and Mexican Mail, for Havana. April 18, French, for Brest and Havre; White Star, for Queenstown; North German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen. April 21, Williams & Guion, for Queenstown; Eagle, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Clyde, for Havana. April 22, Cunard, for Queenstown; North German Lloyd, for Bremen; April 23, Hamburg American Packet Company, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; New-York and Mexican, for Havana; United States and Brazil, for St. Thomas and Rio. April 24, Atlas Steam-ship Company, for Port-au-Prince. April 25, White Star, for Queenstown; North German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen; New-York and Mexican, for Havana; Pacific Mail, for Aspinwall. April 28, Williams & Guion, for Queenstown; Clyde, for Havana; Atlas Steam-ship Company, for Kingston. April 29, Cunard, for Queenstown; North German Lloyd, for Bremen. April 30, Hamburg-American Packet Company, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; New-York and Mexican, for Havana; Bermuda, for Bermuda.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS CONVICTED.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Alfred Jacques, owner of the notorious den for receiving stolen goods at No. 419 East Sixteenth street, recently broken up by the Police, was placed on trial for receiving stolen goods. Jacques, who is the father of Edward Jacques, a confederate of Jack Kennedy and Thomas Gardner, members of a gang of burglars, whose head-quarters were at the rooms of the prisoner, and who are at present all serving a term in State Prison, was tried a few months since on a similar charge and acquitted. Max Kamak, of No. 101 Chambers street, testified that on the 2d of January, twenty-eight pairs of druggists' scales, five dozen sticks of cosmetique, and a quantity of perfumery were stolen. Officer Stevens stated that on the 14th of January, acting on information received, he made a descent on No. 419 East Sixteenth street, from which he had seen the gang emerge on the previous day. He discovered twenty-two pairs of scales, thirty-two suits of theatrical costume, a magnificent clock, a large quantity of wearing apparel, and an immense array of burglars' tools. The officer arrested the prisoner, who gave his occupation as that of a tailor, and said that the apartments in which the articles had been found were hired by his son, who, with his accomplices, had brought in the property, the character of which was entirely unknown to him. The prisoner was convicted, and remanded for sentence.

A PAIR OF SWINDLERS PLEAD GUILTY.

Henry Hamilton and Charles Foster, a brace of swindlers charged with obtaining money by false pretense, were placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoners had gone around the City soliciting contributions for the distressed family of a fireman named William Koehler, who, according to their story, had lost his life in the discharge of his duty. They presented fraudulent credentials from the foreman of an engine company and one of the Fire Commissioners, and exhibited a subscription list on which the names of several well-known citizens appeared for sums ranging from $5 to $100. By means of their representations the prisoners had defrauded a number of persons out of various amounts, among them being Thomas B. Tuttle, of East Forty-eighth street, who contributed $25, and on whose complaint the indictment was found. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence at the request of counsel.

END OF THE FREIGHT-MEN'S STRIKE.

A large meeting of the freight hands of the Erie Railway, who struck for higher wages, was held last night in St. Michael Institute, Jersey City. After a lengthy discussion it was finally resolved to accept the terms of the company, to work for seventeen and a half cents per hour for all time, whether overtime or Sunday. The company reserve the right to take any man and as many as they choose. The men must sign an agreement not to strike. They will commence work this morning.

MR. BERGH AND THE PIGEON-SHOOTERS.

The humane efforts of Mr. Henry Bergh, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has at last broke up the sport of pigeon-shooting in this State. Mr. Bergh has been strenuously trying to stop this useless cruelty ever since 1869, and at last his untiring efforts have been crowned with success. The report in THE TIMES of the 25th inst., that Mr. H. Bergh intended to stop the pigeon-shooting match between Paine, of this City, and Mr. James Ward, of Canada, who recently entered into an agreement to mutilate 200 pigeons for $2,000, proved true. The match was to have been decided at Fleetwood to-day. Mr. Bergh intended to stop it, and the parties interested being informed through THE TIMES, decided to go to Connecticut, where Mr. Bergh, unfortunately, has no jurisdiction.

KILLED AT A BALL.

A FATAL AFFRAY IN MORRISANIA—ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED PARTY—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

On Tuesday night a large number of the colored residents of Morrisania assembled at a ball which took place in a hall over the lager-beer saloon of Frank Roedecker, in Third avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets. The entertainment progressed peaceably until about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when a quarrel arose among some of the attendants at the soirée, originating from disparaging remarks made by one of the men in relation to the women present. The disputants were induced to leave the ball-room before any serious consequences had ensued, but when they reached the hall-way at the head of the stairs leading to the lower floors of the building the quarrel was renewed with increased violence. During the fracas Thomas Brien was thrown or pushed down the flight of stairs, and when he was picked up at the foot of the staircase it was found that he was dead, his neck having been dislocated in the fall. Death evidently was instantaneous. When the death of Brien became known to the revelers, the utmost excitement and alarm prevailed. Many of the dancers fled from the ball-room, but the majority of those present during the fight returned to the room and participated in the concluding dances as though nothing unusual had happened. Patrolman McDonough, of the Thirty-third Precinct, who was on duty in the vicinity at the time, on learning of what had transpired, hastened to the scene. As he entered the building he intercepted three men in the act of carrying the remains of the deceased from the house, for for what purpose cannot be learned. The officer took possession of the body, and arrested the three men. The prisoners were taken to the station-house and locked up. Capt. Robbins, of the Morrisania Police, (Thirty-third Precinct,) proceeded at once to investigate the affair. Accompanied by a squad of his men he went to the ballroom, and arrested all whom he found to have been in any way engaged in the affray. The names of the persons arrested are: Wm. Green, John Sullivan, David Stephenson, Addie Johnson, Sandy West, Wm. Baker, Agnes Trainor, James Bell, John Samuels, Albert Roach, and Geo. Boutty. They were all locked up at the Morrisania Police Station, whither the remains of Brien were also conveyed, to await the action of the Coroner. Capt. Robbins interrogated the prisoners, and from their reluctant admissions gained the information that the man with whom Brien was fighting, and who is supposed to have thrown him down stairs, was named James Williams, and is employed in a stable in One Hundred and Twenty-third street. This man had disappeared immediately after it was ascertained that Brien was dead, and it could not be learned whither he had fled. Procuring the assistance of Roundsman Crow, of the Twelfth Precinct, the Captain searched the stable, but no trace of the fugitive was discovered. At 5:30 o'clock, Williams and his brother, Edward, who was also at the ball, appeared at the stable, and were both arrested. They were sent to Morrisania, and locked up at the station-house. Coroner Miller was soon after notified, and took charge of the case, and during the afternoon a jury was impaneled. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by the neck of deceased being broken at the hands of James Williams, but that the occurrence was accidental. Coroner Miller, however, deemed it prudent to hold Williams to bail in the sum of $500 to answer any complaint that may be preferred against him.

TWEED'S CASE.

APPLICATION FOR A MANDAMUS AGAINST CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIS—ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE GRANTED.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, Chief Justice Davis having vacated the bench as soon as advised of the nature of the motion, a motion was made before Judges Daniels and Westbrook for a writ of mandamus against Chief Justice Davis. It is claimed by counsel for Tweed, nearly all of whom were present in court, that there were certain exceptions taken in the course of the trial, and noted by the stenographer on his minutes, which the Chief Justice improperly refused to allow in settling the case on appeal. These exceptions relate principally to what transpired upon the examination of Owen C. Owens, a juror; some also having been taken to portions of the Judge's charge to the jury.

By the writ of mandamus asked for it is sought to compel Chief Justice Davis to make the exceptions in question a part of the case on appeal, or cause the stenographer's report on the subject to be inserted therein.

The Court granted an order to show cause why the writ should not issue, making such order returnable on the 23d of April next, and giving Tweed's counsel until the 15th of the same month to submit further affidavits as to the correctness of the proceedings on the trial.

MARRIED FLIRTS.

"Married Flirts" was the title of a lecture delivered last evening by Mrs. Lizzie Petit Cutter, at the Mott Memorial Rooms, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The lecturess did not, however, immediately define the sins of this vicious class of females, but prefaced her discourse with a review of that much-abused individual, the old bachelor, whom she pictured as living in the proverbial "snug chamber," perpetually coloring meerschaums, or wasting his time through other questionable resources, when he might be enjoying the desirable society of some lovely being. Instead of acting on this wise suggestion, the bachelor—when coloring meerschaums becomes monotonous—has among his other vices a dangerous inclination to flirt with other men's wives, and for whose sins they are, in a great degree, accountable. To remedy the evil of flirting among married women, the lecturess suggested a mutual confidence in all things between husband and wife. The wife should be loyal to the wishes of her husband, ever tender and ready to sympathize with him in trouble, and use her best exertions in making home a beacon light to him after the toil and trouble of the day. The wife's care for the welfare of her husband, in this way, will curtail his visits to the club and serve as a link to bind his heart to her and home. Some women drift into coquetry for want of something better to do. She would suggest to these to apply to those women who have charge of charitable institutions, who will be glad of any assistance in the way of sewing or mending.

A FEMALE SWINDLER.

Caroline A. Hausan, of No. 437 Sixth avenue, was committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Miss Hausan is a dashing-looking woman of very bold appearance. The complainant is a verdant-looking individual named John O'Brien, of No. 137 West Twenty-eighth street. He told the following highly instructive story: Reading the *Herald* of the 10th of March, he saw the following advertisement in its columns:

> A young European lady desires the acquaintance of a middle-aged gentleman with means to assist her in business; matrimonially inclined. Address "Business," Box No. 130 *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

Being possessed of more money than brains, he answered the advertisement, and received a letter telling him to call on Miss Hausan at the above number. She occupied splendidly-furnished rooms, and persuaded him to advance some $360 on twenty baskets of wine, which she said were left with her by a friend to dispose of. When Mr. O'Brien called next day for his wine, she refused to give it to him or refund the money. The woman denies having received the $360, but admits that O'Brien paid her $105 on various occasions. O'Brien said he thought he was doing a really good action in advancing the money to take the wine off the hands of that unknown friend. He thinks different now.

ANOTHER "PERSONAL" SCANDAL.

Lewis Weber, residing at No. 54 Third street, Hoboken, N. J., was arrested yesterday and held to answer a charge of attempting to poison his wife. Mrs. Weber has been ailing for some time, and by advice of her physician has been taking port wine and eggs to strengthen her. On Thursday, as she alleges, her husband put some kind of poison in the bottle containing the wine, and when she had taken her usual dose of the liquor she became suddenly ill. She was seized with violent pains, vomiting, and other symptoms of poisoning. She thinks the vomiting saved her life. Mrs. Weber claims to have found a letter in her husband's pocket which was an answer to an advertisement for a husband which appeared in the personal column of the New-York *Herald*. In the letter, Weber, who signs his name W. Lewis, says that he is engaged in a lucrative business, possesses $4,000, and wants just such a person as the advertiser for a wife. On being searched in the station-house, four small vials of some liquid stuff and an exact copy of the letter found in his pocket by his wife was found in his possession. The prisoner is held for examination.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will sail to-day for Europe, and will be escorted down the Bay by a large number of friends. Hard work has slightly impaired Mr. Orton's health, but everybody will hope that the change of air and scene which he is about to take will be of great benefit to him, and that he will return in due season with health and energies re-established.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

M. Bartholdi, the French Minister, arrived in the Transatlantic steamer Amerique yesterday.

The funeral of Mrs. Caroline W. Bridge will take place at St. Mark's Church at 10 o'clock this morning.

Frank L. Taintor, brought from the Albany Penitentiary to testify in the Callender case, was taken back to prison yesterday.

The fourth day's book-trade sale was begun yesterday morning at Clinton Hall. The attendance was much larger than that of Thursday, and the bidding very lively.

The Cooper Union free course of lectures for the people, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M., will conclude this evening, with "An Evening with the Poets," by Mr. Sidney Woollett.

Rev. Wm. McAllister lectured last evening in the Second Street Church on "Woman, Her Position and Responsibility." The lecture was entertaining, and numerously attended.

Richard De Puyster, of Rutherford Park, N. J., dropped dead in the bar-room of the Remsen House, corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth street, yesterday evening.

Mathew Berman, aged forty, of No. 864 First avenue, was thrown from his truck at Third avenue and Eighth street, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Porteous will lecture at Steinway Hall next Monday evening. It is intimated that he will bring a libel suit against the *Church Journal* unless it retracts the charges it has made against him.

John M. Rome, aged thirty-three, of No. 137 York street, Jersey City, fell from a truck at Broadway and Reade street, and had one foot severely crushed. He was cared for at the Park Hospital.

The New-York Masquerade Club will give a calico hop at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall, April 6, Easter Monday. Ladies will appear in calico, and the club is to furnish masks for the guests.

A ball for the benefit of the poor of the Sixth Ward will be given, under the supervision of the "Washington Coterie," on Friday evening, April 17, 1874, at Pythagoras Hall, Nos. 134 and 136 Canal street.

Yesterday Judges Woodruff and Blatchford, of the United States Circuit and District Courts, proceeded to the new Post Office to inspect the rooms set apart for their respective courts in that building.

The Eighth Assembly District Republican Association, Solon Smith presiding, held a regular meeting at No. 73 Ludlow street, last night, the proceedings of which were confined to the transaction of the usual routine business.

The Eclectic Dramatic Society will give an entertainment on Thursday, April 9, at the Standard Club Theatre, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner of Forty-second street, for the benefit of the Ladies' Association of the Church of Our Savior.

The steam-boat Seawanhaka will leave Pier No. 24 East River on and after Monday next, at 4 P. M., for Roslyn, Long Island, Baylis Dock, Sands' Point, Great Neck, Sea-cliff Grove, and Glenwood, stopping at Thirty-third street each way.

Joab Lawrence, the alleged fugitive from Michigan, who, after having been discharged from custody in the criminal proceedings against him, was rearrested and held by Sheriff Conner, in default of $100,000 bail, in a civil suit, has now been discharged finally from arrest, Eber B. Ward, the plaintiff in the civil suit, having withdrawn his complaint, and the order of arrest having been annulled.

In Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Freedman and a jury, the New-York Catholic Protectory recovered $50 damages against the owners of the Bleecker street line of cars for injuries sustained by a team of horses belonging to the plaintiff by being driven against in Beekman street through the carelessness of one of the defendant's car-drivers.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor requesting the Commissioners to furnish him, without unnecessary delay, the report of the operations of the department for the quarter ending the 31st inst. The resignations of Patrolmen Christopher Constable, of the Second, and Elliott H. Lee, of the Eighteenth Precincts, were accepted.

A meeting of the Beethoven Maennerchor was held last night, at which the subject of the proposed attendance by the Maennerchor of the festival in Cleveland in June came up for discussion. The members in general were in favor of visiting Cleveland, according to the invitation from the Cleveland Saengerbund, and it was preliminarily decided to visit that city in a body on the occasion.

The President of the Board of Commissioners of Parks is at present making examination as to what extent the laboring force should be reduced, if the Legislature should fail to provide the necessary moneys during its present session to carry on the work at Morningside Park. The probabilities are, that almost the entire force of laborers employed will be discharged.

Miss Gilbert has succeeded in collecting a large number of instructive volumes, which are intended as a library for the use of the prisoners in the Tombs. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have fitted up a large book-case in the counsel's room, and the keepers will be charged with the duty of delivering and collecting them when the prisoners are locked up at night, and, if possible, prevent their being defaced or injured.

William Smith, alias Coffin, was committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He represented to Mr. James L. Hutton, of No. 54 Howard street, that his name was Coffin, and that he was a nephew of one Mr. Charles Hatch, who is a great friend of Mr. Hutton's. On the strength of his representations he borrowed $12 from Mr. Hutton, who found out shortly after that he had been victimized.

BROOKLYN.

The Legislative Committee of the Common Council has returned from Albany.

No General Term of the City Court was held yesterday, owing to the illness of Judge Neilson. Judge Reynolds held Chambers.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange have decided to make a gift of their library, consisting of about 1,500 volumes, to the County Penitentiary.

A good many of the principal firms engaged in millinery business, held their Spring openings yesterday. During the afternoon Fulton street was thronged with ladies examining the Spring styles.

In the case of Mr. James H. Jourdan, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, who died on Wednesday night from the effects of an overdose of morphine, the Coroner's jury found a verdict to the effect that the deceased had taken the drug to procure sleep.

The officers of the Handel and Haydn Society, of this city, having decided to give a testimonial concert for the benefit of Mr. Samuel P. Taylor, the world's oldest organist, announce a public performance for the above purpose at Plymouth Church, Monday evening, April 6.

At the last meeting of the Long Island Yacht Club the following officers were elected: Commodore, James Sweeney; President, Dr. Charles B. Evans; Secretary, George Crolius; Treasurer, Frank Bates; Measurer, Henry Smedley. The 18th of June has been fixed for the holding of the club regatta.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning an embankment ten feet in height caved in on Butler street, between Vanderbilt and Underhill avenues, burying an Italian laborer, named Michael Maryo, of No. 24 Water street, New-York. The unfortunate man, when dug out, was in a dying state. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

New-York poultry thieves have for some time back been raiding extensively on farms adjoining this city. Three of them, named respectively Frank Feulet, John Connors, and John Kennedy, who are said to belong to a Rivington street gang of thieves, were arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Eames, who committed them for examination.

It was rumored yesterday that District Attorney Rodman had subpœnaed over a dozen persons to testify before the Grand Jury in the old election fraud cases in the Sixth Ward, concerning which so much testimony was given during the Britton investigation. It was said that an indictment would be found against an Alderman well known in Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND.

The Republicans of North Hempstead have nominated John M. Hart, of Manhasset, for Supervisor; John D. Acker, Town Clerk, and Cornelius Velsor, Collector.

The Fire Department of Long Island City have nominated Daniel K. Lester for Chief, and Michael Sullivan for First Assistant from the First District, and George Fulton for First Assistant from the Second District.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Republicans of Mamaroneck, on Thursday evening, nominated the following ticket for town officers: For Supervisor, Charles H. Birney, present incumbent; Town Clerk, Francis Corner; Justice of the Peace, John Revere; Commissioner of Highways, Edward Haviland; Constable and Collector, A. S. Benedict; Town Auditors, James Griffith and John Flandroan; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Haviland and Jacob Harwickson.

The Democrats of the town of East Chester held a caucus on Thursday evening, and nominated the following persons for town officers, to be voted for on Tuesday next: For Supervisor, W. H. Pemberton, present incumbent; Town Clerk, Robert W. Foster, present incumbent; Justice of the Peace, Robert W. Edmonds; Assessor, K. H. Nolte; Town Auditors, Philip Lucas, Jr., and Dr. Weed; Commissioner of Highways, Patrick Muloy; Overseers of the Poor, Michael McCormick and John Cravey; Trustees of Town Property, Anthony Sedar, Gerhardt Kapp, and Samuel T. Jennings; Game Constable, George Hyde; Dock Master, Jacob Hyde; Constables, Wm. Watts, Benjamin Minard, Christopher Miller, John Cravey, and Patrick Cox.

NEW-JERSEY.

The parsonage property of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield has been sold by the Trustees for $20,000.

The seventeenth session of the Newark M. E. Conference will commence in the Market Street Church, Paterson, on Wednesday next. Bishop Wiley will preside.

A team of horses, driven by a man named McAdoo, ran away in Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, and the driver was seriously injured by being thrown violently to the pavement. The wagon was broken in pieces.

On Thursday evening the residence of A. N. Post, on Halliday street, Jersey City, was entered by sneak-thieves during the temporary absence of the family and robbed of a quantity of jewelry amounting in value to about $400.

Joseph Vitonelli, a young man employed in the capacity of collector by J. W. Camp, a coal-dealer on Jersey City Heights, has disappeared, taking with him about $100 of his employer's money and small sums borrowed from other parties.

James Grady, residing at No. 406 Bellville avenue, Newark, has been ailing for some time, and yesterday morning he started from the house to go to St. Michael's Hospital. He has not since been seen, and his friends are greatly alarmed for his safety.

John Conway, the proprietor of a livery-stable in Lawrence street, Newark, reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday that two men named Miller and Ammierman, had enticed his hostler into a saloon, and then stolen a horse and wagon from the stable. The Police are looking for the thieves.

Yesterday morning while the family were at breakfast, a sneak-thief made his way into the upper part of the boarding-house kept by Abram Ackerman, at the corner of Newark plank-road and Westside avenue, Jersey City, and carried off a quantity of clothing and jewelry and a small sum of money.

The colored citizens of Newark held a meeting to make arrangements for the fifteenth amendment celebration, and adopted a resolution requesting the colored clergymen of the city to open their churches on the day of celebration for special praises to Almighty God for the deliverance of their race from slavery, and prayers for the success of the Civil Rights bill now pending in Congress.

THE WONDERS OF ASTRONOMY.

LECTURE BY PROF. R. A. PROCTOR AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

By special invitation of several of the presidents of colleges and the heads of other institutions in this City, Prof. R. A. Proctor delivered the first of two astronomical lectures at the Cooper Institute last evening. There was a large audience present, and the subject treated was the "Wonders of Astronomy." In commencing his lecture, Prof. Proctor expressed a wish to dwell on the comparative ease and advantage with which the science of astronomy may be studied. There were many who imagined that astronomy was an abstruse subject, which took many years of research before it could be studied with advantage. That he regarded as a great mistake. Referring to his own experience he observed that twelve years ago he had not read an astronomical work, and half that time since he did not devote to the obtainment of new facts in the study. Only two or three years he endeavored to obtain new knowledge, and these years were sufficient to him, as it would be to others, to make the study interesting. It was not at all necessary to take a large telescope to begin with. He would recommend to beginners a small telescope of two or three inches in aperture, and use it until such time as they could make themselves familiar with the nature of astronomical observations. He proposed that evening to exhibit the various facts of astronomy, taking the simpler facts revealed by telescopes of moderate power, and he would begin with the moon because its study was the easiest. There was no difficulty in distinguishing the moon, and by directing the telescope to that object, its power was quickly ascertained. He exhibited a picture of the moon seen with a telescope of moderate power, and here they recognized the fact that they were looking at another world than ours, that they could recognize the light and darkness from the surface of the moon, and the mountains revealed by the telescope. He presented also pictures of the moon in its various phases of development, its internal forces, and the downfall of meteoric substances. There was a curious question suggested to him about the moon a few days ago by Prof. Newcombe, of Washington. From the changes there indicated they saw that our earth was undergoing a process of change all the more marked because unobservable. Astronomers regarded the tidal wave in the moon as a sort of break on the earth, checking its rotation, and that consequently the earth was losing her rotary spin. That change was understood to be taking place at an exceedingly low rate, but Newcombe says that during the last ten years another change has taken place, which would seem to indicate that instead of losing its rotation it has been accelerated. It seemed as if some process of contraction was taking place, and the earth was diminishing in size, and was rotating more rapidly as the effect which would ensue from such a change. The curious feature was that there was no mistaking it on the one hand, and that on the other it was an irregular change, as if the interior parts of the earth were being drawn in, not uniformly. A picture of the moon he produced suggested, he said, that there was a process of vegetation going on there, and the study of this department of the science could with ease be pursued by beginners. He instanced, as illustrative of the disposition prevailing among scientists, that when, some years ago, he cited as an authority the works of an optician in his writings, he horrified the profession, and was remonstrated with on the subject. It was most encouraging to beginners that they could so readily become interested in the science, and patience, combined with continued thought, was, perhaps, the great essential to success. He next exhibited, as simplest in order, the planet Jupiter, with its attendant satellites, pointing out the curious and complex belts which surround it. The planet Saturn, he considered, conveyed to the mind the idea of perfect harmony, and reminded him of the words that had been applied to woman at the creation, "the last gift, beautiful like music's close." The immense rings which surrounded it were composed of small satellites, which varied according to the condition of that planet. He illustrated the condition of Mars, Venus, Mercury, the Sun's corona, and the comets under their various circumstances, the theory and substance of the lecture being quite in accord with those of his former lectures. He expected great things, he said, from the splendid astronomical instruments which were constructed or in course of construction in this country, and the study of science would prove a benefit intellectually and morally. In conclusion he said that it was only limited conceptions which suggested that there must be a beginning and that there must be an end. As the result of astronomical study, his idea would be that the universe never had a beginning and can never have an end.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. O. C. Badger, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. George S. Hartsuff, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. J. F. Weir, of Yale College, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Bishop Hendricken, of Providence, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. R. A. Proctor, of London, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Kentucky, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Senator J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska; Ex-Congressman J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, and Ex-Congressman George W. Julian, of Indiana, are at the Astor House.

State Senators D. H. Cole and George B. Bradley and Congressman W. R. Roberts, of New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Theodore D. Woolsey, Ex-President of Yale College; Bishop Lee, of Delaware, and Prof. C. M. Mead, of Andover Seminary, are at the Everett House.

State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y.; Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany, and Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

M. Bartholdi, French Minister at Washington, and Sir Henry Becher, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN JERSEY CITY.

The men employed on the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, through Bergen Hill, at West End street, Jersey City, struck yesterday afternoon for higher wages. They were receiving $1 25 per day, and struck for an increase of seventy-five cents. It is rumored the company will not accede to the demands of the men.

QUEENS COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans in the several towns of Queens County, Long Island, with the exception of Newtown and Oyster Bay, have made their nominations for town officers, as follows: In Jamaica, for Supervisor, John S. Seabury; for Town Clerk, John S. Denton; for Justice of the Peace, Jeremiah Valentine. In Flushing, for Supervisor, John S. Willets; for Town Clerk, Wm. A. Mitchell; for Justice of the Peace, George A. Quarterman. In North Hempstead, for Supervisor, John M. Clark; for Town Clerk, John H. Acker. The Republican nominations for the town of Hempstead was made last evening, as follows: For Supervisor, John B. Post; for Town Clerk, Samuel Hendrickson; for Justice of the Peace, James M. Seaman; for Overseer of the Poor, James B. Burtis. The Democrats of the town of Newtown, on Thursday evening, nominated for Supervisor, Robert Burroughs, the present incumbent. The Reform Association, it is understood, will nominate Warren F. Shattuck, in opposition to Burroughs. The Democratic primaries in the other towns of the county will be held on the 30th inst. In the town of Oyster Bay, Mr. Walter Franklin, the present Supervisor, will be elected without opposition.

[Advertisement.]
"EASTER FESTIVAL HAT."
KNOX'S LEADING STYLE.
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.—Flour dull; Common, $4 50; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 50; Family, $7 75@$9. Corn in good demand and fair supply; White Mixed, 75c.; White, 75c.@76c.; Yellow, 80c. Oats firmer at 64c.@65c. Bran, $1. Hay dull; Choice, $21. Pork scarce and firmer at $16 87½. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Hams, 11½c.@11¾c. Lard scarce and quiet; Tierce, 9c.@9⅞c.; Keg, 9¾c.@10c. Sugar dull; Fair to fully Fair, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Prime, 8c.; stock, 6,836 hhds. Molasses—Receipts light; Low Centrifugal, 40c.@50c.; stock, 4,600 bbls. Whisky dull; Louisiana, 90c.; Cincinnati, $1. Coffee quiet at 22½c.@26¾c. Corn-meal firmer at $3 45@$3 50. Gold, 112⅞@113⅛. Exchange—New-York sight, par. Sterling, $5 44½@$5 45½.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market moderately active; prices steady and unchanged; fair to choice Steers, $5 25@$6 50; stockers and feeders, $4 30@$5 10; shipments, 3,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; market fairly active and firm; sales at $4 90@$5 35 for common to fair; $5 40@$5 65 for good to choice; receipts, 8,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 675 head; market fairly active; sales at $5 75@$8 for common to extra.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 27.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 42½c. Resin steady; $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 90 for Hard; $2 80 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 10.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 27.—Exchange opened firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 115@116 premium; short sight, 118@120 premium; 60 days, gold, 142@144 premium; short sight, 145@147 premium; on London, 165@166 premium; on Paris, 139@141 premium. Spanish Gold nominal at 250@255.

Evening.—Sugar—No. 12, Dutch standard, 17½@18 reals ₱ arroba. Exchange closed weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 112@114 premium; short sight, 116@118 premium; 60 days, gold, 138@140 premium; short sight, 142@144 premium; on London, 163@165 premium; on Paris, 136@138 premium. Spanish Gold, 248@250.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Amerique, from Havre.—Mr. Batholdi, Mr. Aesckimann, Mr. De La Bouliniere, Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, Pembroke Rebridge, Mr. and Mrs. De La Forcade, Mr. De Goesbriand Mrs. Gradot, Charles Wilson, Mrs. Garris, Miss Joseph, Miss Schippert, Mr. De Chapagny, Mr. and Mrs. Brahudi, Mr. and Mrs. Pfarrer and three children, Mrs. Elmer, Mr. Aebly, Miss Schiesser, Miss Zimmermann, Miss Baumgartner, Miss Hoecp, Van Der Voordt, Mr. and Mrs. Ober and child, Mr. Wetlin, Mr. Mattera, Mr. Piantato, Mr. Wuillaumez, Mr. Petitjean, Mr. Marchand, R'd Murphy, Mr. Donard, Mr. Kerlidon, Mr. Coathuel, Mr. Geliot, Mr. Brellivet, Mr. Courinel, Miss Fondinard, Mrs. Francois Yvinec, Mrs. Noll, Miss Calame, Mrs. Schwab, Camille Piton, Mr. Randin, Mr. Duperre, Mr. Bonnetond, Mr. Benoit, Mr. Baumann, Miss Georgel, Mr. and Mrs. Brochon, five children, Mr. Negly, Miss Garnaud, Mr. Mosser, Mr. and Mr. Carivey, three children, T. Brust, Mr. and Mrs. Schuepach, Mr. and Mrs. Tenny, four children, Mr. and Mrs. Waelt, one child, Mr. Durst, Mr. Kahn, Mr. Schaub, Mr. and Mrs. Coutain, Mr. Baratta, Mrs. Rancure.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—Admiral Jenkins, U. S. N.; Lieut. G. A. Converse, U. S. N.; H. G. B. Fisher, U. S. N.; W. W. Yard, C. De Bodisco, C. M. Windus, W. J. H. Ballard and lady, R. Cox, J. McNair Glen, Miss M. Guynot, E. W. Kraekouin, Miss Spencer, Mr. Lewis, F. G. Wotherspoone, J. Jacobs, A. G. Boreham, J. S. Champney, Mr. Schlesinger, lady, and maid, P. G. Levy, J. Blow and lady, F. Darcy Champney, W. J. Burns, Rev. F. Heyl, C. E. Wellesley, C. E. Fisher, F. Agatz, M. Pile, G. Darsie, C. Brander, S. Rothwell, F. Keppel, C. B. Ingham, A. Mann, E. Benson, Miss M. Higgins, Mr. Bullen & Son, Miss Leah Connah, Mrs. M. A. Connelly, Miss E. Hodnett, A. Samson, W. C. Paterson, C. A. Walsh, J. Edgar.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:52 | Sun sets.....6:20 | Moon sets...4:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:31 | Gov. Island..5:20 | Hell Gate...6:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, March 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Dorian, (Br.,) Taylor, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, &c.; Henderson Bros.; Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, E., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; El Cid, Smith, Norwich, Conn.

Ship Hope, Hancock, Liverpool for orders, R. P. Buck & Co.

Barks Carl Von Dobein, (Swe.,) Heystrom, Wilmington, N. C., Funch, Edye & Co.; Francisco Cilento, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Cadiz, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cardenas, Jas. Borland & Co.; James A. Borland, Baker, Gibraltar and Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; J. J. Marsh, Fickett, Cardenas for orders, Waydell & Co.; Blandina P., (Aust.,) Parcovich, Antwerp, &c., Slocovich & Co.

Brig Abby C. Titcomb, Edwards, Barbados, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sallie Burton, Lurley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Steam-ship Corinth, (Br.,) Eden, Porto Cabello, Curacoa, and Jacmel, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Holmes, Havana March 22, [illegible]

Bark Maria Bolla, (Ital.,) [illegible], in ballast to A. P. Agresta. [illegible] had fine weather.

Brig Maria Fanny, (Aust.,) [illegible] to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. [illegible] 12 ds. W. of Bermuda with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Abbie E. Bentley, Mohaffey, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckie—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co. Has been 5 days N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. winds; March 25, lat. 35 12, lon. 72 30, during a heavy gale from N., shifted deck-load, breaking five stanchions, splitting water-ways, carrying away part of bulwarks, and sustained considerable other damage; same day, 3 P. M., deck-load was driven aft into forward end of house and in cabin.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Hewell, Para 22 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Sld. in co. with schr. Silver Star, for New-York; left in port schr. Cecile, Fowler, for New-York, wtg. cargo; Mary Burdett, for do. in 7 ds.; D. E. Bisbee, dschg.

Schr. Silver Star, Smith, Para 20 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Dallett, Potter & Co. Had light N. E. trades to lat. 20; since strong N. and N. W. winds; was 9 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Schr. Millie Trim, (of Bangor,) Drinkwater, Ponce, P. R. 16 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Rescue, (of Halifax,) Anderson, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Zubira & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. F. B. Colton, (of Philadelphia,) Robinson, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia, with pine wood to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Francis Shubert, Cramer, Virginia with pine wood to C. W. Alcott.

Schr. J. S. Evans, Ingersoll, Richmond, with hoop-poles to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Roxanna Johnson, Johnson, Suffolk, Va., with railroad ties to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Sarah Lavinia, Anderson, Virginia, with pine wood to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, ——, Virginia.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to W. R. Hinman.

Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Providence.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eva Diverty, Handy, Providence.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lavinia Delaney, Delaney, New-Haven.

Schr. Baltimore, Francis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Native, Dehart, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gloucester, Ward, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marrietta Smith, Preston, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Dorian, for Glasgow, &c.; Albemarle, for Norfolk; barks Juno, for Brunswick, Ga.; Idaho, for Cienfuegos; Everett Gray, for Lisbon; brigs Amelia Emma for Matanzas; Nuova Chiarina, for Tarragona; Mary Gibbs, for Matanzas; R. S. Hassell, for Kingston, Jam.; schrs. Hattie E. Smith and J. M. Fiske, for Baracoa.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Boston; Raleigh, from Wilmington, N. C.; Louisa, from North Carolina; Elizabeth, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; barks Liscio, from Marseilles; J. Concesione, from Bristol.

Cld. steamers D. J. Foley, for Wilmington, N. C.; Mediator, for New-York; William Kennedy, for Providence; Josephine Thompson, for New-York; Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; barks Garibaldi, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; Sperimento, for do.; schrs. F. G. Russell, for Jacksonville; Forest Oak, for New-Haven; Howard Williams, for Hoboken; R. W. Huddell, for Norwalk, Conn.

Sld. brigs Asteria, for Queenstown; D. A. Cape, for do.; Saliata, for St. Thomas; Ida, for Port Spain, Trinidad; schrs. Matilda Brooks, for Havana; C. S. Grove, for St. Jago; R. C. Thomas, for the West Indies.

BOSTON, March 27.—Arr. steamers America, from Palermo; George Appold, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia; Hercules, from do.; Nereus, from New-York; schr. Hattie Turner, from Beaufort, S. C.

BOSTON, March 27.—Arr. brigs Cadet, from Malaga; Elbe, from Mayaguez; Eagle, from Cienfuegos; Lizzie Wyman, from Port Johnson; Nulato, from Monte Christie, San Domingo; Eva L. Leonard, from St. Marc.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27.—Cld. schrs. Elias Moore, for New-York, and Nellie, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 27.—The wrecking steamer Resolute, with the bark Furioso, from Currituck Beach, passed up to-day for Norfolk. Arr. brig Aeolus, from Baltimore, for Cardenas, leaking.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 27.—Arr. brig Gazella, from Santos; brig Watch, from Rio, for orders.

The revenue cutter Colfax, from the Capes, reports the bark Chadberg, from Europe, brig Gem, from Pernambuco, and schr. Silas L. Evans, from Rio, for Hampton Roads, below.

Sld. ship Laurens, for Norfolk; barks Ocean, for Philadelphia, and Freihandel, for Baltimore.

Passed out, bark O. M. Home, fo. Rio.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.—Cld. ships Armstrong, for Havre; Count Adler, for Bremen; barks Energie, for Narva; Alice Campbell, for Genoa; and W. F. Thomson, for Bremen.

Arr. at the Passes, ship L. L. Sturgis, from Liverpool.

On the Bars, bound out, steam-ships Vandalia, at the South-west Pass, and Vanguard, at Pass l'Outre.

NORFOLK, Va., March 27.—Capt. Blakeman, of the steam-ship Isaac Bell, reports a bark ashore on the south point of Chincoteague Shoals, apparently just gone on. The sails were loose and the breakers were around her. She was heading S. W.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 27.—Cld., bark Juniata, for Barcelona; schr. Annabell Hyer, for Mosquito Inlet. Sld., bark Sappho, for Charleston; brig Waverly, for do.; schrs. Index, for Philadelphia; Gettysburg, for Baltimore; Rhodella Blew, for Mosquito Inlet; A. E. Stevens, for Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship City of Guatemala arr. at Aspinwall on the 19th inst. from New-York.

The steam-ship Mohongo sld. from Panama on the 16th for San Francisco.

The steam-ship Henry Chauncey arr. at Kingston on the 21st inst. from New-York, and sld. the same evening for Aspinwall.

SPOKEN, &c.

March 18, lat. 23 N., lon. 64 W., bark Llama, (Ger.,) from Rotterdam, for New-York, 45 ds. out.

March 21, lat. 31 N., lon. 69 W., bark Dexterous, (Br.,) Alleppy, for New-York, 85 ds. out.

Jan. 30, lat. 22 13 S., lon. 36 01 W., bark J. H. Libby, from Portland, for Buenos Ayres.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 27.—Sld. for the United States; Maud, Agnes, Campbell, St. Paul, Devete Dubravacki Mai, Tuisko, Edward, Betty, Industrie, Fild, Zaurak, and Se Fratelli.

Arr. out from the United States on the 26th inst.: City of Amoy, Golden Fleece, Queen of the East, Industry, Elinor, G. P. Sherwood, John Bunyan, and Eliza.

Arr. out, from the United States, on the 27th inst.: Secret, Erl Konig, Cornet, and Meta.

LONDON, March 27.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, from New-York March 15, for Liverpool, passed Roche's Point yesterday at 8 o'clock A. M.

QUEENSTOWN, March 27.—The White Star Line steam-ship Adriatic sld. hence at 2:30 P. M. to-day for New-York.

[illegible]

MARINE DISASTERS.

[illegible]

1874.
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A. T. Stewart & Co.
Respectfully announce that their
Second Opening
of
French Pattern Bonnets
AND
NOVELTIES
IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
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"ELEVATED OVEN" [illegible]
"NEW BALTIMORE" [illegible]
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SPRING OVERCOATS!
NOW READY, THE LARGEST STOCK!
POPULAR PRICES!
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BROADWAY AND WARREN STREET.